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Charles George Young.

Londinium Redivivum,

OR,

an Ancient History and Modern description

OF

LONDON.

Compiled from

Parochial Records, Archives of various Foundations,

the Harleian M.S.S. and other authentic sources.

By

James Peller Malcolm.

Volume 1.

LONDON.

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1803

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1802.

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BEING an ardent admirer of the antient and modern wonders of this great Metropolis, I am ſanguine enough to hope its attractions may be deſcribed once more without producing ſatiety. That I might preſent to the world a work worthy of its patronage, I ſought for a path which would lead me to unknown facts; whether it is found, and if found whether it has been purſued to any purpoſe, my readers muſt decide.

The Rev. George Henry Glaſſe and Dr. Gaſkin have kindly furniſhed me with an introduction to all the Reverend Clergy of London.

To the Curators of the Britiſh Muſeum I beg leave to return my thanks. The Officers of that invaluable Repoſitory are no leſs entitled to my gratitude for their obliging aſſiſtance.

The Right Hon. the Earl Spencer in the moſt friendly manner procured me the means, from his noble Colleagues, to give many particulars of the Charter Houſe.

The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, Dean, and the Rev. Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral, have my moſt grateful thanks for their permiſſion to conſult the archives of the Church, conveyed in the moſt agreeable manner by the Lord Biſhop of Cheſter.

The Rev. H. Meen, M. A. will ever hold a place in my eſtimation for his exertions in procuring me the above indulgence. Much pleaſing and uſeful information will be added to my ſucceeding volumes from this ſource.

And to Richard Gough and John Nichols, Eſquires, I am alſo infinitely indebted for numberleſs proofs of their antiquarian knowledge, conveyed in a manner the moſt gratifying to me, and honourable to themſelves.

All thoſe, together with the gentlemen noticed in different parts of my book, have bound me by the ſtrong tie of gratitude to exert my beſt endeavours for theirs and the publick gratification.

Ardently hoping this volume may meet with approbation, I ſhall proceed with alacrity, till I have completed my plan, which is confined to what is generally termed LONDON.

If any deficiencies ſhould be found in particular pariſhes my readers may reſt aſſured inſurmountable difficulties have prevented acceſs to authentic records. Unavoidable circumſtances have prevented me from arranging my ſubjects in ſtrict alphabetical order.

The Plates are faithful repreſentations, drawn and engraved by

JAMES PELLER MALCOLM.

Somers Town, June 7, 1802.

I AM fortunate in being able to add the following authentic particulars from the "Abſtract of the Anſwers and Returns to the Population Act, 41 George III. 1800," lately publiſhed by the authority of Parliament.

Inhabited houſes.	Number of families.	Uninhabited houſes.	Males.	Females.	Total number of inhabitants.
		St. Alphage.			
142	257	7	490	518	1008
		Allhallows the Great.			
77	144	none	283	289	572
		Allhallows the Leſs.			
26	42	1	129	115	244
		Allhallows, Lombard-Street.			
103	126	1	351	328	679
		St. Andrew Undershaft.			
173	203	3	638	669	1307
		St. Bartholomew the Great.			
324	602	13	1258	1387	2645
		St. Bartholomew the Leſs.			
68	106	none	232	239	471
	St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital		243	238	481
		St. Benedict Gracechurch.			
30	92	8	206	223	429
		St. Leonard, Eastcheap.			
43	54	none	168	136	304
		St. Botolph Bishopsgate.			
1285	2458	48	4745	5569	10,314
		St. Bridget.			
830	1592	51	3424	3654	7078
		Charter-House.			
	14		196	53	249

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* By miſtake this is called "The Chapel of St. Blaſe," when in fact it is not in exiſtence at preſent. Its ſite was where Shakeſpeare's tomb now ſtands: and, conſequently, directly againſt the door of the preſent Veſtry, which is faithfully deſcribed under the name of St. Blaſe.

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LONDINIUM REDIVIVUM.

INCREASE OF LONDON.

IT would be a labour of little leſs difficulty to attempt to deſcribe the varying form of a ſummer cloud, than to trace from year to year the outline of London. Ever upon the increaſe, theſe pages will ſcarcely have been peruſed, ere new matter might be found to ſwell them. When this enormous maſs will be completed, is beyond our powers of calculation. The fallacy of conjecture on ſuch ſubjects may be proved from Sir William Petty's "Political Arithmetic, 1683;" when he endeavours to demonſtrate that the growth of London muſt ſtop of itſelf before the year 1800, at which time, he adds, the population muſt be 5,359,000 perſons.

Although the city hath been wonderfully enlarged ſince Sir William's time, his plan muſt be extended ſome centuries farther, before his latter prediction can be verified, ſuppoſing the increaſe to be in the paſt proportion.

My readers, then, will no doubt forgive my proceeding to plain matters of fact.

The preſent war has been a great check to the enterpriſing ſpirit of builders; conſequently the improvements have been nearly confined to the Northern ſide of the metropolis, and have chiefly been in the hands of one eminent builder, Mr. Burton. The grounds are thoſe belonging to the Foundling Hoſpital and the Duke of Bedford.

The ſite of Guildford ſtreet was formerly a path, which led from the Earl of Roſſlyn's * houſe, at the back of Queen-ſquare, and the gardens of Ormond-ſtreet, round the front wall of the Foundling Hoſpital, to Gray's Inn Lane, and was generally bounded by ſtagnant water, at leaſt twelve feet lower than the ſquare. This place has been raiſed to a level with the adjoining ſtreets, and a conſiderable addition made to the garden of the ſquare, which indeed, however pleaſant, is but a ſmall compenſation for the loſs of a beautiful view of Hampſtead and Highgate, hidden by majeſtic houſes, adorned with Tuſcan pillars. The trees and Grecian gateway of the Foundling Hoſpital (which formed a curve oppoſite Lamb's conduit-ſtreet, and is now made to range with the reſt of the wall) give a grand finiſh to the whole. The inhabitants are of the firſt reſpectability, and the houſes large and well proportioned.

Brunswick Square has for its Eaſtern termination the gardens of the Foundling and its Weſtern ſide. On this part there is no paſſage, the rails of the area reaching to the wall of the garden. The houſes are all of the ſame height, though of unequal breadths. The views from the Weſt ſide of the ſquare ſhew, through a number of trees, the diſtant range of buildings beyond the verdant ſlope at the New River Head, Pentonville, with St. Mary's ſteeple, Iſlington, and, between other trees, the white colonade of the hoſpital, its gravel walks, and graſs plats. The length of the ſquare from North to South is 182 paces, and the breadth 150.

Bedford House, in Bloomſbury-ſquare, deſigned by Inigo Jones for the Earl of Southampton (a building with little pretenſions to taſte or magnificence), has been ſold by the duke for about 5000l. and taken down. The ſite now forms a continuation of Ruſſell-ſtreet. The North front, with a grand avenue of lime trees, had a good effect from the fields; and its vicinity to the Muſeum, whoſe grounds and trees were ſomewhat ſimilar, made that part of London pleaſing and reſpectable.

The gallery at Bedford Houſe contained ſir James Thornhill's copies of the cartoons, which were purchaſed at the late ſale for 450l. by the Duke of Norfolk, who bought the marble chimney-piece of the ſame gallery for 300 guineas.

Montagu House will now be loſt to view on all ſides.

* The creation of this title has ſo lately taken place, that it might ſeem ſuperfluous to ſay, that it ſuperſedes that of Loughborough.

Rosslyn

Rosslyn House (formerly lord Baltimore's, and afterwards the duke of Bolton's), which forms the South-eaſt corner of Ruſſel ſquare, together with the whole of Southampton-row, are deprived of the chearing proſpect of Bedford gardens and the fields, with the beautiful Hampſtead hills, and will be transformed into mere London, ſmoaky and dark.

Perhaps, in theſe times of difficulty and diſtreſs, no plan has a more beneficial effect than thus employing ſo many hands, which would have otherwiſe been idle. When the exceſſive price of every article of neceſſity is conſidered, what heart is there but muſt rejoice at the buſy ſcene this neighbourhood preſents, and bleſs the proprietors?

Russell Square is about 280 paces each way, and the houſes will be very elegant.

Another ſquare, to be called Tavistock, is already formed, with a ſpacious ſtreet, commencing in Bloomſbury, paſſing over the ſite of Bedford houſe, and Northward, acroſs Ruſſell ſquare, to the fields.

Thus, in a very ſhort period, all remembrance of what this place *was* will paſs away, and be forgotten *.

In order to expedite theſe great works, the proprietors offer the leaſes for 99 years, and the houſes are to be from 500l. to 4000l. value. They lend ſums of 150l. to 600l. for three years, to ſuch perſons as chuſe to accept them, and ſell materials for building at reaſonable prices.

Several acres of ground North of the above ſquare, on the new road, have been converted into gardens, for culinary and other plants. In the centre of one a very elegant cottage has been erected, whoſe ruſtic thatched roof is ſupported by trunks of trees.

Somers Town, though little has been added to it for ſix years paſt, is of recent date. The only houſe in it of any age is *The Brill Tavern*, which, ſo lately as 1792, was approached by a pleaſant path, through a white turnſtile, where *Judd's Place* now ſtands.

The principal public ſtructure is a chapel, firſt called *Bethel*, afterwards *St. Paul's*, and now *Bethel Meeting*, for Anabaptiſts. As ſuch it has more appearance of proſperity than when uſed by the Eſtabliſhed Church.

* We have to regret that no engraving was made of it in its original ſtate.

The Methodiſts have a chapel and ſeveral private places of worſhip, and gain many proſelytes.

The two principal ſtreets are *Chalton* and *Wilſtead*. The former contains many very good houſes at 30l. rent, and upwards, and terminates in a Polygon, which, of all plans for building, has the worſt effect, becauſe but five ſides of ſixteen can be ſeen at once. However, this Greek-termed place cannot want for celebrity, when it is known that there lived, and there died, the far-famed *Mrs. Wolſtonecraft Godwin*, and that there ſtill lives her not leſs famed huſband, *Mr. Godwin*.

The rents in this town average from 10l. to 45l.

Somers Town, in addition to its Engliſh inhabitants, contains about 1000 French emigrants, of every deſcription. Thoſe unfortunate perſons behave with the moſt exemplary prudence; and, in ſeveral years reſidence near them, I have never heard one complaint of their conduct. From reaſons known only to themſelves, they decline every attempt towards ſociability with the Engliſh, and will not learn *our* language, though *we* are ſo fond of theirs. Would it be believed that, after eight years reſidence, perſons ſhould be found, who cannot explain their wants in a ſhop for the moſt trivial articles, or make themſelves underſtood in the moſt common enquiries? And yet it *is* thus with many learned Frenchmen.

Whatever additions have been made to other parts of London, being of leſs conſequence, ſhall be noticed in the ſeveral pariſhes to which they belong.

He that would write of the age of London would endeavour in vain to find *new* matter. Let it ſuffice for us, that we inhabit it at a period when it is moſt improved, and moſt worthy of being called the emporium of the world; whether we view it as covering ſo many miles of ground, or for its riches, or for its mild and equal government. Shall I ſpeak of the derivation of its name? That would be fruitleſs; for, have not Stowe, and all his ſucceſſors, told us the ſame ſtory? Or of its governors? Do we not all know that they are a corporate body, compoſed of mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men? Would it not alſo be unneceſſary to dwell on the diviſion of wards into pariſhes?

Be it my taſk to ſearch, among the almoſt forgotten and decayed writings of paſt ages, for circumſtances of intereſt and amuſement; to place in a new light the manners and tranſactions of our anceſtors. To trace the lapſe of ages, has

ever

ever been my favourite purſuit. It is the irreverſible decree of Nature, that the hard fronts of rocks ſhall be excoriated by numberleſs tempeſts, ſides of mountains be ſwept down by torrents, and the ſtrongeſt and moſt durable buildings moulder into duſt. What ſhall the hiſtorian do more than record the æra, or deſcribe the ſurface?

Many and various are the ſubjects of the following pages; yet all, except one, are from the hands of man, periſhable as himſelf, and their duration but for a few centuries.

Not ſo Nature's grand ruin, now firſt known, on the Iſle of Dogs. There full ſcope for conjecture is ſpread before us. All remnants and tottering fragments of what we call Antiquity are modern in compariſon.

The ſerpentine windings of the Thames have ever been detrimental to the commerce of London; and any perſon but little acquainted with the art of navigation muſt have perceived the vaſt circuit by water between Limehouſe and Blackwall; while the diſtance acroſs the iſle is comparatively ſmall.

The river, too, is much obſtructed by the number of veſſels moored off Deptford. Thoſe inconveniencies ſuggeſted the plan of making wet docks for the Weſt India ſhips, and a canal through the Iſle of Dogs. By the former, the trade will be ſecured from depredations, and the veſſels from damage; and, by the latter, a ſhort and ſafe paſſage obtained between Blackwall and Limehouſe. This vaſt receptacle of wealth will range Eaſt and Weſt, parallel to the hamlet of Poplar.

I have endeavoured to give ſome idea of the diſtance ſaved, by pacing the ground on the bank of the river and the canal. The circuit is about 5640 paces; the length of the canal is 1806; difference 3834.

By digging a certain number of feet, and laying the earth taken out on the adjoining ground, the depth neceſſary for the docks will be obtained. At this depth hath a foreſt been hidden for unnumbered centuries.

The ſurface of the Iſle is a fine black mould, producing rich paſture for many herds of cattle that have been fattened there.

The ſtrata are compoſed of reddiſh-yellow, and blackiſh-yellow earth, ſand, lead-coloured clay, in ſome inſtances veined with a beautiful vivid blue, and ſome pebbles mixed with black mud, ſimilar to the low-water borders of a river.

Beneath thoſe, eight feet from the graſs, lies the foreſt; a maſs of decayed twigs, leaves, and branches, encompaſs huge trunks, rotted through, yet perfect

in

in every fibre. The bark is uninjured, and the whole were evidently torn up by the roots. I have ſome pieces of this wood, which, when gathered, were of full ſize. They are now ſhrunk like a withered vegetable; but do not crumble like thoſe trees which fall and decay in foreſts. Much of it has been dried, and burnt by the inhabitants of Poplar.

There were elms of great bulk, and one of three feet four inches diameter. I ſaw but one fir, and that was about twelve inches diameter.

It was not without good reaſon, that the antients reduced the remains of their friends to aſhes. The incorruptibility of that ſubſtance was well known to them; and as a farther proof of it, I found one branch of complete charcoal as ſound as if burnt but yeſterday. Thus might their duſt be preſerved for ever.

After a moſt minute examination of every part of the works, where the ſoftneſs of the ſoil would permit me to tread, I have ſeen human bones, a thigh, and pieces of a ſcull, with thoſe of other animals, glaſs, chalk, oyſter and muſcle ſhells, broken filberts, but no metals.

I feel it impoſſible to leave this ſublime diſplay of the progreſs of Time, without riſking ſome conjectures, which naturally ariſe from the ſubject. The firſt queſtion that occurs is, how happened it that ſuch a foreſt exiſted upon a ſpot many feet below the preſent high-water mark? and what convulſion could have levelled ſo many and ſuch vaſt trees (in one direction) from South-eaſt to North-weſt?

Many large elms are now growing round the ſite of the antient Chapel, mentioned by our hiſtorians; but their roots barely reach to the bodies of thoſe in queſtion.

How many ages, therefore, muſt have paſſed away, before the quantity of ſoil now on them could have accumulated by the flux and reflux of the river, ſuppoſing an embankment to have given way!

Or are we to conclude an earthquake, ſimilar to that which ſunk Port Royal in Jamaica, admitted the water of the Thames in an inſtant, and thus ſwept the trees before it all one way? The ſituation of the river makes this idea, at leaſt, plauſible. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the cataſtrophe was ſudden, from our finding human bones. Remote, indeed, muſt the dreadful ſcene have been, as both records and tradition are ſilent on the ſubject.

On the 12th day of July, 1800, the firſt ſtone of the docks was laid by the Right hon. William Pitt (then chancellor of the Exchequer), in preſence of Earl Spencer,

Spencer, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord Loughborough, Mr. Dundas, and a joint-committee of the merchants and common council.

Mr. Pitt ſaid aloud, on placing the ſtone, "May this dock and canal prove an additional ſupport to the trade, commerce, and proſperity, of the port and city of London, the emporium of the world!" After which, medals of the preſent reign were depoſited by the above lords, gentlemen, and the engineer. The banks were crowded with ſpectators.

When this great work is completed, how grand and intereſting a ſpectacle will it be to view the men of war building at Perry's yard, intermixed with the Eaſt India Company's noble veſſels, on ſhore and afloat, with the docks and machines for equipping and rigging them, ſo near the numbers of fine ſhips belonging to the Weſt India trade, in their capacious mooring! It will be a ſcene for national exultation. May it ever continue ſo!

An Engliſhman muſt feel and cheriſh incalculable partialities to the capital of his native iſland. When he places himſelf in the centre of any of her crowded ſtreets, he will eſtimate her population and her wealth in the buſy throng. He will exclaim with rapture, as of Tyre of old, the crowning city, "Her merchants are princes!" When he frequents her places of public reſort, and traverſes her parades of general review, will he not exchange the ſublime reflection of the Hebrew poet for the not leſs appoſite one of his countryman,

"Bleſt Iſle, with matchleſs beauty crown'd,
"And manly hearts to guard the fair!"

LONDON IN A PICTURESQUE POINT OF VIEW.

Smoke, ſo great an enemy to all proſpects, is the everlaſting companion of this great city. Yet is the ſmoke of London emblematic of its magnificence.

At times, when the wind, changing from the Weſt to the Eaſt, rolls the vaſt volumes of ſulphur towards each other, columns aſcend to a great height, in ſome parts bearing a blue tinge, in others a pale flame colour, and in a third, accumulated and denſe, they darken portions of the city, till the back rooms require candles. A reſident in London cannot form an idea of the grand and gloomy ſcene: it muſt be viewed from the environs.

In

In the Spring, before fires are diſcontinued, during a calm day, Veſuvius itſelf can ſcarcely exceed this diſplay of ſmoke. It is pleaſing to obſerve the black ſtreams which iſſue from the different manufactories; ſometimes darting upward, while every trifling current gives graceful undulations; at others rolling in ſlow movements, blending with the common maſs; but when the dreary ſeaſon of November arrives, and the atmoſphere is damp and dark, a change in the wind produces an effect diſmal and depreſſing. The ſmoke ſometimes mixes with the clouds, and then they aſſume an electric appearance. When the ſun breaks through this veil during the ſummer, its beams have a wonderful effect on the trees and graſs; the green is bright, and inconceivably beautiful.

London is not without attractions on a dark evening; chiefly ſo in the winter, when a ſtrong South wind prevails. It is then that the innumerable lights in the ſhops and ſtreets ſend their rays toward Heaven; but, meeting with the ſmoke depreſſed by a wet air, they are reflected and multiplied, making an arch of ſplendour, againſt which the houſes and ſteeples appear in ſtrong outlines. I have found the reflection ſo powerful as to dazzle my ſight, and make the paths dark and dangerous. A general illumination occaſions great brilliancy. The effect was very ſtriking in the nights of the rejoicing in October, 1798, for Lord Nelſon's victory at the Nile. I am at a loſs to deſcribe my ſenſations during the ſcene; for the light was as amazing as the continued roar of guns was deafening.

It has been my lot to be in a city while cannon ſhook our houſes, and flames were conſuming its ſuburbs; but the effect was different. The atmoſphere over London was a clear light, like the firſt approach of day; the former fierce and red.

The ſounds of muſquetry and piſtols in London were inceſſant. Not ſo the ſhotted cannon; each exploſion was diſtinct, ſhook the windows, and rebounded through the ſtreets.

Let us now view our ſubject from the ſurrounding country; and this ſhould be done on a ſummer morning before the induſtrious inhabitants begin their labours. The moſt perfect and delightful landſcape is that from Hampſtead-heath, when the wind blows ſtrong from the Eaſt. Then it is that the clear bright ſand of the fore-ground, broken into a thouſand groteſque ſhapes, gives luſtre to the projecting front of Highgate, topped with verdure, and ſerving as a firſt diſtance, from which in gradual undulations the fields retire, till loſt in a blue horizon. Hence, ſpread before you, are numberleſs objects to pleaſe the moſt difficult.

The

The ſuburbs, as advanced guards, meet the eye in all directions, contraſting their fawn-coloured ſides with the neighbouring trees. Beyond them repoſes in full majeſty the main body, with its mighty queen, whoſe lofty cupola overlooks her phalanx of children, armed with ſpires of various ſizes and beauty, protected to the South by a long chain of hills.

An accurate eye will trace the Thames by the white ſails of the ſhipping.

Another fine view is from the obſervatory in Greenwich park, well known.

Putney-common affords a charming picture, including the towns and river above Weſtminſter. St. Paul's, and the abbey of St. Peter, with ſeveral ſpires, may be grouped in many pleaſing forms from this place. The fore-ground is very excellent.

Primroſe-hill ſhews the Weſtern pariſhes to moſt advantage; but ſir Roger de Coverley's "heatheniſh ſight *" ſtill exiſts from St. Paul's upwards.

For a commercial city the ground of London is admirably calculated, though for ſcenery not ſo well, the hills being too inconſiderable to ſhew parts in detail. Any perſon who hath ſeen the broken ground at Greenwich will comprehend my meaning. I do not recollect any ſituation from which London may be looked down on, thoſe of ſufficient height being too diſtant.

The Metropolis forms a noble termination to the extenſive views from Harrow, Richmond hill, Camberwell, and all the hills from Sutton to Sydenham.

Much of the external ſplendour of London, I conceive, muſt have been loſt on the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes. Numerous towers and ſpires were deſtroyed, and thoſe of the moſt venerable character. Several attempts to preſerve St. John's, Clerkenwell, and St. Auguſtine's, were without ſucceſs.

The conflagration of 1666 reduced the number of pariſh churches conſiderably. To my taſte, Gothic ſpires and pinnacles are far more picturesque than the modern faſhion of erecting Grecian. Many of our market towns will juſtify this obſervation, where perhaps three tall ſteeples enriched with quatrefoils and foliage, and a fourth an embattled tower, abounding with ornaments, riſe from houſes and trees in a groupe ſo pleaſing, we could almoſt imagine we were about to enter an imperial city. In fact, I think London extremely deficient in this reſpect, very few of the ſpires being of great height, and chiefly without decoration; I beg to be underſtood to except thoſe of Bow, St. Bride, St. Martin, St. Giles, St. Dunſtan in the Eaſt, Shoreditch, and a few others.

* See the Spectator.

Having detained my reader ſo long without the City, I beg leave to introduce him to the

Pariſh of St. ALPHAGE, in the Ward of CRIPPLEGATE WITHIN,

Which has its name from St. *E*lphege, as he is called in the Catholic calendar, archbiſhop of Canterbury, whoſe anniverſary was on the 19th of April, when he was ſtoned to death by the Danes at Greenwich, A.D. 1012. It will be ſufficient to obſerve that, this prelate having obtained the honour of canonization, he was the epitome of all goodneſs and virtue.

As the firſt object of conſequence in the pariſh, I ſhall proceed to give the hiſtory of the church, as far as my reſearches will permit.

Not one trace of the antient ſtructure which ſtood at the corner of Cripplegate buildings is now to be found. The only memento we have of its ſituation is the number of bones lately thrown out in digging for ſome purpoſe beneath the cellar of the preſent inhabitant.

With the materials of this building, the remains of Elſynge ſpital were repaired; and there the rites of religion were performed; for the ſanction of government could not be obtained to re-build the church.

The firſt act of the pariſhioners, of which any records remain, was the choice of Mr. Hawksford and Mr. Snellinge for "ſurveyors for dreſſinge of meate in cokes howſes and taverns for the moneth enſuinge," Jan. 23, 1596. This regulation might furniſh a good hint in our times.

We may rejoice the ſtate of religion does not now require that the pariſh ſhould execute ſuch mandates as Elizabeth thought fit to iſſue:

"25 Jan. 1596. The mene following ar apoynted to mak ſhearch for faſting nyghtes apoynted to be louk tow by the quene's mageſtye's comandments," &c.

The benevolent ſir Rowland Hayward, having died about this time, on the 25th of March, 1599, the pariſhioners met to conſult where a monument might moſt conveniently be erected to his memory, when they determined it ſhould be "on the Southe ſide, over his pewes, where the piſh'ers placed hym and his wieff in his lieff tyme to ſytt."

The next year a veſtry-houſe was built in the church porch.

1601. They gave the rector, out of every offering above twenty ſhillings, one ſhilling; and, under twenty, eight pence.

As the cuſtom of offering was ſo much inſiſted on in the times previous to the Reformation, which was not long antecedent to the year above named, it may not be

be amiſs to ſhew the arbitrary and poſitive manner in which they were demanded. They were ſeldom given with good will. Though the penalties were heavy, ſome had fortitude to rebel; for which reaſon "our holy fader pope Nicholas, for perpetuall memori, wylleth to ſequeſter and avoyed all doughtis by the whiche ſtryues, dyſcordes, and grete loſſys, that is feryd to happen to curatis and theyr paryſhen's, as wel in thyngys temporell as ſpyrytuall, ſo it is, that now of late, after that the ryght honorable Thomas archbyſhop of Canterbury had ſhewed that he had found as he rode in his vyſytacyon y^t^ one Roger byſhopp of Londõ had made a conſtytucyon upon offrynges on hooly dayes and ſolemp and doble feſtis, and namely of the app'les, whoos vygyls ben faſted by y^e^ inhabytãtys of houſes, hoſtryes, ſhoppys, howſoever they be occupyed within the cite of Londõ, that is to ſaye, that al inhabitãtes, and every of them, and occupyenge the ſayd howſes, hoſtryes, or ſhoppis, and paye for y^e^ yerely rente of them xs. ſhall offer a q^r^; and yf his rente be xxs. ob. and ſo upward, as it hath ben uſed to be payd by the ſayd peꝛiſhes tyme out of mynde. Dat. Rome, apud Sanctum Petrum, anno Incarnationis dominice milleſimo cccc quinquageſimo tertio, ſeptimo idus Auguſti, pontificatûs noſtri anno ſeptimo."

"Thomas, archbiſshop of Cantyrbury, primat of England, To the mayr, ſherefs, aldyrmen, and cytezens, of Londõ, gretyngis. Almyghty God, to whom belongeth therth and all that is theryn, cõmaundythe that tenthis ſholde be gyven hym, and wolde be honored ſp'ually with offryngis; and therefore the reverende fader Roger Nyger, late byſhoppe of London, made a conſtitucyon, as we fynde in our viſitacyon, upon offrynge on Sondayes, and ſolempne and doubly feſtis, and nambly of the Apoſtyls, whoes vigyls ben faſtide by the inhabitantes [of] houſes, hoſtryes, or ſhoppis, within the cyte of Londõ; that is to ſay, that all and every inhabitãtes of houſes, hoſtryes, and ſhoppes, for an houſe, hoſtrye, or ſhoppe, whoos penſyon is xs. by the yere, a ferthyng, and ſo forthe, yf yt aſſende xls. id. Summe y^t^ havinge lytell regarde to theyr ſoules, conſtrued that yf the ſayd penſyon never ſo moch excedyd xls. that he ſhall pay but one peny. We therfore, wyllyng that all altercacion as touching that ſhold be removed, wyl, by the autoryte of this letters, that, yf the ſaid penſyon excede xls. by xs. that he ſhall pay 1d. and for every xs. aſſendynge q^r^. And for as moche as we wyll not herafter ony forward expoſycyon of this confirmacĩõ to be had, we wyll that all y^t^ herafter wyl not obey and folowe this our expoſicĩõ, ſtonde acurſed by y^e^ gret ſentence, by y^e^ ſame dede. And for as moche as no man ſhal excuſe hymſelfe by cauſe of ingnoraunce, we wyl and ordayne that al curatis wĩn the

ſayd cite, iiii times in the yere, in the maſſe tyme, publyſhe and expowne, and moreover we ordayn and gyve power to all perſonnes and vicars of the ſayd cite to ſyght al the offenders of the ſayd conſtytucion to appeare afore us, or our offycyal, y^t^ there to obbey y^e^ lawes as reſõ wyl; to y^e^ whiche offycyall by this preſentis we gyve our power. In witneſſe, &c. &c.

"Noe man therfore offende this ordynaunce; for, yf he do it, he ſhall ronne in the indygnacyon of God and hys holy appoſtolys Peter and Powle. Gyven at Rome, at Saint Peter's, y^e^ xvi kalendes of May."

Who would ſuppoſe any man poſſeſſed courage ſufficient to brave the preceding denunciations! Yet ſuch a man there was; for, "mayſter William Freſton, offycyal to y^e^ deane of Powles, after that he had by grete delyberacyon examyned a cauſe of withholdyng of tenthys by me Robert Wryght, of the paryſhe of St. Edmond, in Lumbert-ſtret, in y^e^ ſolempne and double feſtis, and the feſt' of Saĩt Stephen, John, and Innocent, after Cryſtmes, Circũſiõn, Epyphanye of our Lorde, iii holy dayes in Eſtyr weke, iii holy dayes Witſon weke, Corpus Xti, Aſcencion of our Lorde, Phelyp and Jacob, and v feſts of our Lady, and every dedycacyon daye, by his ſentence cõdẽpned y^e^ ſame Robert Wryt; y^e^ whiche appeled to Rome, where ye ſame ſentence in al thyng was affyrmed, by ony William de Fundera, byſhopp of Oler'n, and comyſſary to the pope, ſave that he ſholde have ſaid in iii feſtis of our Lady, and not in v, and therein the ſentence was reverſed; and for that cauſe the ſayd Robert was not condempned in the expenſys; and after the ſame Robert arpellyde to the pope hymſelf, y^e^ whiche affyrmed in every thyng y^e^ ſentence of the ſayd William de Fundera, and condempned the defendant in expencis in y^e^ laſt appelle *."

The cuſtom of examining dead bodies, in order to detect any unfair practices, was no doubt well intended, and, if properly performed, would have been a ſalutary inſtitution; but, unfortunately, perſons were, and I am afraid are, appointed, incapable of deciding upon the cauſes of death in common caſes, and in ſuſpicious ones entirely ſo. That it is a very antient regulation may be proved by the veſtry chuſing, in March, 1601, two women "viewers of the dead corpſes in the pariſh, acording to y^e^ *awncient* cuſtome in that behalf."

The church beginning to be very much decayed, and requiring great repairs, the pariſh petitioned James the Firſt, "for recomending by letter the conſideration and help of the church of St. Alphage, to y^e^ biſhopp of London, to be by

* Arnold's Chronicle.

him

him cõmended to the other p'ſhes of his dioceſe for benevolence." (The king returned an anſwer in compliance, which is dated Jan. 9, 1624.)

The funeral knell was conſidered a matter of great importance; for *ſix hours* were allotted to tolling it; a very pleaſing recreation to thoſe who reſided in a neighbourhood abounding with churches! There was a diſtinction made between thoſe who had received the ſacrament, and thoſe who had not; the fees for the former were 10d. and for the latter 1s. 2d.; each including the pit, and one hour's knell.

1618. "*Mr.* Doctor" was ſo much in favour, that he had "his pew trym'd with greene ſaie;" and they determined "a pew ſhould be made in the chancel for Mr. Doctor's mother."

The ungallant, but perhaps proper, cuſtom of ſeparating the ladies and gentlemen during divine ſervice, was moſt groſsly violated by a Mr. Lovedaie, 1620, who was reported as ſitting in the ſame pew with his wife; "which being held to be highly indecent," he was ordered to appear; but, refuſing, "Mr. Chancellor" was made acquainted with his contumacy. The matter was afterwards compromiſed by his accepting the doctor's offer for him and his wife to ſit in his pew.

1628. The church repaired.

It is much to be lamented, Reformations cannot be effected without hurrying to extremes. When it was generally wiſhed that the Roman-catholic religion ſhould be aboliſhed, moderate men would, no doubt, have deliberately examined the merits of each particular rite and cuſtom, and, by retaining what was reaſonable, have ſhewn prejudice and intemperance were not their rule of conduct.

That the Eaſt end of the church was beſt calculated for an altar-table had been long eſtabliſhed, from motives of decency, excluſive of the purpoſes of Roman-catholic worſhip; but the tide was turned, and, being under the influence of reforming frenzy, was it wonderful that the altars were ſwept from their places into the midſt of the church? But, when reaſon began to reſume her ſeat, the congregations could not but obſerve they were conſidered and uſed as common tables, for leaning againſt, and placing hats on. After much ill-will, and many diſputes, they were returned to their former ſituations, and will, it is to be hoped, ever retain them.

The veſtry reſolved, Aug. 16, 1636, "that our communion-table ſhall be removed up cloſe under the windowe, on the Eaſt ſide."

Two years after, ſubſcriptions were ſolicited for repairing the ſteeple, making a turret for the ſaint's bell, re-caſting their four bells, and adding a tenour. Sion college gave 10l.

1645.

1645. The pariſh reſolved to demand of Sion college the four pounds per annum given by ſir Rowland Hayward, which was five years in arrears. It was afterwards agreed, that they ſhould jointly fee a counſellor, whoſe opinion was to be required, whether the ſum in queſtion was in equity due to the pariſh, and recoverable in Chancery. Four years afterwards it came to an arbitration, when it was decided that the college ſhould pay the 4 l. per annum to the pariſh "as a perpetuite in manner as heretofore, and alſo half the arrears," being 10 l. Mr. Webb and Mr. Burgeſs were for the college, and Mr. Biddel and Mr. Almaine for the pariſh.

During this time of confuſion and fanaticiſm, 1647, the churchwardens produced each Sunday miniſters to officiate; the regular price of their ſermons being 10s. The ſacrament was adminiſtered by one Haynes, by order of the veſtry, ſoon after (qu. whether this man was not the ſame Haynes juſt choſen common council man?); for, Mr. Fawſett, the rector, had left the pariſh, and they had ſent a deputation to demand poſſeſſion of his houſe. In 1648, ſomething like a compromiſe took place between them. Mr. Fawſett conſented that ſeveral perſons ſhould preach on trial, and afterwards be put in nomination to ſucceed him in his miniſtry. The unſucceſsful candidates were paid for their trouble from the tythes. A Mr. Goſland was appointed to preach in the morning; but there was no ſervice in the afternoon, unleſs ſome pariſhioner brought a miniſter to officiate gratis. The following receipt is dated the 10th of Jan. 1644: "I do acknowledge to have received of Mr. Davis, churchwarden of Alphage, y^e^ ſome of 5 l. 5s. for preaching at y^e^ ſaid church, by order from y^e^ committee of plundered miniſters; thereof he is acquitted, as witneſs my hand, Tho. Crompt."

It was not till September 13, 1653, that a final choice took place, when Thomas Doelittle was declared, *nem. con.* "rector eccleſiæ Alphagenſis;" and, in the April following, his highneſs the Protector was petitioned for "the ſettling him in the curacy and charge of the pariſh." His ſignature occurs for the laſt time in April, 1660. Doelittle has left ſome MS notes, interleaved in a folio, at Sion college; but the deranged ſtate of the library prevented my ſeeing them during the autumn and winter of 1800.

While this buſineſs was tranſacting, the church was decaying, as the quaint report of the workmen ſets forth: "Y^t^ they have found the ſteeple ſo defective, that, unles it be taken down, even unto the floor of the belfry, it is impoſſible, in their judgements, that it can ſtand, but muſt of neceſſity fall, to the ſpoyle both of people and houſen about it; and therefore adviſe the par'rs, to prevent

vent a following miſchief, to take it down." It was ordered to be re-built in July 1649.

Among other bleſſings peculiar to this period was the entrance of the army, for whom a ſubſcription was raiſed towards providing beds, &c. There being an overplus of 58s. 1d. in this pariſh, it was divided into eleven parts, "to return to each that found bedding and preparation, towards their charges." This was in October, 1651.

Henry Garerd was reader of divine ſervice in 1662. They allowed him a houſe for 40s. per annum.

Two years after, Timothy Long was miniſter*.

July 4, 1667, a leaſe was granted, with the approbation of Mr. Waring, the rector, to Mr. John Scott, of the houſes belonging to the pariſh, re-built by him near Cripplegate, for 41 years, on the following terms: ſix pounds per annum, for the uſe of the poor, ſix pounds for the firſt twenty years, and eight pounds for the remainder, five guineas to the miniſter (and 50s. to the poor).

Another houſe was let for fifty-one years, for which the rector received 5l. and the poor 30s. He had 5l. from another, and the poor 40s. One adjoining the church, 10s. to the former, and 10s. to the latter.

1676. It was voted Mr. Waring ſhould receive 4l. per annum, which was the ground-rent of the miniſter's houſe.

Some unhappy diſputes having taken place, 1710, they ſet forth this abſtract, which will explain the nature of ſir R. Hayward's gift: "The mayor, commonalty, and citizens, of London, by their indenture of leaſe, bearing date y^e^ 28 Feb. 1587, did demiſe to ſir R. Hayward, knight, and alderman of y^e^ ſaid city, y^e^ above-mentioned premiſes, for the term of 1000 years, from Lady-day then next following y^e^ date of the ſaid leaſe, at y^e^ yearly rent of 40s. paying quarterly. The ſaid ſir Rowland Hayward, by his laſt will and teſtament in writing, bearing date March the 5th, 1587, bequeathed y^e^ above-mentioned indenture and premiſes thereby demiſed to y^e^ parſon, churchwardens, and p'iſh'rs, of the pariſh of St. Alphage, for y^e^ relief and maintenance of poor, aged, impotent, and diſeaſed pariſhioners of y^e^ ſaid pariſh, and for y^e^ neceſſary repairs of the ſaid pariſh church, from Lady-day then laſt paſt, before y^e^ date of y^e^ ſaid will, unto the end of y^e^ ſaid term of 1000 years." Anno 1667, the pariſh granted the above

* Between Fawſett and Long, Dr. Matthew Fowler was preſented by the biſhop of London to the rectory, 1662, by the *nonconformity* of Doelittle. Newcourt, I. 261.

ground

ground for 51 years to Wolfgang Houſes, of London, goldſmith, at 4l. per year, who built the houſes then ſtanding.

At this time an unſucceſsful petition was preſented to parliament, for re-building the church; and, in 1711, they applied to the commiſſioners for building fifty new churches, for enlarging it. This was ſucceeded in 1718 by another petition to parliament. After all thoſe efforts, they were under the neceſſity, three years after, to repair it. 1723. The altar received a tankard of ſilver from Mrs. Chriſtian Ruſſell; and in 1724 ſhe gave, by will, 100l. for a new altar-piece, glazing the windows, &c. At this time the pavement was ſunk, and the pews ſo deranged, that it was dangerous to paſs along the ailes; upon which 291l. was expended in repairs.

1747. The ſteeple was in ſuch a ſtate, that the bells could not be rung, when four of the ſix were ſold.

Finally, Sept. 1774, the whole church was pronounced ſo decayed and damp, that it became unfit for uſe, and was ſhut up. A committee was appointed to ſuperintend the re-building of it. Mr. Staines* offered to take down and re-build the church for 1350l. which was accepted, and the money partly raiſed by annuities. Part of the old walls were ſtrong enough to be preſerved, for ſupporting a ſteeple, in which two bells were ordered to be hung, one a tenor of 12 cwt. and the ſaint's, 3 cwt.

July 24, 1777, the new church was opened, when the rev. Richard Wynne, rector, preached a ſermon for the benefit of the ward ſchools.

One front of St. Alphage is in Aldermanbury, and another in London Wall. The former, which is the Eaſtern, conſiſts of a pediment, ſupported by pillars, a Venetian and other windows. The latter, to the North, is before the place for the ſteeple, not yet erected. The deſign is ſomething ſimilar. The body of the church is hid from view by a row of good houſes, conſequently there are no North windows. The pillars, cornices, and other ornaments, are of Portland ſtone, the walls of brick.

If the architect had adhered to the long eſtabliſhed rules of the order he has adopted, his work might have paſſed uncenſured; and if it had not to boaſt of much beauty, the defects would have been attributed to want of room, or other cauſes. Thoſe excuſes will not ſerve to palliate his altering the pillars from the full ſwell of the antients to an oval.

* Now the right honourable ſir William Staines, knight, and lord mayor of the city of London.

The

The South ſide forms part of the pleaſing little ſquare, adorned with trees, graſs, and gravel walks, to the Eaſt of the hall of Sion college.

On entering the church from London Wall, pointed arches and ſculptured heads remind us they were part of Elſynge priory. Far inferior is the modern building; for, there we find no graceful curves, the eſſence of all beauty; angles on the ſides, and angles in the roof, are the ſubſtitutes: in other words, the church is nearly ſquare, and the cieling is flat, and but little ornamented. The altar-piece, under a large window, is very plain; and on each ſide are galleries, projecting a few feet Weſtward, for the ſchools, with no other recommendation than two texts of Scripture, St. John, chap. v. ver. 39, and Hoſea, chap. xiii. ver. 14. The pulpit is high, and, contrary to cuſtom, againſt the Weſt wall; the backs of the congregation are of courſe turned to the altar. From ſome defects in the proportions of the building, the voice of the preacher produces indiſtinct ſounds, eſpecially when the Latin ſermons are pronounced before the clergy of Sion college, which, being leſs familiar than others, are not ſo rapidly comprehended. There is no organ, nor are there any pillars to the roof.

The Memorials of the Dead.

Sir R. Hayward's monument has been placed on the North ſide, with the following addition: "On re-building this church, in 1777, this monument was repaired and *beautified* at the expence of the pariſh. Sir R. Hayward having been a liberal benefactor, this monument was again erected to perpetuate his memory." Sir Rowland had two wives, and, by them, ſixteen children; their effigies, being nineteen, are on the tomb. He was ſheriff 1563, lord mayor 1570, and again 1590.

That my work may not be ſwelled to an extent beyond tolerance, it will be neceſſary to omit, as much as poſſible, epitaphs previous to the year 1700. Since that time they ſhall be given at length.

On the ſame wall is a tablet, "To Benjamin Ruſſell, common council man, 1715, aged 48. Mrs. Chriſtian Ruſſell, his widow, 1724. And Mr. William Molyneux, of Liverpool, her nephew, 1722, aged 38. Mrs. Ruſſell, ſurviving her huſband, diſpoſed of her eſtate to pious and charitable uſes. To the repair of this church 100l. To the charity-ſchool 20l. To the corporation for the relief of clergymen's widows 100l. To the wire-drawers company a ſilver ſalver.

100l. to relieve poor widows. And to Bethlehem hoſpital 50l. Beſides a great number of private charities. Grant then, O Lord, a bleſſed Reſurrection."

Near the above is a large monument, on which is ſculptured Charity nurturing three infants, inſcribed, "Samuel Wright, late of Newington-green, in the county of Middleſex, gent. departed this life July 28, 1736, in the 56th year of his age, and lies interred in this chancel. Exemplary he was for his virtue, piety, humanity, ſweetneſs of temper, and good manners, and for his extenſive beneficence, exemplified in the many great and well choſen gifts he beſtowed in his life-time, beſides the charitable ſpecific legacies he bequeathed in his will *, being 20,950l.; and alſo the reſiduary part of his perſonal eſtate, which was conſiderable, to other charitable uſes, at the diſcretion of Thomas Glegg, Joſeph Pace, and Joſeph Speed, his Executors. In memory thereof this monument, as part of the rites due to the funeral obſequies of ſo good a benefactor to human kind, and that his good works might ſhine the more conſpicuous to the preſent age and to poſterity, is here erected by his only ſurviving executor, Joſeph Speed.

"Bleſt charity! how extenſive doſt thou ſhine
In goodneſs, mercy, and in love divine!
From which, with pious zeal, let man confeſs
He owes his being and his happineſs.
With bounteous pity, comfort the diſtreſs'd.
Heaven's imitators will by Heaven be bleſs'd."

The following names are on the pavement of the middle aile: Mr. Thomas Wright, 1700, aged 62; Amy his wife, 1724, aged 86; Thomas Wright, 1727, aged 65; and Samuel Wright, gent. 1736, aged 56. John Parker, 1799, aged 70.

The Benefactions

have been detailed in ſo many publications, particularly previous to 1700, that my notice of them will be from that period. "John Lock †, gent. ſon of captain Daniel Lock, a worthy inhabitant of this pariſh, who was, with ſeveral other Engliſh gentlemen, barbarouſly murthered in France, 10 Sept. 1723, gave to poor houſekeepers, not receiving alms, 50l."

* See the particulars of his will, Gent. Mag. vol. VI. p. 471; his concern for religion, and proteſtation of chaſtity, ibid, 473; his ſmall beginning, ibid. 610.

† See an inſcription to his memory in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 81.

The

The regiſters of births, marriages, and deaths, begin 1612. The books prior to that year are probably loſt. On the firſt page of one of them is "A Regiſter of thoſe y^t have certified they have been touched by his mageſtie for y^e evil," from 1672 to 1686. There are about forty names.

Among the many cares and anxieties attendant on royalty, may very fairly be reckoned the unpleaſant taſk of our antient monarchs in touching for the evil. To view ſo many wretched objects tottering with diſeaſe, loathſome to themſelves, would be diſtreſſing; but, to be obliged to come in contact, and be at the ſame time convinced of the inefficacy of the operation, required the utmoſt exertion of condeſcenſion and benevolence. That his majeſty had plenty of practice will appear from the following notice, publiſhed May 18, 1664: "His ſacred majeſty having declared it to be his royal will and purpoſe to continue the healing of his people for the evil during the month of May, and then give over till Michaelmas next, I am commanded to give notice thereof, that the people may not come up to the town in the interim, and loſe their labour *."

The healing virtue did not reſide in the king only; for, the Proteſtant Domeſtick Intelligence, 1680, contains a caſe, atteſted by Henry Clark, miniſter of the pariſh of Crookhorn, Somerſetſhire, two captains, and ſeveral others, of a girl perfectly cured by the duke of Monmouth, *unknown to himſelf*. She was ſhewn for money at the Amſterdam coffee-houſe, Bartholomew lane.

This perſon reſided near the ſeat of a nobleman, where the duke was on a viſit. Being firmly perſuaded that, if ſhe could touch him, ſhe ſhould be well; and an opportunity occurring; ſhe tore off her gloves, and with them the fleſh, ſeized his wriſt, and cried, "God bleſs your grace." The duke good-naturedly returned her pious wiſh, and paſſed on. Behold, a miracle! She was healed. So much for faith. And what phyſician will diſpute its efficacy?

Extracts from the Regiſter of Marriages.

Julie 12, 1617. Fitz-William Coningſbye, of Hampton-court, in the county of Hereford, eſquire, ſonne to ſir Thomas C. knt. and Cicely Nevill, eldeſt daughter to ſir Henry N. heire apparent to the lorde Abergavenny, were married the daye and yeare aforeſaid.

Jan. 22, 1617-18. Sir Richard Young, knt. and the ladie Martha Hayes, late wyfe of ſir Thomas H. knt. and alderman of London, were marryed.

* Newes, 1664.

June 21, 1619. Sir Thomas Glemham, knt. the ſonne and heire apparent of ſir Henry G. of Glemham-hall, co. Suffolke, knt. and Katharine Vanlore, the daughter of Peter V. eſquire, were married.

Feb. 16, 1645-6. Lord Robert Bruce, and the ladye Diana Graye, were married.

June 18, 1651. Dr. Robert Pory, and Jane Walton, the late biſhoppe of Cheſter's ladye, were married.

June 13, 1706. Sir Richard Everard, bart. of Langleys, Eſſex, and Suſannah Kidder, of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, were married. A ſtorm of wind in Nov. 1703 threw down a ſtack of chimnies in the houſe at Wells, where Kidder, biſhop of Bath and Wells, reſided; by which ſhocking accident himſelf and wife were killed *.

June 26, 1726. Thomas Cockerell, M. A. of Univerſity college, Oxford, bachelor, and Elizabeth Bonwick, of St. Bride's.

Oct. 5, 1728. Sir John Browne, bart. widower, of the pariſh of St. James, and Elizabeth Chriſtandes, of St. Alphage Eaſt, Greenwich.

Sept. 19, 1728. Sir Roger Meredith, of Leeds abbey, co. Kent, bachelor, and madam Maria Got, of Shackleſwell, in the pariſh of Hackney.

Joſeph Smith, of Whitehall, co. Middleſex, eſq. widower, and Jane Wightwicke, of the pariſh of Saint Andrew, Holbourn, were married by William Reading, lecturer, June 25, 1741.

The rev. Richard Wilmot and Mary Jenkinſon, July 26, 1749.

Baptiſms.

Nov. 28, 1734. Frederick Thomas, the ſon of Joſeph Smith, eſq. and Katharine his wife, was baptized at his father's houſe, in the Privy garden at Whitehall, by me William Reading, keeper of the Library at Sion College. His royal highneſs Frederick prince of Wales ſtood god-father by proxy. The child was then ten days old, being born Nov. 18, 1734.

Jan. 1, 1735. Joſeph Nicholas, the ſecond ſon of Joſeph Smith, eſq. and Katharine his wife, baptized in Privy Gardens.

May 19, 1737. Katharine Elizabeth, child of Joſeph and Katharine Smith, baptized in Privy Gardens.

* Le Neve's Obituary.

June

June 3, 1737. By the appointment of the right rev. Edward lord biſhop of London, I William Reading baptized at eleven o'clock, in preſence of the congregation then aſſembled at prayers, three adult perſons, brothers and ſiſter, Francis, Thomas, and Suſan Salmon, of the ages of 20, 17, and 13.

Frances Wilſon, daughter of the rev. Robert Watts, and Frances his wife, baptized Aug. 27, 1797.

Robert, ſon of the rev. Robert Watts, and Frances his wife, bapt. Oct. 28, 1798.

Burials.

Feb. 12, 1643-4. John Carter, miniſter, out of Syon college.

March 17, 1644-5. Mr. Paul Bowles, miniſter, in the chancell.

In the year 1665, there were 188 burials, of which number probably 165 died of the plague.

Aug. 5, 1736. Samuel Wright, eſq. buried in the chancel.

Dec. 14, 1744. The rev. Mr. William Reading buried in the church porch.

The rev. Hugh Wyatt, M. A. rector of St. Alphage, died March 7, 1762.

Aug. 27, 1799. Robert Watts (infant), chancel.

Baptiſms 1614,	28	Burials	34
——— 1799,	8	———	14
Difference	20		20

It is not my intention to intermeddle with the preſent value of the various benefices in London.

Biſhop Tonſtall's official valuation, 14 Hen. VIII. was as follows *:

Eccl'ia

* Pleaſeth it yo^r grace to underſtande, that where the king's highnes, my ſovereigne lorde, kinge of Englande and of Fraunce, defender of Chriſt's fayth, and lorde of Irelande, by his gracious, moſte honorable letters, bearinge date the tenthe daye of Auguſt, in the xiiii yeare of the reigne of my ſaid ſovereigne lorde, and by certen inſtructions ſigned with his graſis hande, co'maundinge me, Cuthberte, buſhoppe of London, his humble ſubiect, orator, and chappleyne, to move, ſtirre, and induce the ſp'uall perſons of my dyoceſſe of London, as well regulers as ſeculers, as well exempte as not exempte, excepte thoſe whoſe names were conteigned in a ſcedule to the ſaid inſtructions annexed, to advaunce to the king's grace, by way of loone, ſuche ſomes, in ſuche manner and forme, and for ſuche greate and urgent cauſes, as be expreſſed in the ſaid letters and inſtructions, and alſo that I ſholde move, ſtirre, and induce, all ſuche ſp'uall perſons as were excepte in the ſaid ſcedule, that

Eccl'ia Sancti Alphegi.

Mag. Tho. Rydley, rector; bñficm xil. xs.—bona non het—mutuũ lviis. vid.

D'nus Will. Madlowfe; ſervitiũ viil. vis. viiid.—bona vil.—mutuũ xxvis. viiid.

D'nus Nicholaus Spollowe; ſervitiũ vil. xiiis. ivd.—bona viil. iiis.—mutuũ xxvis. viiid.

There were two chauntries in St. Alphage; one founded by John Graunte, who gave by will lands to the amount of 15l. 10s. 8d. per annum, in truſt to the parſon and churchwardens, to find a prieſt.

John Crevy gave a houſe called the Cocks, in Grub ſtreet, to the ſame perſons, and for the ſame purpoſe *.

The church was originally in the gift of the deans of St. Martin's le Grand, afterwards in the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter. Queen Mary beſtowed the patronage on Bonnor, biſhop of London, and his ſucceſſors for ever; conſequently it is ſtill in the gift of the biſhop of London †.

Newcourt gives a liſt of forty-five rectors, from 1335 to the date of his Repertorium; ſince when have been rectors,

Samuel Brooke, M. A. 1710.

Hugh Wyatt, M. A. 1732.

Richard Wynne, M. A. 1762 ‡.

that, in caſe they had not made and delyvered unto the king's grace uſe the preſte, accordinge to ſuche ſomes as were appoynted to everye ſp'uall perſon not excepte, to ſupplye and make upp the ſaid ſomes after the ſubſtance or revenues of theire lands, accordinge to the ſaide inſtructions: Further co'maundinge, that I ſholde make certificate to yo^r grace, as to the moſte reverende father in God Thomas, cardinall, archbuſshoppe of Yorke, legate de latere, and chancellor of Englande, by letters under my greate ſeale, as well of the names, revenues, and ſubſtances, of all and finguler p'ſons ſo taxed, as alſo the ſomes uppon them and everye of them ceſſed; for the more perfecte and aſſured knowledge to be had in that behalfe. I certifie yo^r grace, that the names of everye ſuche perſon ſp'uall within my dyoceſſe, ceſſed to make the ſaid loone, accordinge to the inſtructions, and the value of their ſubſtance, and the extente of the yearlie revenues of theire lands, and alſo the ſomes which everye ſuche perſon is ceſſed to make loone, and paye, here followeth.

* MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum. † Newcourt.

‡ He was alſo rector of Ayot St. Laurence, Herts, where, in the church-yard, he was buried, at the Weſt end of the church, under a brick tomb, on the ſlab of which is this inſcription:

M. S.
Elizabeth Wynne, Apr. 18, 1786, 59.
Rich. Wynne,
hujus parochiæ rector,
conjugi merenti poſuit.

The

The rev. Robert Watts was collated Aug. 15, 1799, to whom I owe many thanks for his friendly information.

As a ſmall portion of *Elſynge-ſpital* is ſtill in exiſtence, and viſible in part from Sion college, conſiſting of a very large pointed arch, it will be nothing more than common juſtice to mention a few particulars concerning its former ſtate. The rev. William Reading, librarian of Sion college, publiſhed, anno 1724, an account of its "Antient and Preſent State;" and adds: "The college poſſeſſed four original records of the foundation and dedication of this hoſpital and priory, all dated in the reign of Edward III."

Stowe informs us it was originally a nunnery; but, being in a ſtate of complete decay, William Elſynge, mercer, founded the hoſpital which bore his name, for a warden, prieſts, and poor blind people.

At his requeſt, 1340, the prieſts were decreed canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, ſubject to the viſitation of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and he became their prior.

The dedication is printed at length by Reading.

The following form a part of the ineſtimable MSS. in the Cotton library, now in the Britiſh Muſeum:

The foundation and ordination of Elſynge ſpital, dated June 1, 1331.

Stephen, biſhop of London's letter to the dean and chapter of of St. Paul's, permitting William Elſyng to change his prieſts into canons regular. Dated, Feb. 1337.

The conſent of the biſhop of London, that the above four ſecular prieſts ſhould be made canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine. Dated Nov. 2, 1340. The ſeal to this inſtrument is particularly beautiful; a biſhop conferring the benediction, in a rich Gothic niche.

The leaſe of a houſe in Aſhell lane for 99 years, by the chapter of St. Paul's, 25 Hen. VIII.

And a parchment roll, intituled,

"Inventariũ bonor', joc'al'm, et utenſiliũ domus B'te Marie de Elſyng ſpitell, infra Crepulgate, London.

Script. ſepti'o die men's Octobr' anno D'ni mill'mo quadringenteſimo quadrageſimo octavo, regni vero regis Henrici Sexti viceſimo ſeptimo, Thomâ Lyſeux decano.

In

In officio ſacriſte.

Imprimis, i calix * argente' et deaurat' ꝑ diebus principalib's et feſtivis. It. ii calices, argent' et deaurat', quor' unus ſervit ſum'o altari et alius altari S'cte Marie. It. i calix argente', ſerviens altari S'cti Nicholai. It. i calix de argent' ſerviens altari S'cte Crucis. It. i textus magn' argenteus et deauratus. It. ii parvi textus argent' et deaurat' ꝑ ſubdiacon'. It. i thurribulū † argent' cū i navi ‡ de eodem. It. ii parvi phiolar' de argento. It. ii coclear' de calcedon ꝑ aqua in calice' mfundēd, cum i pixide argenteo. It. i p'vū coclear' de argent' ꝑ ead'm cauſa. It. i ſcriniū § de argent' cū lacte Be'te Virginis. It. i ſcriniū cū porciuncula S'te Crucis. It. i crux p'va arg' format' in mod' crucis S'ti Andree. It. i caput de undec' mil' virginib's. It. alie reliquie que continent' in una pixide. It. i thuribulū en' cū navi de eod'. It. i vas' en' ꝑ aqua benedict' cū aſp'ſorio de eod. It. i thuribulū en' et deaurat'. It. i par' candelabror' || de en' deaurat'. It. iii alia paria candelabror' en'. It. i pixis arg' et deaurat', ꝑ corp'e X^ti deportand'. It. i alius p'v's pixis arg' ꝑ ead' cauſa. It. iii paria phiolaru' ꝑ ferialib's dieb's. It. i crux en' deaurat' ꝑ ꝓceſſionib's. It. i crux lignea ꝑ ꝓceſſionib's. It. ii vexilla de ſerico ꝑ crucib's depict'.

This ſacriſty contained a great number of veſtments compleat for the celebration of maſs, and the following:

It. i veſtmentū plenū ꝑ miſſa ꝑ diacono et ſubdiac' ex dono fundatoris. It. i veſtment' nigrū ꝑ mortuis cū ii capis & i capa de blackvelvet & caſul' ſer'. It. i veſtment' de blew velvet pulvizat' cū ſtell' et coronis, ex dono Joh'is Hiſbery. It. i veſtment' de reed damaſk, ex dono Joh'is Laane. It. i veſtment' de reed ſathan cū ii albis, ex dono Joh'is Worſchip. It. veſtes depict. ꝑ om̄ib's ymag'b's in eccleſia in tempore quadrageſimali coopiend'. It. vi tapete ꝑ altarib's de div'ſis ſettis. It. i magn' pelvis en' ꝑ fontib's b'n'dicend'. It. i tabula depict' ꝑ ſum̄o alt' de y'gine Xp̄i. It. ii paria organor'.

* For the information of ſuch of my readers as are not acquainted with the utenſils uſed in the Roman catholic mode of worſhip, I add the following notes. The chalice contained the conſecrated wine for the ſacrament.

† A thuribulum, or cenſer, is uſed for burning frankincenſe before the altar.

‡ Navis, or ſhip, a ſmall veſſel, from which the powdered frankincenſe is taken with a ſpoon, and thrown on the burning coals within the cenſer, by the prieſt.

§ A box or coffer for ſacred things.

|| Candleſticks for the altar, &c. &c.

In

In Theſauraria.

It. i pecia argent' & deaurat'. It. i cornu cũ coopcło argent' & deaurat' vocat' le Gripeſclawe. It. i magnus ciphus ornatus cũ argent' deaurat' vocat' le grete note. It. i ciphus ornat' cũ argent' deaurat' et cũ coopcło eiuſd'm vocat' le note fr'is Radulph Hipecia argent' cũ coopcło eiuſd'm ſtans ſ'r angelos. It. i pec' argent cũ coopcło eiuſd' ſtans ſ'r leones. It. i pelvis argent' cũ lavatorio eiuſd'. It. ii lavatoria argent' q̃r' unũ h̃et iii aquedutt'. It. i ſpice-plate argent'. It. i p'va pixis argent' ꝑ ſale. It. i powdirbox de argento. It. iii ſalſaria argent' cũ i coopcło. It. ii flat pec. cũ i coopcło deargent'. It. ix coclear' de una ſetta & x de alia. It. i magn' murr' vocat' le Bridlyngton. It. i magn' murr' ex dono Agnet's Stratton. It. magn' murr' ex dono Walt'i Herberd. It. i magn' murr' cũ roſa in fundo. It. i magn' murr' vocat' le bolle maſer. It. i murr' cũ ligatura argent' & deaurat' ſtans ſup iii babonfaces cũ coopcło eiuſd'. It. i murr' cũ coopcło ex dono Joh'is Hilderſton. It. i murr' p'va vocat' Ave Maria. It. i p'va murr' ex dono Marg̃ie Wylby. It. i p'va murr' vocat' le ox ye. It. ii murr' de una ſetta ꝑ conventu. It. ii cultell cũ manubriis de argent ꝑ menſa.

In Libraria.

It. Liber Biblie in duob's voluminib's. It. Lira ſup. Novũ Teſtament. It. Magiſt. Sentent. Gloſat. It. Magiſt. Hiſtoriar. It. Pſalteriũ Gloſat. It. Gregorius ſup. Ezechiel. It. Poſtilla ſup. Joh'em. It. Poſtilla ſup. Lucam. It. Gregoris in Omeliis. It. Actus Ap'lor' gloſatus. It. Parabole Salomonis gloſate. It. De Miſeria Co'dic̃ois Humane. It. Faſciculus Mor. It. Gema Anime. It. Liber Encheridion. It. Criſoſtomus in op'e imp'fetto. It. Auguſtinus de Simbolo. It. Auguſtinus de Co'flictu vicior'. It. Veritas Theologie. It. Pupilla Oculi. It. Pars Oculi. It. Pariſiens de Sac'ment'. It. Florariũ Bartholomei. It. Secret' Secretor'. It. Liber Roberti Nigelli. It. Miraclis Div'ſor Stor'. It. ꝑv' Liber q̃ incipit Pſalt'm B'te Jeronimi. It. Minores Collac'ones Patrũ. It. Dialogor' B'ti Gregorii. It. Speculũ Curator'. It. Viridar'm Pſalt'ii. It. Bonaventura de Vita Xp̃i. It. Speculũ Humane Salvac̃ois. It. Legenda Aurea. It. Legenda alia Sc'or' no' co'plet'. It. Racionale Divinor'. It. Pſalteriũ gloſat' cũ iiii Evangeliſtis. It. Gloſa ſup' Exodum. It. Gloſa ſup' Leviticũ. It. Horologiũ Sapiencie. It. Flores Bernardi. It. Poſtilla Ric'i Scroop ſup' Ep'las. It. Haymo ſup' Ep'las et Ev'ngelia. It. Speculũ Stultor'. It. Hugo de S. Vict' de Clauſtro Corp'is et Aĩe. It. Liber Decretor'. It. Text. Sexti & Cõnſtituc̃ones Elementine. It. Sext. cũ gloſa Joh'is Andr'. It. Abbas Doctor' ſup' Decretal'. It.

Sext. cũ trib's doctorib's. It. Liber Decretaliũ gloſat. It. Innocenci^{s} q'rtus ſup' Decretal'. It. Text. Decretaliũ. It. Sũma de iiii Canõico. It. Reymundus. It. Catholicon. It. Brito. It. Yſodorus de Mirabilib's M'ndi. It. Papias. It. Liber Topicor'. It. Liber Galieni & Ypocrat. It. Vetus Ordinal' cũ Papir' ejuſd'.

Debita domus ccixli. xd. ob. ii.

			l.	s.	d.	
They received of	21	perſons in Philip lane	2	15	0	per annum.
———	5	——— in Adlane	1	7	8	
———	2	——— in Aldermanbury	0	15	0	
———	8	——— in London Wall	0	12	4	
———	5	——— in St. Lawrance lane	7	11	8½	
———	4	——— in Ironmonger lane	1	16	8	
———	3	——— in the Pulletr	1	9	8	
———	4	——— in Chepe	3	1	8	
———	5	——— in Hoſier lane	4	8	4	
———	3	——— in the Roperie	3	18	8	
———	4	——— in Baynard caſtell	1	9	6	
———		Agnes Botley, Newgate	0	6	8	
———	3	perſons in Old Chaunge	1	18	4	
———	8	——— quit reddit.	1	11	11	
———	2	——— in Watlyng ſtrete	1	5	0	
		Per annum	34	8	1½	

The roll is inſcribed,

" Sub Altare Vto."

" Hoſpitale de Elſynge.

mutuum pro reſiduo.

" Terre et poſſeſſiones 126l. 8s.—bona null'—quarte partis xviil. xivs. xd. per l'ras regis.

In the office of firſt fruits and tenths it is valued at 193l. 15s. 5d.

In the " Livre de les Rates," 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, is the following entry:

Priory of Elſynge Spital.

Paroch' Sc̃i Martini Pomar'. " Firm' totius illius teñti, cum ſhopis, cellariis, ſolariis, ac oĩbs & ſingl̃is ſuis ꝑtin', ſcituat' & exiſten' in Iremongre lane. Value iiiil. vs. ſold for xliil. xs. 1559."

It

It is unneceſſary to add, that this priory fell with its brethren at the ever memorable diſſolution of religious houſes. Part of it was afterwards inhabited by ſir Rowland Hayward and ſir John Williams; and was burnt by accident during the reſidence of the latter.

Dr. Thomas White, of whom I ſhall have to write when deſcribing the ſtate of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, has reſcued this holy ſpot from oblivion, by directing in his will * that 3,000l. ſhould be applied in building a college and alms-houſe in London. His executors, Simpſon and Keelynge, purchaſed the ſite of this priory for 2,450l. of Robert Parkhurſt, alderman, and the buildings then on it, and erected *Sion College*. The charters of incorporation are dated July 3, 6 Charles I. and June 20, 16 Charles II.

By thoſe authorities, a preſident, two deans, and four aſſiſtants, with all the rectors, vicars, lecturers, and curates, of the city of London and ſuburbs, were conſtituted a corporation. At the ſame time, alms-houſes for ten men, and as many women, were eſtabliſhed. Dr. White had appropriated by will 120l. per annum for the maintenance of the poor alms people, and 40l. per annum for the common charges of the college. The biſhop of London for the time being is viſitor. Their ſeal is the Good Samaritan, with the motto, "*Vade, fac ſimiliter.*"

The founder's will directs a ſermon ſhould be preached in Latin every quarter day, and left 10l. for a dinner on thoſe days. Reading ſays, there had never been four ſermons preached in any year, and in his time but one; and that on the day of election, with one dinner. And it is thus at preſent.

The College

was unfortunate in its earlier days; for, the conflagration of 1666 deſtroyed it, and the rents which ſupported the inhabitants fell in value.

All the houſes round it were burnt. St. Alphage's church only eſcaped, and ſerved as a place of refuge to the alms people. Large ſubſcriptions were received towards re-building it, which was accompliſhed after ſome time; and it remained till the year 1800 witneſſed the deſtruction of the Northern front.

The Library

owes its origin to the following circumſtance †. The rev. Thomas Wood, rector of St. Michael's, Crooked lane, ſtanding to view the building, then raiſed to the

* Dated Oct. 1, 1623. † Reading's Hiſtory of Sion College.

floor over the alms rooms, with Mr. Simpſon, the former obſerved it would ſerve as an excellent baſe for a library. The thought was improved by the latter; and the preſent ſpacious room, 120 feet in length, and 25 in breadth, was produced. Upwards of 2000l. were expended by this ſecond founder on the library and adjoining lodgings. It would be fruitleſs to detail the various donations of books from Simpſon's time to the preſent. The number is now about 14,000 volumes; an excellent fund of literature, and an example well worthy imitation. The facility of acceſs to the library is highly to be commended.

Sion college ſhared in the troubles of the reigns of Charles the Firſt and Second, and has ſerved as barracks for ſoldiers. This circumſtance is not novel. Charities, Literature, Religion, and every ſocial tie, ſuffer during popular tumults.

The rules by which the poor are governed ſhew, in an amiable point of view, the piety of Dr. White. They require private prayers morning and evening, and a regular attendance on Fridays and Sundays at church. They muſt be ſingle perſons, and more than 50 years of age. Theſe are the moſt material regulations, which, with every other relating to the whole college, are ſtrictly adhered to; and ſome of no great conſequence have been adopted, occaſioned by the changes of time and alteration of circumſtances.

The ſtructure is of brick, the window frames and ſome other parts of ſtone. For ſeveral reaſons, I ſhould imagine the preſent walls to be the original. One is, the *deſcent* to the alms-rooms; and the whole bears the marks in the architecture, of the time of James and Charles the Firſt. The principal front is that to London-wall, which, with part of the ſide next Philip lane, was found to be ſo ruinous and unſafe, that it was taken quite down in 1800, and is now rebuilt in a ſubſtantial manner, though very different from the old parts.

The entrance is a plain gateway, with iron gates. Over it in two ranges are four plain windows. The baſement under the library contains two ſmall caſements ſimilar to the old ones, and theſe belong to the alms-rooms; and near them a ſtone tablet, with the inſcription printed in other accounts of London. The window belonging to the library is very large and arched; a great advantage to the readers. There are blank windows on the ſides; and, above, a handſome cornice ranges over the whole.

The floor of the alms rooms is unfortunately below the pavement; and the doors are very ſmall. The ſtreet has probably been raiſed with the rubbiſh occaſioned by the fire of 1666. It is ſcarcely probable it was originally ſo. There are ten doors in pairs leading to the women's apartments in Philip lane, and as many

many windows. Fifteen large mullioned windows are in this Weſtern ſide, belonging to the library; the leaded glazing, and the faſhion of them, give it a venerable and pleaſing aſpect.

On entering the court of the college, the right ſide reminds the ſpectator of that juſt deſcribed. The only difference is in the number of windows and doors which belong to the men's apartments, and the library above. The South end conſiſts of the librarian's houſe, not ſo well contrived as a modern builder would have made it. The Eaſtern ſide contains

The Hall.

The door is in the middle, and approached by ſeveral ſteps; a large circular pediment projects over it; on each ſide is a window. In the ſecond ſtory are three. The corners are ornamented with ſtone ruſtic quoins. The walls brick. The front gateway within the court is guarded by two ſmall octagon brick towers, between which are as many windows over each other. The towers give the gate an antique air.

The inſide of the library is commodious, and greatly improved by the late munificent repairs. It is adorned with ſeveral pictures.

The moſt antient is a head (painted on pannel) of the Almighty; and as the inſcription is in Saxon characters, done in paint over one in golden letters worn nearly away, it may be preſumed to be very old: ЄGO SVϺ ⱥLPHⱥ ЄT Ω. A worm-eaten black frame encloſes it. The countenance bears a placid and very good expreſſion, with a ſmall mouth and forked beard. The hair red; and behind the head a ſlender triangle, finiſhed with ſcrolls at the ends. The garment is brown. On turning it, I found on the back a picture of the decollation of John the Baptiſt. The daughter of Herodias is repreſented receiving the head juſt ſevered from the body, which lies extended at the feet of his executioner, who is a ſtout man, with his arms bared, and the ſword in his left hand. The expreſſion of terror on the lady's features is ſtill to be diſcerned; though, as the picture has uſually hung with this ſide to the wall, it is much worn. The back ground is formed by the portal of a building, and landſcape. May not this curious piece of antiquity have been an altar picture deſcended from Elſynge priory, though not mentioned in the inventory? I could obtain no information when or how it came to the library.

A head

A head of Charles the Firſt. An expreſſion of grief and anxiety is truly portrayed in his features. The figure is nearly loſt in the back ground. He wears the blue ribband, and has dark brown hair. No name on it.

"Georgius comes de Berkeley." This portrait obtained its place in conſequence of the requeſt made by the preſident and deans, 1682, for his lordſhip's and ſir Robert Cooke's pictures, as a teſtimony of gratitude for the donations of books they had received from them. Berkeley's face is large, unmeaning, and very florid, with a profuſion of hair nearly white. He is repreſented in his robes, and the coronet lies on a table near him. An old-faſhioned chair, and embroidered curtain.

"Edvardus Herbert, barō de Cherbury, obiit 1678," grandſon of Edward firſt lord Herbert. He is ſeated at a table in a black dreſs; ſeveral books on the table; one inſcribed, "Corpus Juris civilis." His countenance is pleaſing, a laced band, and large curled wig.

"Robertus Cooke, miles," ſeated on a crimſon chair. Black hair, whiſkers, and pointed beard; a dark robe, and large band.

"Samuel Brewſter, armiger." It was this gentleman's intention that Sion college ſhould have had his books; but they never received them; and it was after a ſuit in Chancery that they obtained an eſtate called *Tyler's Cauſeway*, bequeathed by the ſame will, 1684. His face is round, and freſh coloured, with light hair and eyebrows. He wears an embroidered coat, and a brown ſilk furred cloak thrown round him. He was of the Inner Temple. He publiſhed "Jus feciale Anglicanum," and "Collectanea Eccleſiaſtica*."

"Thomas James, S. T. P. 1627, æt. 57," firſt keeper of the Bodleian library at Oxford. Given by his grandſon's wife. A florid countenance, full face, and white beard. Dreſſed in black gown, cap, and ruff.

"Thomas James, Typog^{r};" preſented by his wife; a half length picture ſeated on a chair, whoſe legs and arms are ſpiral. He has a ſtern thin viſage; his hair brown, and part grey, and a white beard. His dreſs is a looſe white gown over an embroidered coat; laced band and ruffles, and black cap. He had left his books by will to the uſe of the publick; the college therefore was more particularly indebted to Mrs. James for her preference.

* See anecdotes of him in Britiſh Topography, vol. I. pp. 604. 618.

"Eleonora,

" Eleonora, conjux Thomæ James*;" a very good picture, whoſe features and eyes have a diſordered and ſingular expreſſion. Her hair is dark, and fancifully adorned with rich lace, which hangs over the ſhoulder in taſteful folds. Her gown is of red ſilk; and her hands are croſſed on a book, the binding of which is moſt minutely finiſhed, and very ſplendid. On a table open before her is a pamphlet, inſcribed, " A Vindication of the Church of England, by Mrs. James; in an Anſwer to a Pamphlet, intituled, A new Teſt of the Church of England's Loyalty."

I believe, as far as I can ſpeak with certainty, that none of the above pictures have the painters names or marks. When I examined them, they were ranged in the hall quite in confuſion, and ſo encloſed by books, that it was with difficulty I moved them. This was in conſequence of the repairs at the library.

The hall is a large plain room, with a flat cieling; the ſides wainſcotted with oak, about twelve feet high. The principal entrance is at the Weſt end; and at the Eaſt is a ſpacious window. A table extends up the middle, and another croſſes at the Eaſt end.

On the North wall is a liſt of benefactions. Sarah Scott, of the pariſh of St. Lawrence Jury, by her laſt will left 200l. to the uſe of this college; which was paid by the rev. Dr. William Beſt, vicar of the ſaid pariſh, and one of her executors, anno 1751. The rev. Dr. Duncome Briſtowe, miniſter of Alhallows Staining, left by will, for the uſe of the library, 30l. which was paid anno 1765. The rev. Mr. Clements, late librarian, gave by will 50l. 3 per cent. conſols, to be divided amongſt the reſident alms folks.

The Pictures

are ranged in the following order: On the portal a three quarters length of " Tho. Secker, archiep. Cantuar. 1758," in robes.

On the North wall a portrait of " Edmund Gibſon, ep. Lond. 1723," in a rich frame of gold ſcrolls on a black ground, ſeated on a black velvet armed chair; by Vanderbank.

* Of this lady, who was a compound of madneſs and benevolence, ſee the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 619, where her " letter to the lords ſpiritual and temporal," and her " advice to printers in general," are preſerved. She bequeated a ſmall ſilver cup to the elder Mr. Bowyer, after his loſs by fire, which he ſince left by will to the Company of Stationers, where it is uſed on days of public feſtivity.

" Thomas

"Thomas Tenniſon, archiep. Cantuar. 1691." He appears as if ſpeaking, and is ſeated on a purple chair, fringed with gold. The face is extremely well painted.

"Hen. Compton, ep. Lond. 1675." He ſits on a ſuperb chair of purple and gold; his right hand on a table of the ſame materials. The face, hair, and hands, are excellent.

On the South wall is a whole length of Charles II. a wretched performance.

"The gift of Mrs. Elinor James* to this hall. God bleſs her majeſty! A. D. 1713."

"Richard Terrick, ep. Lond. 1761." A moſt admirable picture; his right hand on a table; his left holding a book. This portrait cannot be praiſed too much.

"Thomas Sherlock, ep. Lond. 1718." A good painting by Borgnis.

All the pictures are too far from the floor to be ſearched for names; and the books of the college do not afford an account of the painters.

I ſhall conclude this deſcription of the college by obſerving, that the number of alms people are the ſame as when the charter was granted; that the tenants are reduced to four; and with ſincerely hoping, that every ſucceeding year may witneſs its increaſing proſperity.

PRESIDENTS ſince Reading's time.

The rev. Mountague Wood, M. A. rector of St. Michael's Royal, 1724.
Samuel Baker, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1725.
Thomas Cooke, M. A. rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, 1726.
Thomas Bray, D. D. miniſter of St. Botolph, Aldgate, 1727.
Richard Sear, M. A. rector of St. Alban's, Wood-ſtreet, 1728.
Edward Oliver, D. D. rector of St. Mary, Abchurch, 1729.
William Butler, LL.B. rector of St. Anne's, Alderſgate, 1730.
John Hay, D. D. vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-ſtreet, 1731.
Thomas Spateman, M. A. rector of St. Bartholomew's the Great, 1732.
Joſeph Watſon, D. D. rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook, 1733.
Thomas Mangey, D. D. rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-ſtreet, 1734.
Francis Barnard, D. D. rector of St. Bartholomew, Exchange, 1735.
Joſeph Roper, D. D. rector of St. Nicholas, Cold Abbey, 1736.
Edward Arrowſmith, M. A. rector of St. Olave Hart-ſtreet, 1737.

* See p. 35.

Ralph

Ralph Skerrit, D. D. rector of St. Peter le Poor, 1738.
Anthony Ellys, D. D. rector of St. Olave's, Jury, 1739.
William Crowe, D. D. rector of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, 1740.
William Berriman, D. D. rector of St. Andrew Underſhaft, 1741.
Joſeph Trapp, D. D. vicar of Chriſt Church, 1742.
Thomas Moore, D. D. miniſter of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, 1743.
John Denne, D. D. vicar of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, 1744.
Reuben Clarke, D. D. rector of St. Magnus, 1745.
Duncombe Briſtowe, D. D. miniſter of Allhallows Staining, 1746.
Richard Biſcoe, M. A. rector of St. Martin's Outwich, 1747.
William Beſt, D. D. vicar of St. Lawrence, Jury, 1748.
William Reyner, M. A. rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fiſh ſtreet, 1749.
William Warneford, M. A. rector of Allhallows, Bread-ſtreet, 1750.
Edward Cobden, D. D. rector of St. Auſtin's, 1751.
William Sandford, D. D. miniſter of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, 1752.
Theodore Waterland, D. D. miniſter of St. Benet Fink, 1753.
Cutts Barton, M. A. rector of St. Andrew, Holbourn, 1754.
Samuel Smith, LL. B. rector of Allhallows, London Wall, 1755.
Fifield Allen, D. D. rector of St. Anne's, Alderſgate, 1756.
John Cookſey, M. A. rector of St. Antholin's, 1757.
Thomas Birch, D. D. rector of St. Margaret Pattens, 1758.
John Thomas, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1759.
Thomas Newton, D. D. rector of St. Mary le Bow, 1760.
William Brackenridge, D. D. rector of St. Michael Baſſiſhaw, 1761.
Jeremiah Milles, D. D. rector of St. Edmund the King, 1762.
Theophilus Lewis Barbauld, M. A. rector of St. Vedaſt, Foſter lane, 1763.
Ferdinando Warner, D. D. rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 1764.
John Doughty, M. A. miniſter of St. James, Clerkenwell, 1765.
Thomas Kemp, D. D. rector of St. Michael, Crooked lane, 1766.
Benjamin Newcome, D. D. rector of St. Mildred, Poultry, 1767.
Nicholas Fayting, M. A. rector of St. Martin's Outwich, 1768.
James Townley, M. A. rector of St. Benet, Gracechurch, 1769.
Arnold King, LL. B. rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, 1770.
John Blackiſton, M. A. rector of St. Ethelburga, 1771.
Rowland Sandiford, M. A. vicar of Chriſt Church, 1772.

Daniel Burton, D.D. rector of St. Peter le Poor, 1773.
William Parker, D.D. minister of St. Catharine Cree, 1774.
Anthony Webster, LL.D. vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, 1775.
Ben. Mence, M.A. rector of Allhallows, London Wall, 1776.
Henry Owen, M.D. rector of St. Olave, Hart-street, 1777.
Guyon Griffith, D.D. rector of St. Mary at Hill, 1778.
Joseph Williamson, M.A. vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West, 1779.
James Waller, D.D. rector of St. Martin's, Ludgate, 1780.
John Douglas, D.D. rector of St. Austin's, 1781.
Peter Whalley, LL.B. rector of St. Margaret Pattens, 1782.
Samuel Carr, D.D. rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, 1783.
Henry Whitfield, D.D. rector of St. Margaret, Lothbury, 1784.
Owen P. Edwards, M.A. rector of St. Bartholomew the Great, 1785.
James Trebeck, M.A. rector of St. Michael's, Queenhithe, 1786.
Thomas Moore, M.A. minister of St. James's, Duke's place, 1787.
Henry Fly, M.A. minister of Trinity Minories, 1788.
William Morice, D.D. rector of Allhallows, Bread-street, 1789.
William Morice, D.D. second time, 1790.
Theophilus Lane, M.A. rector of St. Michael's, Crooked-lane, 1791.
Samuel Kettilby, D.D. vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less, 1792.
Henry Jerome de Salis, D.D. rector of St. Antholin's, 1793.
Benjamin Underwood, M.A. rector of St. Mary, Abchurch, 1794.
Edmund Gibson, M.A. rector of St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, 1795.
Robert Anthony Bromley, B.D. rector of St. Mildred, Poultry, 1796.
William Gilbank, M.A. rector of St. Ethelburga, 1797.
William Vincent, D.D. rector of Allhallows, Thames-street, 1798.
Charles Barton, M.A. rector of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, 1799; and
John Moore, LL.B. rector of St. Michael Bassishaw, 1800.

It is with great satisfaction I add an account of a most benevolent institution, whose proceedings are dated from this college, formed for harmonizing and uniting a body so learned and respectable as the London clergy. A meeting was held by those gentlemen, Feb. 12, 1791, when it was agreed a committee should be appointed, to give a more extensive effect to the institution for the relief of widows and children of the clergy of London, Westminster, and the county of Middlesex. The society consists of a president (the bishop of London), and three

three vice-preſidents, who are, the preſident of Sion college, a member of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, and a member of the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter (the rev. John Moore, Dr. Moſs, vice Dr. Jeffreys, deceaſed, and Dr. Bell). Their committee is compoſed of the preſident and vice-preſidents, the officers, and four members of Sion college who have paſſed the chair, the five archdeacons of the dioceſe of London, two incumbents of the city of Weſtminſter, and ſix of the county of Middleſex. The rev. John Moore is treaſurer, and the rev. Robert Watts ſecretary. Any five of the committee may act; but no alteration in their regulations can be made unleſs in a general meeting, which may be called at the requeſt of any three ſubſcribers. An annual one is held in the month of April. The day is appointed by the committee. Subſcriptions are collected by them in their ſeveral diſtricts.

The forms of petitions are preſcribed; and they muſt be preſented on the ſecond Thurſday in February; and on the ſecond Thurſday in March the money is diſtributed. Thoſe perſons (widows or children) who have a ſettled income of 20l. per annum, are not entitled to aſſiſtance. Thoſe who receive it muſt be widows, or children of rectors, vicars, lecturers, or curates, and licenſed preachers. Curates, whoſe relatives obtain relief, muſt have ſerved regularly twelve months previous to their deceaſe; and it muſt be certified by their rector that they have done ſo. Letters of orders muſt alſo be produced to the committee or treaſurer, or ſatisfactory reaſons given why it is not done. The ſum ſubſcribed in 1800 was 214l. 13s. 6d. To which was added one year's intereſt of 150l. Old South Sea Annuities, 4l. 10s. Diſtributed to 17 petitioners, 176l. 8s. The greateſt ſum given 18l. and the leaſt 8l.

Oppoſite to Sion college is a ſmall burial ground, once attached to the Eaſt end of the mother church of St. Alphage. Its Northern boundary is the antient venerable city wall, which extends Eaſtward from Cripplegate buildings acroſs the pariſh, and is *now* ſtrong, and likely to laſt ſome centuries.

The church-yard wall next the ſtreet is guarded by buttreſſes; and on a gate with a pediment is inſcribed, "This gateway was erected at the proper coſt and charge of Ralph Holbrook, huſband to Elizabeth Holbrook, niece to Jeremiah Copping, gent. who lieth intombed within, A.D. 1687."

The South ſide of the ſtreet called London Wall, from Philip lane Weſt, conſiſts of three-ſtoried houſes, in the midſt of which is an entrance (a plain arch, and the arms of the company over it) to

Curriers Hall,

a brick building, without one claim to beauty, on the South ſide of an exceeding ſmall court. On entering a large door, a ſpreading old-faſhioned ſtair-caſe preſents itſelf. On the right hand is the kitchen, a part of no ſmall importance in halls, and very commodious in this inſtance. Further to the right are the clerk's apartments; and at the back of them the counting-houſe.

The court-room is on the firſt floor. In a Corinthian ſcreen are two arched doors. The key-ſtones are ornamented with the city arms, and thoſe of the company. Over the doors are alternate windows and pannels; the centre contains a painting of Plenty; Juſtice on the left, and Temperance to the right.

At the Weſt end is the maſter's chair, enriched by fluted Corinthian pilaſters (their capitals and flutings gilt), arches, and carving.

Over the chair are the royal arms. On the right hand of the ſeat is a portrait of no great merit, intended for James the Firſt, who incorporated the company June 12, in the third year of his reign. His majeſty has the globe in his left hand, and in his right the folds of his robes.

On the North ſide of the chair is a picture of Mr. William Dawes, who preſented an eſtate to the company. He is repreſented in a full-bottomed wig, and with enormous flaps to his coat-ſleeves and waiſtcoat.

There are four windows to the North, and one to the South. In one of the former, a piece of painted glaſs is placed, well executed. It is the kings arms; and under them is, "This hall was new built and glaſſed in the yeare 1670. Anker Hancock, maſter; John Winter, John Clark, wardens."

The withdrawing-room contains nothing worth notice, except an antient framed and glazed pannel, on which the company's arms are blazoned: Azure, a croſs engrailed Or, between four ſaws ſaltirewiſe Argent. "This armes was renued in the yeare 1642; Richard Deule being then maſter; Anthony Trotton and John Rickman, wardens."

The company is in a ſtate of proſperity.

The pariſh of St. Alphage has no charity-ſchools; but the children of the ward ſchools uſe the galleries in the church.

The houſes are generally well built, and reſpectable.

ALLHALLOWS,

ALLHALLOWS, THAMES-STREET,

is in the ward of Dowgate. Before the deſtruction of London by the fire of 1666, there were two churches of that name, very near each other. By way of diſtinction, they were called the *Great* and *Leſs*. The dreadful calamity juſt mentioned was fatal to the leſſer church and pariſh; for, ſince that period it has been united to the former. All the remains that are viſible conſiſt of ſome black fragments of walls; and its ſite is uſed as a church-yard.

Newcourt traces the patronage of Allhallows the Great from the Le Deſpencers to the Beauchamps; to Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick and Saliſbury; to George duke of Clarence; to Edward IV.; to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.; who exchanged it to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his ſucceſſors; and with them it ſtill remains. Newcourt names thirty rectors from the year 1361 to 1700. The following are ſince that time *:

Dr. Huſſey, died Aug. 16, 1761.

George Secker, D. D. nephew to the archbiſhop, Dec. 1762; occurs 1768.

Dr. Talbot.

Dr. Yorke.

Dr. Richardſon, Oct. 1776, rector of Wallington, Herts, 176.; of Adſtock, co. Bedford, 1771; St. Anne's, Weſtminſter, 1778.

The reverend and learned William Vincent, D. D. is the preſent rector.

Chauntries.

William Preſton gave his tenement called *Bewropers* (and a tavern there), in the pariſh, to find a prieſt, per annum 14l. 16s. 8d.

Nicholas Leven gave two tenements called Coldherbor (in the pariſh) to find a prieſt, per annum 12l. 6s. 8d.

William Lychfeld gave, to find a prieſt, a rent of 4l. per annum from two tenements in Coſin's lane. And Thomas Weſthawe gave, to augment the ſame prieſt's living, two tenements in Wharf lane, per annum 4l. 16s. 8d. In all 8l. 16s. 8d.

* It is not always in my power to afford a correct liſt of incumbents from the pariſh books; neither can I obtain them in a regular ſeries. The official regiſters are guarded by heavy fees.

John

John Weſt gave to the ſame, to keep an obit, two tenements.

John Brickelles gave to the ſame an annual rent of 9l. from the Emperor's head, St. Martin's in the Vintry, to keep an obit *.

ALLHALLOWS THE LESS.

James Andrewes gave to the parſon and churchwardens ſix tenements to find a prieſt, per annum 8l. 9s. 4d.

Eccl̃ia Om̃n' Sanct̃or' Major.

Dñs Will. Hartopp, ſerviens, 6l. 16s. 8d —bona 7l.—mutũm 26s. 8d. †

It appears from an account of the rents and gifts ‡, taken May 24, 1666, that the pariſh was in the receipt of 141l. 9s. per annum.

The ſame year they poſſeſſed the following ſacred utenſils, but whether before or after the fire is not mentioned.

"Two flagons of ſilver, and two plates for the flagons to ſtand upon, of ſilver.

Two little gilt plates, and one large plate of ſilver, to laye bread on.

Two gillt bowls or chalices with covers. And one ſilver baſon."

Stow informs us, that this church had cloiſters on the South ſide. It is almoſt unneceſſary to add, that no part of them is left. Their ſite is an entrance to a very large vault in that portion of the church-yard. I find an order relating to them dated 1670: "That the North ſide of the cloiſters be repaired, and made fit for entrance into the tabernacle; and that the other ſides be levelled and paved, and made fit for funerals." The ruins of the church were therefore uſed as a temporary place for worſhip, till it could be rebuilt, and for this purpoſe 500l. was borrowed Jan. 20, 1676, of the chamber of London, at 6l. per cent. About the ſame time two "ginnies" were given to as many men for preparing the ground. A great deal of old ſtone has been uſed in the walls of the preſent church. Sir Chriſtopher Wren, well aware of the confined ſituation his work would ſtand in, has taken no pains in deſigning the outſide. It is as plain and as dirty as it can be. And it is impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe; for, the cart wheels almoſt touch the North wall in Thames-ſtreet.

When we enter the door from this ſtreet, an aile or ambulatory preſents itſelf of conſiderable width, and of the length of the church, except the ſpace allotted to a veſtry-room. As the ropes of the two bells hang in this place, and appear to

* Book of Chauntries, Harl. MSS. † Biſhop Tonſtall. ‡ Pariſh Book.

have

have always done ſo, we are led to ſuppoſe he meant the aile ſhould break the ſound of multitudes of carriages which are continually paſſing, or that he has waſted a great deal of ground unneceſſarily. It is moſt probable that ſome alteration of opinion reſpecting the ſize of the nave took place before the church was roofed, and this part ſhut out by a row of ſtrong piers and arches, which are now cloſed.

The inſide is but little decorated, yet is beautiful in its ſimplicity, and without pillars to the roof, which is ſlightly coved from the cornices, and flat in the middle. There are no galleries, except that for the organ. The altar-piece is of the Corinthian order, and is an elegant deſign. Two very good ſtone figures of Moſes and Aaron, about four feet high, adorn it. (Qu. were they the work of Cibber?) They had nearly loſt their preſent ſituation by ſome perſons having been ſeen to bow to them on entering the church. The marble altar-table is ſupported by a caryatide figure, which the New View of London calls the angel Gabriel. Unfortunately, paint has done for theſe ſtatutes what white-waſh has accompliſhed in ſome other caſes.

The organ was erected by a ſubſcription from the united pariſhes. On the front of the gallery there is a fine ſpirited figure in alto relievo of Charity (and infants) treading on Envy or Avarice, who gnaws his fingers with expreſſive venom.

The pulpit ſtands againſt the North wall; the carving on which cannot be too much praiſed both for deſign and execution. Little naked boys are ſtationed on the top of the cornice, who ſupport feſtoons of the moſt fanciful and delicate workmanſhip.

A ſlender ſkreen, conſiſting of ſpiral pillars, ſupporting a frieze and cornice, with a circular pediment, the royal arms, and a ſpread eagle, divides the nave from the chancel. All this exquiſite carving was performed in Hamburgh, and ſent as a preſent to the church, in conſequence of the antient connexion ſubſiſting between the two countries, and of which this pariſh was the principal depoſitory. The agent has a pew in the church at preſent.

The font is of marble, but very plain.

There are not many memorials for the dead that come within my plan, and but two tablets; and one of thoſe is antient, erected to Jacob Jacobſon.

On the North wall: "To Elizabeth, wife of Edward Cheſterton, of Newport-ſtreet, St. Anne's, 1779, aged 23.

Then,

Then, when the trumpet's ſound ſhall call,
And we muſt quit this earthly ball;
From the cold tomb to brighteſt ſkies,
And joys immortal, ſhe will riſe."

In the pavement of the nave: John Edmonſon, 1715. Eliz. Latino Bickerton, 1748. William Bickerton, 1748. William Bickerton, 1754. Martha Bickerton, 1757. Samuel Bickerton, 1763. Elizabeth Bickerton, 1774. Elizabeth Cheſterton, 1779. John Bickerton, 1781. Bridget Shelly, 1700. John Warren, 1712.

The walls of the ambulatory ſupport the following:

An atchievement of Dr. Chriſtopher Huſſey, rector of this church 31 years, and of Wickham, in Kent, 41 years. He died Aug. 16, 1761, aged 76 years.

Near the veſtry door, a tablet "To the memory of Thomas Taſh, eſq. ſecond ſon of ſir John Taſh, by Elizabeth his ſecond wife. Governor of the Engliſh copper company; and many years one of his majeſty's commiſſioners of cuſtoms. He departed this life Dec. 25, 1770. Alſo to the memory of Honor Taſh, and daughter of Felix Calvert, of Pelham, in the county of Hertford, eſq. She departed this life July 22, 1763. On another tablet: Under this monument lies the body of ſir John Taſh, knt. alderman of Walbrook ward; died 1735, aged 62. John Taſh, eſq. his eldeſt ſon, 1724, aged 27. Dame Elizabeth Taſh, 1743, aged 62. Henry Taſh, eſq. third ſon of ſir John, 1745, aged 25. William Taſh, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir John by his ſecond wife, æt. 25. A tablet to Richard Wallis, 1720, aged 52.

The Regiſters commence in the year 1553.

Marriages.

Jan. 5, 1624-5. Thomas Dawes and Judith Hackett, daughter of Cuthbert Hackett, alderman.

June 20, 1649. Mr. Humphrey Clarke, jun. and the ladye Margarett Southcote, widow.

Feb. 24, 1651-2. Robert Throckmorton, of Ellington, in the countie of Huntingdon, widower, and Judith Hedley, daughter of ſir Thomas Hedley, knt.

March 6, 1652-3. William Gee, of Biſhop's Burton, in the county of Yorke, eſq. and Margaret Carpenter, daughter of Richard Carpenter, in the county of Kent, eſq.

April

April 18, 1653. Robert Wiſeman, doctour of y^e^ civill lawe, and Mrs. Elizabeth Painter.

BURIALS.

Oct. 16, 1559. Sir Robert Skeenes, knt.

Maye 5, 1631. Thomas Saliſbury, B. D.

Jan. 20, 1631-2. Richard Clarke, a hopefull gentleman, ſonne to Mr. Humphry Clarke, deputy of this ward.

Feb. 4, 1641-2. John Browne, clerke 36 years.

Oct. 6, 1643. Robert Maddockes *, killed at the battle of Newbury, and Henry Delves *, citizen and dyer, of London, whoe was wounded with a greate ſhott in both his legges at the battaile of Newbury.

From the confuſed ſtate of the regiſter in 1665, I could find but 32 burials.

Nov. 16, 1677. John, ſonne of ſir George Waterman.

The entries are ſo extremely conciſe from the above time, that it is impoſſible to decide who have been of eminence.

	Married.	Baptized.	Buried.
1560.	3	27	10
1603.			239
1604.			27
1798.	6	15	18

It is impoſſible to add any thing to the account of the leſſer church ſince Newcourt's time; and, as it is not now in exiſtence, I beg leave to refer to the Repertorium.

An old houſe, which is in ſuch a ſtate of decay as to require ſupport, ſtill bears the name of *Cold Harbour* over the gate leading to the Thames. Of the importance of this ſpot in former days, Stowe has given us an ample detail. From having been the reſidence of ſo many great men, it is now reduced to be the ſite of various trading purpoſes, and certainly will not be viſited by any but thoſe who have buſineſs there.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine † very judiciouſly ſuppoſes Cold Harbour to be a corruption of a German word, ſignifying *an inn*. The neighbourhood of the Steel-yard makes it very probable.

* Theſe men were, no doubt, part of the force ſent by the parliament and corporation of London, commanded by the earl of Eſſex; and loſt their lives, probably, on the fatal 20th of September.

† Vol. LXIII. p. 603.

The Dyers company had a ſtately hall in Thames-ſtreet; but it was unfortunately burnt April 22, 1681.

The Hans Towns

merchants had a hall in Cozens lane. Some particulars of a trade which has exiſted ſo many ages cannot fail to be a matter of much intereſt to ſome of my readers. Of the importance attached to its trade, the Journals of the Houſe of Commons afford ample teſtimony in the two laſt reigns. And, *at this time*, who of us is there that doth not dread its ſuſpenſion?

The following "Grauntes of Priviledges by kings of England, from king Henry III. to Edward VI. to the Hawnſes or the Styllyards, alias Guildhall Teutonicorum," are copied from a book without date, in the Harleian collection of MSS.

"Imprimis. To Coll'm, in the beginninge of the reigne of kinge Henry III. onely to them, and none other in longe time after.

1256. Item. In the 41ſt yeare of the ſayd Henry, at the ſpecyall requeſt of his brother Richard, then kinge of the Romaynes, the ſayd Henry did graunt unto Lubecke priviledge for ſeven years.

1266. Item. In the 51ſt yere of his raigne, at the humble ſuite of Henricke duke of Brownſwicke, he did graunt unto Lubecke, and other theſe hawnſes, privileges for ever; and ſo confirmed by Edw. I. Edw. II. and Edw. III.

1377. Item. In the fifth yeare of Richard II. the ſame were confirmed; and, by the biſhopp of Canterbury, then lord chancellor, delivered to the hawnſes in the preſence of the biſhoppe of Exeter, then lord treaſurer, Willinbrough, lord privie ſeale, the maſter of the rolls, with diverſe more, in the greate chamber at Weſtminſter; with this condition, y^t^ they ſhold enjoy all theſe lib'ties as amply as was therein contayned, ſo that they did well and lovingly entreate and uſe the king's majeſtie; and they to enjoy the lyke lib'ties there; and if they did not, then the ſayd charter to be voyd, and of none effect.

1388. Item. Conradus Holner, then great m^r^ of Pruſen, began a treaty of a graunt of privileges to the Engliſh merchants, to bee free in all Pruſen. He dies, and thoſe privileges not ended untill the nexte yeare, that Henricke Phlaw came to be greate m^r^, which hee did allow and confirme in the 12th yeare of the ſayde kinge Richardes raigne.

1389.

1389. Item. In the 13th yeare of Richard II. the ſayd kinge appointed and eſtabliſhed one John Bewyes, a marchant of London, to bee the govenor of the marchants in Pruſen; and, in the yeare after, confirmed yt under the greate ſeale of England.

1400. Item. In the firſt yeare of kinge Henry IV. the hawnſes would have ther privileges confirmed by the ſaide kinge. But the kinge would not, without inſertinge of the condic'on aboveſayd into the ſame ch^re. And was ſo done, and conſequently ſo confirmed from tyme to tyme, by his ſucceſſors.

Thomas Ruſſell, D."

Their privileges received a fatal check in the time of Edward VI. Since which time, the fluctuating nature of impoſts renders it impoſſible to trace them within any reaſonable compaſs.

An extract from one of their charters will illuſtrate the ſubject better than any thing I can advance.

They were placed out of the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty. If any ſubject of England treſpaſſed on their rights, and arreſted any Hans, they were enjoined to deſiſt. "It is agreed, to the more plenary ſatisfaction and recompenſe of all damage of which the ſubjects of the crown, the men of the Hans done manifeſtly, it is complained, beſide the recompence accorded, ſhall prepare certain houſes to them and their ſucceſſors, viz. a houſe in London, called Still-houſe, otherwiſe Stilliard, of Dutchmen wholly extending. In Boſton a court of ſtill-houſe. And in Lyme a houſe to be ordained beſide the water for the Hans. Provided that the perpetuall charge belonging to the houſe in London, of old foundac'on, or laſte willes of good people, to the exavy'tys of p'ſonnes of the chirch, or to other pytyous uſes by the ſaid marchants, be acknowledged, ſubported and fullfilled in all, and by all things (as they now ſuporters of them) thoſe chardge be bownde to knowlydge." They were empowered to remove thoſe houſes, according to the uſages of England. The king agrees to pay a certaine notable ſum of money annually from the cuſtoms, due to him from their merchandize, or in other words a drawback on their exports.

The city of London was to accept whatever treaty was made under their ſeal; to renew all their old contracts, even if contrary to the charters of London. That they ſhould "take poſſeſſion and cuſtodye of a certeyne gate called Byſhoppesgate, all ſtrength, forme, and effect, of a compoſytys, betweene the ſame cytie and the ſayd m'chants ſome tyme made." This article was the ſource of a ſerious

 diſpute

diſpute between the merchants and corporation, 1218, in conſequence of the gate not being properly repaired. They paid 210 marks. Strype has printed the agreement alluded to in his edition of Stowe.

If any perſon fell overboard, or was killed in a Hans ſhip, the Admiralty was to take no cognizance of it, or ſeize the veſſel or goods. They were permitted to ſell Rheniſh wine by retail. There are many other articles, but of leſs import than the above. From another: "Item. We will, order, 'ſtablyſhe, y^{t}, in everye towne, m'ket, and fayre, of our ſaid realme and ellſwhere within our power, that a beam be in a ſuffycyent place. And before y^{e} weyinge the balance in preſence of the byer and ſeller be weyde, and y^{t} the braſſes be equall, and y^{t} y^{e} weyer be equall; and when he hath put the beame equall, he ſhall anon amove his hands, and ſo y^{t} y^{e} braſſys remaine equall. And that throughout our realme and power be one weight and one meſure, and ſygned with the ſeale of our ſtandard, and y^{t} every one may have a ballance."

Ex Rotulo Parliamenti, 6 Martii, triceſimo primo Hen. VI.

"To the worſhip of God, We your poure comons grant by this preſent indenture a ſubſidy called tonnage; 3s. on every ton of wine: by merchants of Almayne, and other alien merchants, 3s. over the other 3s. And a ſubſidy called poundage; on every 20s. 12d.; upon aliens goodes exceptin; wherof the merchants ſtrangers, for every 20s. 2s.; except wool, woolfells, hides, and take; every manner of corn, flowr, and freſh fiſh, and beſtal; and except all manner of victuals to be carried to Calais. Beſides a ſubſidy on wool, woolſell, and hides. Of every merchant denizen, for a ſack of wool 43s. 4d. and 240 woolfell 43s. 4d. Laſt of hides an 100s. Of every ſtranger for a ſack of wool 100s. 240 woolfel 100s. Laſt of hides 100s. 8d. going out of the realm."

Another ſubſidy of every Hans, &c. living in England, 40s.; and any only reſiding ſix weeks 20s. yearly. If any perſon left the country without paying this tax, his landlord was liable for the money. Thoſe who were made denizens were charged with an annual payment of 10 marks.

How well performed the before-mentioned treaties were, may be imagined from the Rolls of Parliament, anno regni regis Hen' ſexti poſt conqueſtum viceſimo.

"Beſeech mekely your comons for the welfare of your merchants, and in eſchuing of their final deſtruction, and of the navy. We be old cuſtomers, by old and new compoſitions between you and your progenitors, and them of Pruſe

and

and Hans, that ought to come with their goods into all the ports of Pruſe and Hans, and ſell in ſafety all their commodities, without new duties. And to meet concerning their affairs. To be governed by the rules of the country, as their merchants are here. But they have put your people into great ſubjection, and taken away their old freedoms. Witholding the goods. That would not let the Engliſh houſes, but in low celleres be erthe." And concludes by requeſting their privileges may be ſuſpended till redreſs is obtained.

"A note of all ſuch clothes and kerſies as have been ſhipped out of the porte of London by m'chaunts ſtrangers for Hambroughe, from the feaſt of St. Michael, 1577, to the ſame, 1578, by 41 merchants *.

Sum' pann' tranſport' p̄ m̄icator'.

All inkerſs. xvii & xvii ks. In pan' long' ccliii p̄ an. In pan' curt' xxx p̄ an. In North'n doz. ſingl. xviii. In Devonſher Soz. lxviii doz."

A very ſmall fragment of the old ſtone hall is now ſtanding near the Thames, incorporated into a wall of brick. Another memento of the mutability of charters and immunities granted *for ever!* The name of the (balance or) *Steel-yard* ſtill exiſts, and probably will long exiſt; for, who will trouble themſelves to change the term?

The paſſages to the river are ſo contracted and dirty in this pariſh, and many of the warehouſes ſo ruinous and decayed, that one glance on the place will ſerve to ſhew that almoſt all the opulent owners have fled from the damp and ſmoke to more open and ſalubrious ſituations. Indeed, it is almoſt a pariſh of warehouſes. Vaſt quantities of bar iron imported from Ruſſia, &c. are arranged in great piles along the wharfs and courts, from the ſite of Dyers-hall Weſtward to the Steel-yard.

It is much to be lamented that Thames-ſtreet, which is neceſſarily frequented by great numbers of heavy-laden carts, is ſo narrow. Two carriages *may* paſs each other; but the unlucky foot paſſenger muſt in conſequence retire to an entry, or brave the danger of being cruſhed between the wheels and houſes. The front of the Steel-yard is a very long blank wall, with an arched gateway; and here the pavement is not more than two feet wide. The Spread Eagle is placed over the gate.

Dowgate-hill is not a very conſiderable riſe. On the Eaſtern ſide is the vaſt range of warehouſes, known by the name of Checquer yard. They are many

* Harl. MSS.

ſtories

ſtories in height, and always filled with tobacco, coffee, cotton, &c. &c.; and are in ſhort for the reception of any and every deſcription of goods.

The ſite of Plumbers hall is occupied by other warehouſes of great extent, lately erected, and known by their name. The preſent hall was built a few years paſt, and would not be known from a good modern houſe. The inſide is ſo extremely plain, that it baffles all attempts at deſcription. The company's arms are placed over a window.

The Double-hood warehouſes are wonderfully large and extenſive.

The Leather Doublet is a great ironmongery wholeſale warehouſe, formerly ſir George Waterman's.

Calvert's great brewhouſe is another inſtance of opulence, induſtry, and gain; but indeſcribable.

In Joiners buildings, the company of Joiners have a hall. It is in a very confined ſituation leading to the Thames, and now occupied by Mr. Dobſon as a dwelling and warehouſes. The piers of the gateway are of good workmanſhip, with leaden ſtatues of river gods on them. A handſome cornice, and equally elegant window frames and pediments enriched, are the external decorations.

The annual donation given by John Brickles * of bread and cheeſe to the poor is ſtill continued; and it is the cuſtom to ſtand on the hearth of the houſe where it is diſtributed, to drink to the pious memory of him and his wife in a cup of ſack. A Latin grace is pronounced at the time, which is varied at the pleaſure of the prieſt.

ALLHALLOWS, LOMBARD STREET.

The pariſh is ſmall; but the church is large and commodious. That which was burnt in 1666 was not very antient. The church was completed 1516, and the ſteeple 1544.

It was valued in the king's books at 22l. 6s. 8d.

* See the liſt of Chauntries, in p. 42.

1670.

1670. A return was ſent by the veſtry to the committee at Guildhall, that

	l.	s.	d.
The tithes were	85	9	6
The glebe	26	0	0
And ground	10	0	0
Total per annum	121	9	6*

CHAUNTRIES.

John Bucke gave to the rector and churchwardens one quit-rent, ariſing from his lands in Bull-alley, amounting to 10l. 6s. per annum, to maintain a prieſt, to ſing an obit.

John Maldon gave to the rector, &c. all his lands and tenements in the pariſh, value 20l. 3s. 4d. to procure a prieſt, and celebrate one anniverſary.

William Tryſter gave to the rector, &c. to find a prieſt, all his land in Gracious-ſtreet, 5l. 16s. 8d.

John Bucke gave to the ſame all his land in Gracious-ſtreet, 5l. 13s.

Robert Ramſey founded a chauntry, and gave for the maintenance thereof one annual rent, iſſuing from a tenement called The Sun, 6l. 13s. 4d.

Henry Eveley gave, to find two prieſts, one light, and an obit, all his lands, 12l.

Andrewe Hunte gave an annual rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. from two houſes called the King's head in Bridge-ſtreet, to find a prieſt. The rector and churchwardens were in the annual receipt of 89l. 12s. 4d. for the above purpoſes.

The hiſtory of this pariſh is compiled from the oldeſt veſtry books, which are dated 1619; in which year ſir William Cockain ſent the veſtry an order, requiring them to appoint perſons to examine "the ſtate of the pariſh in reſpect to the ſickneſſe then, and for the preventing and avoyding of the infection of the ſickneſſe, if it ſhall ſo pleaſe Almighty God." Two widows were appointed.

In the year 1620, it was agreed to alter the time of reading the lecture from Sunday morning to Tueſday evening, for the winter ſeaſon, "in regard of the coldneſſe of the weather, and darkneſſe of the morninge." The above alteration

* Veſtry-book.

was

was very proper for the latter reaſon; but how they contrived Tueſday evening ſhould be warmer than Sunday morning I am at a loſs to conceive.

1647. The celebrated Dr. Burges (whoſe enthuſiaſm about this time led him to mount the muſic gallery at Merchant-taylor's hall, during an entertainment, and call for the 85th pſalm) applied to the veſtry for a ſum of money towards equipping two aſpiring ſons of a miniſter of the goſpel "for the gallies." They voted him 40s. 8d.

Dec. 19, 1648. At a veſtry held at the Doctor's houſe, they reſolved, "that, if any perſon ſhould come to the church on the daye called *Chriſt's birth-day*," they ſhould be compelled to leave it.

Dec. 19, 1650. Thomas Andrewes, lord-mayor, ſent them an order to take down the king's arms from the chancel.

Theſe records are ſilent on the tranſactions of 1665 and 1666. The firſt entry after the fire ſerves to ſhew in idea the dreadful ſcene of deſolation London then preſented.

Nov. 8, 1667. A committee was named, to explore the ruins of their houſes, and aſcertain the boundaries of the pariſh lands.

Feb. 15, 1669. A veſtry was held, when it was reſolved, that the pariſhioners "ſhould congregate and meet together about the worſhip of God;" and that their own pariſh was the moſt proper place. They deputed perſons to chuſe a ſpot, and build a temporary ſtructure for the above purpoſe; to view the ſteeple, and report whether any thing could be done to ſtrengthen and ſupport it, torn and damaged as it was by the intenſe heat in which it had been enveloped. This committee concluded that the veſtry-houſe was the moſt convenient place for the "doctor's uſe;" and eſtimated it would coſt 100l. to prepare it. The 21ſt of the ſame month, the walls of the church were ordered to be coped with ſtraw and lime, to preſerve them from further damage.

The houſe of William Harbin had formed the Eaſt end of the church. May 3, 1670, it was voted that he ſhould take down his wall, and rebuild it like the other parts of the church, and that he ſhould be repaid from the firſt money received on account of the pariſh. In December following, they agreed that "young and old" would join heart and hand in expediting the rebuilding of the houſe of prayer.

The ſteeple was ſtanding in the year 1679, but in a very dangerous ſtate; for complaint was made that ſtones fell from it in February; yet they ventured to hang a bell in it ſoon after.

1680.

1680. When ſubſcriptions were ſolicited for the redemption of Engliſh captives in Algiers, this pariſh produced 25l. 12s. 11d.

The back parts of the houſes directly Eaſt of Allhallows are totally deprived of the light of heaven by the wall of the church; through which a Mr. Ruſſell obtained leave, 1686, to break two windows for one guinea per annum rent. Thoſe apertures are ſtill in exiſtence, and ſerve to make "darkneſs viſible" in two dungeons; for they are not ſo large as the port-holes of a 20 gun ſhip, and are nearly covered by a carving of the king's arms placed between them.

They had ſome difficulty in raiſing money for the new church. It was in contemplation to borrow 500l. on their lands; but ſerjeant Pemberton gave it as his opinion, that it could not be done without a decree of chancery. A pariſhioner of the name of John Marſh lent them 500l. in 1693 for the pews. In 1694, 500l. was aſſeſſed on the pariſh for finiſhing the building. 150l. was paid for the pulpit and portals. It is mentioned in theſe books, that ſir Chriſtopher Wren ſent to the pariſh about the *ſpire*, &c.; but, as the preſent ſteeple is a *tower*, it is probable his ſuggeſtions were not adopted.

1736. A workhouſe was hired for the uſe of the pariſh, at 16 guineas per annum, in Ropemakers-alley, and twelve perſons placed therein.

The Church

has two doors; the principal in the South ſide next Lombard-ſtreet. This opens to a very ſmall piece of ground called *The green Church-yard*, though it does not afford three tufts of graſs.

The other, on the North ſide, communicates with a court leading to Grace-church-ſtreet.

This court, and the ſlender place before mentioned, with a vault beneath the church, are the only depoſitaries for the dead in the pariſh; and they are exactly the length of the church.

The order is the Tuſcan, and the walls deſtitute of pillars or pilaſters. Arched windows, and a cornice, complete a deſcription of the outſide.

Both the church and tower are of Portland ſtone. The latter partakes of the ſimplicity of the former; and in it are two bells, whoſe uſes are confined to calling the pariſhioners together, and laying them to reſt.

The architect has contrived to give an air of grandeur to the inſide, which is apparent at the firſt glance. On an examination of the parts, we wonder how it is produced; for the whole is deſtitute of detached pillars; and the two at the

chancel, as well as thoſe at the Weſt end, are ſquare; and in the walls, their maſſy ſize and plain arches partake of the Norman ſtyle.

It is certain that a flat roof is an enemy to grace; yet this church is graceful. Perhaps it is the rich altar-piece which ameliorates other defects. This is of the Compoſite order, placed in a ſacrarium, lighted by one window to the North, and decorated to the South with a painted one, through which houſes are repreſented as ſeen.

The table is enriched with carvings of a cumbent lamb and flying doves. The columns are fluted; and thoſe flutings contain a ſtring of flowers, cut with much truth and delicacy. The tablets of the commandments, &c. abound with rich ornaments, fruits, and flowers; in one part, peas ſtarting from the ſhells hang in plenteous cluſters. The upper part of the deſign is confuſed by too many pediments. A glory, a pelican, and ſeven golden candleſticks, are included in this diſplay of taſte and magnificence.

The pavement is formed by lozenges of black and white marble. The ſteps are of the former colour, and ſame materials.

The pulpit is in the N. E. corner, near the chancel; a work of great beauty and moſt chaſte deſign, hung with feſtoons and foliage; the ſounding-board ſupported by a grand Ionic column.

The organ is at the Weſt end, in the only gallery in the church. It ſtands under a plain arch, and is large, but not elegant. The ſalary of the organiſt was 22l. per annum in 1701.

There are five windows on the North ſide, and four on the South; they are connected by a ſlender cornice. Between them are brackets, compoſed of cherubs, ſcrolls, and flowers. From theſe the arches over the windows, and a cove in the roof, aſcend. The cieling is plain, except an enormous pannel, enriched with various ornaments, and extending in a ſquare parallel to the walls.

The cieling of the chancel is interſected by ſeveral arches.

The portals are compoſed of pilaſters and cornices, with many carvings. Over the South-weſt door is a ſtatue of Time, about four feet in height. The North-eaſt door has a ſkeleton in the ſame ſituation. The frieze of the former contains this inſcription: "This church was burnt by that dreadful fire in the year 1666, and rebuilt at the public charge; pewed and beautified at the charge of the pariſh in the year 1694."

The font is a handſome ſpecimen of that ſacred implement, of white marble, ſculptured in a ſtyle of elegance and ſimplicity, and with St. John, iii. 5.

MONUMENTS.

MONUMENTS.

On the North wall, one "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Danſie, who departed this life much lamented on the 8th of December, 1778, aged 33. She was wife of James Danſie, of Conduit-ſtreet, eſq. and daughter of Charles Morton, of the Britiſh Muſeum, eſq. Flora, daughter of James and Elizabeth Danſie, died 1778, aged two years and four months."

A tablet near the above: "This monument was erected by appointment of Thomas Ravenſcroft, eſq. in pious regard to the memory of his deceaſed parents, whom living he ever honoured, obeyed, and loved. His father was interred at Hampſtead June 2, 1749; his mother in this place Jan. 16, 1731; himſelf in the ſame grave Jan. 24, 1752. As a friend he was ready, ſincere, conſtant; as a companion free, eaſy, chearful. In buſineſs, of ſtrict probity, integrity, and honour. As a man of fortune, of ſecret, large, and extenſive charity."

There is another tablet on the Eaſt wall, to John Cullum, citizen and draper, Ann his wife, and ſeven children.

Names on the pavement: Mary Sherbrooke, 1681, aged 18. Thomas Horton, 1702, aged 75. Elizabeth Horton, his wife, 1696. Mrs. Parnell Horton, 1727, aged 64. Mrs. Patience Philips, 1772, aged 55. Elizabeth Philips, 1760, aged 6. Edward Philips, 1764, aged 12. John Philips, 1777, aged 67. Judith Pinchbecke, 1777, aged 2. Mary Philips, 1778, aged 22. Mary Harriſon, 1761, aged 42. Mary Harriſon, 1764, aged 4. Mary Barnwell, 1722, aged 44. William Kyrwood, 1676; two ſons and three daughters. Alexander Ormwood, 1672. Mary Dawſon. Lucy Webb. Peter Lupart, 1731, aged 67. Mary his wife, 1735, aged 75. John Browne, merchant, 1713, aged 67. Mary Browne, his widow, 1725. Elizabeth Aylett, 1775, aged 57; and Thomas Aylett, eſq. 1800, aged 87. Elizabeth Knowles, 1784; and John Knowles, 1785 (infants). Joſhua Knowles, 1794, aged 4. Joſeph Brandon, 1717, aged 59. Mary Davis, 1759, aged 47. Jennix Dry, eſq. 1764, aged 56. James Danſie, 1744, aged 64. Mary Danſie, 1742, aged 51. Richard and Mary Danſie, infants; and Robert, 1777.

The REGISTERS commence in the year 1549.

MARRIAGES.

June 9, 1620. Henry Mountague, miniſter, and Anne Elliott, of Bromley, Kent.

Nov. 17, 1623. Henry Clifford, gent. and Cecilia Ffotherby, the daughter of Dr. Martyn Ffotherby, lorde biſhop of Saliſburie, were married by licence.

Clement Webber, of Teverton, Devon, gent. and Catharine Enſlowe, of St. Martin's in the Fields, married 18 Junii, 1635.

May 28, 1646. Daniel Proctor, eſq. of Shipton, county of Middleſex, and Mrs. Anne Spiller, of ſame county.

A marriage intended betweene Thomas Cullum, ſonne of Thomas Cullum, eſq. of this pariſh, and Mrs. Dudley North, daughter of Henry North, eſq. of Millnall, Suffolk, was publiſhed three Lord's days, one after another, after the end of the morning exerciſes, according to the late act of parliament; and on the 27th of the ſaid month of May, were married at Millnall, Suffolk, before the right worſhipfull Henry North, eſq. juſtice of the peace there.

Feb. 9, 1656-7. Arthur Ingram and Elizabeth Chamberlain, daughter to Major Thomas Chamberlain.

Jan. 10, 1707-8. Martino Folkes, of Cheevley, co. Cambridge, and Frances Penning, of the ſame county.

Baptisms.

May 19, 1640. Jobe, the ſon of ſir John Null, knt. and the ladye Rebecca his wife, in Gracious ſtreet.

Aug. 10, 1641. Peter, the ſonne of ſir John Null, and ladye Rebecca his wife.

April 30, 1649. Mary, the daughter of ſir John Null and Mary his wife.

April 2, 1665. Eſther, daughter of John Archer, D. D. and Suſannah his wife.

Burials.

Oct. 9, 1578. Mr. Dr. Barrett.

June 26, 1637. Margaret the lady Mackworth, the relict of Thomas Mackworth, knt. deceaſed, in the chancel.

Nov. 28, 1637. Nicholas Criſpe, merchant, buried in the *North chapel.*

July 12, 1638. Samuel Nulles, ſonne of John and Rebecca, merchant.

Job Nulles, ſonne of ſir John, buried in the biſhop's vault May 22, 1640.

Ffeb. 28, 1641-2. Tomaſine Chenery, wife of John Chenery, gent. of Norfolke.

Nov. 1, 1642. The ladie Rebecca Nulles, wife of ſir John Nulles.

May 22, 1649. Mary, daughter of alderman Crollam, buried in the North chapel.

Aug. 26, 1653. Mr. John Hans, eſq.

Aug.

Aug. 30, 1656. John Fowler, an antient bachelor, and Spaniſh merchant, chancel.

Memorandum, that, on the 9th May, 1661, was buried in our chancel, at the upper end thereof, neare the North ſide, the ladye Elizabeth Corthope, wife to ſir G. Corthorpe, of Weighley, in the county of Suſſex, by a miniſter brought out of the ſame county.

July 30, 1661. Rebecca, wife of Mr. Throgmorton, and daughter of alderman Collum, in Gratious.

Oct. 20, 1737. William Brooke, eſq.

April 17, 1739. The rev. Mr. Edward Fogg.

March 7, 1744-5. James Danſie, eſq.

Oct. 30, 1751. James Allen, eſq.

March 19, 1753-4. William Lavington, eſq.

May 16, 1753. The rev. Arthur Spender.

April 11, 1754. The rev. Major Beſt, curate.

Feb. 19, 1765. Rev. Arthur Spender.

Dec. 27, 1777. The rev. Mr. Thomas Broughton, in the chancel.

Sept. 8, 1785. Rachel Broughton, wife of the rev. Thomas Broughton, in the chancel.

Dec. 11, 1793. Mary Langdale, relict of Marmaduke Langdale, eſq.*

Oct. 10, 1796. Catharine Broughton.

Oct. 3, 1800. Thomas Aylett, eſq.

In the year 1625, 85 perſons were buried; and in 1665, 80; of theſe 165 probably 140 died of the plague.

Baptiſms, 1549, - -	9	Burials - -	11
——— 1800, - -	8	——— - -	7
Difference	1		4

The names of benefactors who gave the altar-piece and other gifts to this church, dated 1694, are placed in the veſtry; namely, Dr. John Aucher, prebendary of Canterbury; Rev. Humphrey Zouch, rector; Sir William Ruſſell; and 17 more. Signed, Tho. Biſhop, churchwarden.

Peter Symonds gave 4l. 13s. 2d. per annum, to be paid by the Mercers company; a ſmall portion of it to Chriſt's hoſpital, on condition it was demanded by 60 boys on Good Friday, in the church.

* Whoſe houſe in Holbourn was deſtroyed in 1780 by the infatuated mob, many of whom periſhed through intoxication by drinking his ardent ſpirits, Mr. Langdale being an eminent diſtiller.

RECTORS.

Rectors.

Allhallows had forty from 1283 to 1700, who were all preſented by the prior and chapter, and afterwards by the dean and chapter, of Chriſt church, Canterbury.

Ralph Blomer, D. D.
William Egerton, LL. D.
Edward Donne, LL. D.
Samuel Shuckford, D. D.
Thomas Broughton, M. A.
William Barford, D. D.
Edward Walſby, D. D. reſigned in 1801.
Henry John Todd, M. A. the preſent rector, 1801.

The church is inviſible from Lombard and Gracechurch ſtreets, though but one houſe in depth intervenes in each between them. At the Weſt end of the contracted wretched court on the North ſide ſtands the rector's houſe; a ſituation totally unfit for a reſpectable tenant, though no doubt occupied by one; for, every inch of ground in this opulent city is made the moſt of; and this pariſh is a mere chain of courts and ſtreets.

Oppoſite the old-faſhioned carved gate of the church in Lombard-ſtreet is a paſſage which leads to a Quaker's meeting. This is a building fully deſcribed in ſaying, it conſiſts of four walls, with doors and windows ſtrictly appropriated to mere uſe. The inſide is contrived with no other view than to afford moſt room and convenience to the congregation. On one ſide an aſcent of ſeveral ſteps lead to a narrow platform; and on this ſtands the bench for the elders or ſpeakers. From this ſpot did the memorable William Penn (whoſe mild and excellent proceedings in founding his Pennſylvanian colony cannot be too highly praiſed) often preach. The following tranſaction is tranſcribed from a MS. of George Fox *.

"It was upon me to goe to Barkin meeting; but hearing y^t there would be a buſell againſt our meetings on y^e firſt day; and feeling a great diſquietneſs in peoples ſpirits in the city chuſing of the ſheriffs; it was upon me to ſtay in the city, and go to Gratius-ſtreet upon the firſt day, to the meeting there; and William Pen ſaid he would go along with me. And while William Pen was delivering y^e truth to y^e people, y^e conſtable came in with his great ſtaff, and bid him give over, and come down.

* Harl. MSS. 416.

"But

"But William Pen held on, declaring the truth in the power of God. After a while, the conſtable went away. And when William Pen had done, he ſat downe.

"And George Fox ſtood up, and declared to y^e^ people y^e^ everlaſting Goſpel which was preached in y^e^ apoſtles dayes, and to Abram; and which the church in y^e^ apoſtles dayes did receive and come to be heires of. And this Goſpel was ſent from Heaven by y^e^ Holy Goſt in y^e^ apoſtles dayes, and now: And this Goſpel was not of man, neither by man; but by the revelation by this Holy Goſt. Now this Goſpel is preached again. John ſaid it ſhould be to all nations, tongues, and people. And now all people are to have Chriſt, y^e^ prophet in this Goſpel of the new covenant; for, as Moſes ſaid, like unto me will God raiſe up a prophet; him ſhall you hear in all things. He, this prophet Chriſt, is come. And all y^e^ Jews in ſpirit, and true believing Chriſtians in y^e^ light, are to Chriſt in his Goſpel, new Teſtament, and new covenant; who have y^e^ lawe of God writen in theire hearts, and put in theire minds. And not to heare Moſes and his prieſts in their law, in tables of ſtone, with their tithes, offerings, and ſwearing, and othes, and outward circumſicion in y^e^ law, and tables of ſtone as before ſaid; but they are to heare Chriſt in his new covenant and law of y^e^ ſpirit of life, which is in Chriſt Jeſus; y^t^ makes free from the law of ſin and death. Yea, Chriſt I ſay, who bruiſes y^e^ ſerpent's head; who of the head of enmity and y^t^ Chriſt quickens and makes alive. He makes y^m^ to ſit together in y^e^ heavenly places in Chriſt Jeſus, ſo that thoſe doe not wander up and downe in y^e^ worlde and invented pathes of religion; and ſoe thoſe doe not wander oute of Chriſt, but ſit together in him, as y^e^ ſaints did in y^e^ apoſtles dayes. And ſo Chriſt was and is their treaſure of wiſdom, life, knowledge, and ſalvation.

"As George Fox was ſpeaking, two conſtables came in with their great ſtaves, and bid George Fox come down, and give over ſpeaking. But George Fox ſpake on in y^e^ power of y^e^ Lorde, both to y^e^ people and y^e^ conſtables; and ſaid y^t^ we were a peaceable people, to waite upon God, and worſhip him in ſpirit and in truth. And why do you come amongſt us with great ſtaves, who are a peaceable people? You need not come among us with great ſtaves, who are a peaceable people; who deſire y^e^ good and ſalvation of all people. And ſoe George Fox went on with many other words. And then the conſtables drew out towards y^e^ door; and y^e^ ſoldiers ſtood with their muſkets in y^e^ yard. And George Fox kneeled downe, and prayed; and deſired the Lorde to open y^e^ eyes and hearts of people, both high and low; y^t^ their minds might be turned to his holy ſpirit,

y^e^

y^t he may be glorified in all and over all. George Fox was gotten up from prayer; y^e conſtables was come in again, with theire great ſtaves, but not y^e ſoldiers. And y^n friends paſt away out of meeting; for it was our full time of breaking up our meeting. And y^e ſoldiers and conſtables were very civil. George Fox and friends went into widow Scot's chamber, where we uſed to goe, and many friends with him. And John Oſgoth went downe to y^e conſtables, and ſpake to them y^t they might leave their ſtaves, and come to us, if they would any thing with us. Y^e people were gone; and one of y^e conſtables came within a quarter of an hour with his ſtaff. We deſired to ſee his warrant; and when we did, we ſaw y^t one Holton was y^e informer, a North countryman. They ſay he is a papiſh; and an alderman of y^t warde ſigned the warrant. And it was aſked the conſtable whether he could arreſt by his warrant on y^e firſt day. And he ſaid he thought he could not. And he tould us y^t he charged y^e informer to come along with him to y^e meeting; but he ran away from him. Soe we tould him he was a clear man of meddling with us; y^t we were free to goe in oure freedome to y^e alderman. And ſo John Oſgoth ſaid he would goe with the conſtable to ſpeake with y^e alderman. Soe they preſently came back againe; and y^e alderman who had ſigned the warrant was gone from home; and y^e conſtable at a ſtraite, and being a tender man, we bid him to ſet an hour to come to us again, or ſend for us. I ſhould goe to William Meade, and William Pen to his chamber, and he ſat y^e w^h hour; but he never ſent to him. But Thomas Lower met him about y^e 7th hour; and y^e conſtable tould him he thought it would come to nothing. Y^e Lord's power was over all to his glory. G. F."

Though there are many very opulent tradeſmen in this pariſh, whoſe houſes and ſhops vie in excellence with any in London, it does not extend on the Lombard-ſtreet ſide quite to the banking houſes, which abound in ſuch numbers further Weſt.

In Gracechurch-ſtreet is the long-eſtabliſhed inn, known by the ſign of *The Croſs Keys*, conſiſting of a large court, with galleries round it. This, and ſome other of our inns, afford us an idea of the wretched ſubſtitutes for theatres acted in by our anceſtors. The Croſs Keys, particularly, was uſed for this purpoſe; and indeed the galleries to the bed-chambers, if they had been under cover, were good ſituations for ſpectators.

I am much indebted to Dr. Walſby (before whoſe reſignation in 1801 this account was compiled), and to Mr. Burton, the worthy veſtry-clerk.

ST. ANDREW

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT

is in the ward of Aldgate. The church is a rectory, and has ever been, and ſtill is, in the patronage of the biſhops of London. The rectors ſince 1700, of St. Andrew Underſhaft, with St. Mary Axe annexed, from the Regiſter*:

Thomas Lamplugh, D. D.

William Berriman, D. D. died 1749.

Angel Chauncey, D. D.

Thomas Bonney.

James Waller, died 1770, nephew to biſhop Terrick.

Samuel Carr, D. D. prebendary of St. Paul's, rector of Finchley 1770, died at Bath 1794.

John Antrobus, chaplain to the biſhop of London 1794, preſent rector.

The pariſh church of St. Mary the Virgin, which had been in the gift of the prioreſs and convent of St. Helen's, was united, by letters patent under the great ſeal, dated Sept. 12, 4 Eliz. to St. Andrew's, with all the demeſnes thereof. An antient parchment book belonging to the pariſh (which I have obtained a ſight of through the kindneſs of the rev. Mr. Antrobus, to whom I beg leave to expreſs my acknowledgements for acceſs to the Regiſters) contains ſome particulars which are here inſerted. William archbiſhop of Canterbury made an award of the cloſet over the veſtry, and a garden given to the pariſh 14 Hen. VIII.

Eliz. anno duodecimo. A leaſe for 1000 years by John Johnſon, parſon, was executed to Henry Offley and others, of the church-yard, parſonage, &c. of St. Mary Axe. The old church was granted to ſir Thomas Offley 1596, with an antient ſtructure called the Black Houſe. This black building was within the church-yard of St. Mary, and was rented by a Mr. Greene, at 3 l. per annum. The parſonage-houſe of St. Mary ſtood on the North ſide of the church. Anno 1671, two houſes adjoining St. Mary's ſchool, with part of the church-yard, were let by the rector and churchwardens, at a rent of 10 l. per annum. The above ſchool is of conſiderable antiquity, and was erected by permiſſion of William biſhop of London, 1634, for four poor children, to be taught *gratis* in grammar. Sept. 28, 1741, it was leaſed to the truſtees of Cornhill and Lime-ſtreet wards ſociety for 21 years, at a pepper-corn rent; and was renewed, at the ſame payment, for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1761.

* The only names ſigned to the Regiſters, and without certain dates.

Eccl'ia S'cte Andree Underſhaft *.

Dñs Joh'es Renolte, rector; benefic' xii l.—bona non het—mutūm iiii l.

Dñs Thomas Oſbore; ſtipend'm 6l. 13s. 4d.—bona xlv l.—mutūm iiii l. x s.

Dñs Will. Clynte; ſtipend'm 6l. 13s. 4d.—bona 33l. 6s. 8d.—mutūm iiil. vi s. viii d.

The parſon and wardens are poſſeſſed of dyvers tenements in the pariſh adjoyning to the parſonage there buylded.

Of the church goods, to the maintenance of the clerk and ſexton, per annum 4l. 19s. 4d.

ST. MARY AT AXE (annexed to St. Andrew Undershaft).

No lands or tenements given to any ſuperſtitious purpoſe within the pariſh †.

The church (too frequently the caſe) is loſt to the paſſenger from Leadenhall-ſtreet, after a glance of the tower and South door; for a number of houſes are placed between it and the ſtreet.

Sir Stephen Jennings, who was ſheriff of London 1498, and lord mayor 1508, was a moſt liberal contributor to the erection of this beautiful ſtructure; the reſt was added by the pariſhioners: the time about 1520.

It was ſtill more hidden from the ſtreet before 1756; for, "the corner houſe ſtandeth between the church of St. Andrew and the high ſtreet called Leadenhall-ſtreet. It adjoyneth to the Weſt ſide of the parſonage-houſe. Under part of it ſtandeth the church porch leading to the South dore of this church (1625) ‡. This obſtruction was removed, to widen the ſtreet, by order of veſtry.

Their communion-plate in the year 1637 was, "one ſilver wine-cup guilt, weight 25 oz. 9 dwt.; and one bread-plate guilt. One other wine cup guilt, weight 34 oz. 12 dwt.; and one other bread-plate; being both the guift of Mrs. Jone Cartwright, 1609.

"Two fayre large livery ſtopes or fflagons of ſilver white, weighing 153 oz. being both the guift of Mr. alderman Abdy, 1637. One ſmall livery ſtope or fflagon of ſilver white, weighing 48½ oz. being the guift of Mr. Thomas Langton and Mr. Henry Boone, 1637. One bread-plate of ſilver white, weighing 15 oz. 2 dwt. being the guift of Mr. John Steward, 1637. Which ſilver fflagons and bread-

* Official return, MS. Brit. Muſ. † Tonſtall. ‡ Pariſh Book.

plate

plate mencioned were by the churchwardens brought up from the body of the church to the communion-table, and there offered unto Jeſus Xt, in the donor's name, 7th May, 1637; and were then received and conſecrated by Mr. Henry Maſon, rector of the ſaid pariſh (leave being firſt obtained in that behalf from the right rev. ffather in God y^e^ lord biſhop of London), in fforme following:

"To the honor of Jeſus Xt, and for the more reverence of his bleſſed ſacrament, Mr. alderman Abdy hath given theſe two ſilver pots or flagons, and doth here offer them up to God, to bee dedicated to the ſervice of this holy table. And I do receive them from him, for the uſe of my Lord and Maſter Jeſus Xt; and do put them into his poſſeſſion; beſeeching God that hee will bleſs theſe gifts, and that their uſe may ſerve for ſetting forth of his praiſe, and for the encreaſing of piety in the mindes of his people. And I pray God bleſſe the donor with the bleſſings of this life, and the bleſſedneſs of the life to come. And let the curſe of this ſacred altar, and the curſe of my Lord and Maſter Jeſus Xt, bee upon that man, or that woman, that ſhall purloyne them away, alienate them, or either of them, from their ſacred uſe; in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghoſt. At the ſaying of theſe words (and doe put them into his poſſeſſion), the flagons were ſett on the communion-table."

Seven of their books were chained to the deſks; "one, in folio of Mr. Jewel's work; three books of Mr. Perkins's work; two Books of Marters, the firſte and ſecond *tombe*; and a booke of Eraſmus Ex^n^ on the Goſpel. A horne lanthorne, to hang up at the upper end of St. Mary Axe in winter.

"One new velvet cloth and cuſhon of purple velvet, with ſilke and gold fringe. One purple ſatin cuſhin, embroidered with gold in theſe l'res I. H. S.

"1673. One ſilver baſon for the holly ſacrament, weighing 3 ¼ oz. the guift of Mr. Moore. One booke of ſir Walter Rawley's Hiſtory of the World; and one other book, Biſhop Andrewes his Sermon, being the guift of Mr. Thomas Rich.

"One large ſilver-guilt ſpoone for the holy ſacrament, the guift of Mrs. Heſter Gibbons."

Of the hiſtory of the pariſh, I can ſay nothing, as I have ſeen none of the records, except the book before mentioned.

The North ſide of the church has a ſmall ſpace of ground before it, from which the outſide may be ſeen. The range of windows are Gothic; and a ſexagon tower riſes about the middle of the wall; ſeveral trees ſhade it; and, when the wind waves the branches, it produces a pleaſing effect over the antient ſtructure. The

Eaſt end is entirely cloſed from view. The tower ſtands at the Weſt end, and is of no very conſiderable height, or conſpicuous for beauty. The door of the church is on the South ſide of it. It is a pointed arch; and the angles are ornamented with quatrefoils, &c. The Weſt end of the church is lighted by a large window.

Upon entering the church we are delighted with a diſplay of delicate ſlender pillars, ſupporting as delicate arches, moſt truly proportioned; rich decorations of white and gold in the cieling; angels holding ſhields, roſes, and ſcrolls, in the compartments. In the angles over the pillars, exquiſite paintings in imitation of bas reliefs from the life of Jeſus Chriſt *; a range of light cleresſtory windows, and between them ſtatues in freſco, and a ſplendid altar-piece. All thoſe are tinged with an inconceivable glow of blue light from the Eaſt window, produced by ſome painted glaſs introduced at the late repair of the church, which conſiſts of a nave, North and South ailes. The roof of the chancel is covered by a painting of the choir of heaven, praiſing the Deity with voices and inſtruments; given in the year 1725 by Mr. Henry Tombes. It is a good picture, and in warm colouring; but moſt awkwardly placed; for the cieling is compoſed of arches ſpringing from gilded brackets. The flat picture therefore appears unſafe, and in danger of falling. The ſides of the chancel are painted to imitate a ruſtic baſement, with reclining figures, and above it a Corinthian building; in the intercolumniation are landſcapes and architecture. All thoſe are very excellent in themſelves, but totally miſapplied. Who hath ſeen a ruſtic baſement *within* a building before? Beſides, the decorations are foreign to the ſituation. The altar is a magnificent deſign of the Corinthian order. From the roof a rich crimſon curtain falls in grand folds, fringed with gold; and before it angels hover, guarding the ſacred place.

Through the open part of this painted drapery, a beautiful Gothic window of ſtained glaſs lights the church.

It is divided into five compartments. The firſt contains a whole-length portrait of Edward VI.; the ſecond, queen Elizabeth; the third, James I.; the fourth, Charles I.; and the fifth, Charles II. Theſe figures are nearly as large as life, and not badly executed.

Under king Edward is an open book, inſcribed, *Verbum Dei*, and the royal arms.

* Given by Mr. Tombes.

Four

Four detached pillars on their pedeſtals ſupport a rich cornice and vaſes. From their correſponding pilaſters ſprings an arch, in which is a glory; and beneath it, in the intercolumniations, the tablets of the Commandments. On either hand are other pilaſters; and between them the Creed and Lord's Prayer. Over the arch is an elegant circular pediment on two pilaſters; under it, a heart on the Bible, and ſeveral very beautiful carvings, which are numerous in other parts of the deſign. The pulpit is without a ſounding-board; and, although this circumſtance gives it an unfiniſhed appearance, is a very beautiful ſpecimen of that neceſſary appendage to a church. It is enriched with delicate carvings, and ſtands near the laſt North pillar, at the end of the middle aile. The organ is large and handſome; the gallery on which it ſtands is the only one in the church. The font is placed at the Weſt end of the nave, under the gallery. It has a pretty cover, and appears to be coëval with the church. There are forty-four coats of arms on painted glaſs in the ſeveral windows; the laſt of which, on the South ſide, is cloſed, and painted to repreſent one. Through it are repreſented trees and foliage. Were it not for the ſituation, it might almoſt prove a deception.

The Monuments remain preciſely in the ſtate mentioned by Strype. I ſhall be excuſed for overſtepping the bounds of my plan in mentioning two.

That of my excellent predeceſſor Stowe in the North-eaſt corner of the building. I ſhould have called it alabaſter, if Mr. Strype had not aſſerted it is of a compoſition baked. The ſubſtance has the ſolidity and ſparkling appearance of that valuable ſtone. Stowe was upwards of 80 when he died; and we are told his beard was originally painted grey. The order of nature is reverſed; and, near two hundred years after his interment, his hair becomes jet black. The furrowed features of this excellent ſtatue would warrant the change to grey again, on its receiving another coat of paint; the attitude and expreſſion are ſo true. The tablet reſting on his knees. The real pen placed in his hand, with the gentle inclination of the head, give it incredible animation. Shade of him, whoſe nerveleſs hand lies here mouldered into duſt, whoſe ſkull (once the receptacle of a mind ſo capacious as to comprehend and form a model, from which all his ſucceſſors have built their fame) ſhall not be known among a thouſand, inſpire me but with one ſmall portion of thy ſimplicity and perſpicuity; and this age, ſo much enlightened, ſhall not ſuffer my grey hairs to come with ſorrow to the grave; and beg, as thou didſt, at the doors of the churches thou haſt immortalized! Would to hea-

ven,

ven, THY labours had commenced as early in life as *mine* have! and perhaps it would *not* have been thus.

The ſecond tomb is that of ſir Hugh Hamerſly, lord mayor 1627, a great and general merchant, who died 1636, aged 71 *. The effigies are kneeling. On the ſides two weeping ſoldiers recline, of peculiar excellence. I do not recollect to have ſeen more graceful figures.

Cloſe to Stowe's monument is a tablet, with the following lines: "In a vault is depoſited the body of Anna Greet, who died Auguſt the 11th, 1752, aged 38. Whatſoever things are holy; whatſoever things are true; whatſoever things are honeſt; whatſoever things are juſt; whatſoever things are pure; whatſoever things are lovely; whatſoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue; if there be any praiſe; ſhe made it the ſtudy, and it was the happineſs, of her life to think of theſe things.

Thus, in Religion's chearful road,
Treading the paths that lead to God,
When the awful hour was come
That pointed to the darkſome tomb,
The ſtedfaſt ſoul, devoutly brave,
Contemn'd the terrors of the grave;
For, looking with the eye of Faith
Beyond the dreadful gloom of Death,
She ſaw, by Hope's enliv'ning ray,
The dawning of eternal day;
And died. Oh! may we die ſo too,
With Heaven all opening to her view!"

Over the figure of Stowe is a ſtone, "Sacred to the memory of Hugh Roſs, eſq.; by deſcent a branch of the family of the antient earls of Roſs, of Scotland; by profeſſion a Britiſh merchant, which he exerciſed in this city and pariſh for the ſpace of 36 years, with honour and ſucceſs; and expired on the 12th day of April, 1775, in the 80th year of his age, leaving two ſons and a diſconſolate widow, by whom this monument is erected, near to the place where his remains are depoſited, in the vault under the altar."

* Strype.

The

The ſame wall ſuſtains a monument, "To the memory of William Berriman, D. D. rector of this pariſh 27 years, and 22 years a fellow of Eton college. A learned divine, a judicious caſuiſt, a celebrated writer, a vigilant paſtor, an excellent preacher, an exemplary chriſtian. Of unbiaſſed integrity, and inflexible reſolution. He was born Sept. 24, 1688; married Mrs. Mary Hudſon Nov. 17, 1724; departed this life Feb. 5, 1749, aged 50; and was buried, by his own direction, in the middle aile, oppoſite this monument, in the ſame grave with his beloved niece Mary Rupe, who died three months before him, in the 24th year of her age; for her ingenuity, meekneſs, and Chriſtian piety, deſervedly eſteemed by all who knew her. Cloſe by her huſband's grave was alſo interred the body of Mrs. Mary Berriman, who, after a virtuous and Chriſtian life, concluded by an exemplary patience under a long and painful illneſs, reſigned up her ſoul to God Sept. 14, 1761, æt. 66. The righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance."

On the ſame wall, one "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Forſteen. She died the 6th Feb. 1795, aged 77.

Of manners mild, to all who knew her dear,
The tender mother, beſt of friends, lies here;
Whoſe darling wiſh was comfort to impart,
To chear the drooping, ſoothe the aching heart.
Candour and meekneſs ſhone in all ſhe ſaid:
Peace bleſs'd her life, and ſmooth'd her dying bed.
Deareſt of mothers, beſt of friends, farewell;
May this plain ſtone a ſon's affection tell.
Through life, thy virtues were his joy and pride;
In death his beſt example and his guide.
Our ſocial cares and hopes, alas! are o'er;
Thy love maternal chears this heart no more."

At the Eaſt end of the North aile is a braſs plate, repreſenting Nicholas Leveſon, his wife, and eighteen children, kneeling. There has been on the top of this tomb a figure, engraved on braſs, of the Almighty ſeated. The following has been added: "This monument was repaired at the coſt of the pariſh, 1764."

On

On the South ſide of the chancel a tablet:

"M. S.

"Viri deſideratiſſimi Roberti Vanſittart, de Shotteſbrooke, comitatu Berks, arm. Petri Vanſittart, arm. (cujus ſepulchrale marmor ad dextram vides) filii natu maximi; viri ſane deſideratiſſimi, ſi quid amabile habent eximia morum ſuavitas et elegantia, cum multis magniſq. Naturæ, Artis, ac Fortunæ dotibus; humilitas et modeſtia, cum Europæ partis haud exiguæ peragratæ ejuſq. linguarum notitiâ; in patriam atq. eccleſiam affectus propenſiſſimus, in amicos fides, in ingenos effuſiſſima liberalitas, in omnes candor et benevolentia; ſi quid demum laudis meretur filius pius, frater amantiſſimus juxta et dilectiſſimus; in re domeſticâ lautus ac ſplendidus ſimul et prudens, munificentiâ ſolâ magnificus. Clericorum Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ (quos ſemper charos habuit) pauperioribus viduis et orphanis grande donum legavit; et ptochotrophia tria, quæ cum multis rexerat vivus, cum paucis ditavit moriens; morte ſubitâ et (heu) properâ nimis abreptus die Decembris viceſimo octavo, æt. ſuæ 38, anno Chriſti CIↃ.D.CC.XIX."

On the South pillar of the chancel a memorial of Peter Vanſittart, 1705, aged 55.

On the oppoſite column three tablets to John, Galfridus, eq. auratus, and John Jeffreys; CIↃ.LXXXVIII, aged 74; CIↃ IↃ CCIX, aged 57; and CIↃ IↃ CCXV.

On another pillar, a tablet to Henry Sykes, 1720.

On the South wall of the church a tablet and buſt, "In memory of William Innes, eſq. late of this pariſh, one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable merchants of London, and a moſt charitable and worthy member of ſociety. He was born at Edinburgh on the 29th July, 1719, O. S. and was married to Ann Wintle May 19, 1753, by whom he had no iſſue. He departed this life Jan. 14, 1795, in the 76th year of his age." Another to Catharine Heames, 1716, aged 77. And Selina Salter, 1754, aged 74.

Names on the pavement: Before the chancel, David and James Webſter (brothers) 1787 and 1789. In the nave, Margaret Ramſay, 1788, aged 30. Family of Brooke. Humphry Brooke, M. D. 1718, aged 52. Elizabeth Williams, 1728. Robert Brooke, eſq. 1748, aged 76. Selina Salter, 1754, aged 74. John Cooke, 1788, aged 42. Thomas Giffin, 1764, aged 74. Mary Pettit, 1785, aged 67. William Pettit, 1791, aged 70. Henry Probeart, 1786, aged 43. South aile: Sarah Maule, 1753, aged 68. Elizabeth May, 1781, aged 57; and William

William May, 1783, aged 52. Samuel Strode, eſq. 1721, aged 52. North aile: Daniel Le Sueur, 1775. Ann Le Sueur, 1792. Under the organ is the vault of Charles Torriano, 1723. Rebeccah Torriano, 1754, aged 87. Jane Dobſon, 1793, aged 85. Miſs Elizabeth Dobſon, 1799, aged 21.

In the North-weſt corner of the church there is a monument to the memory of Mr. Mathias Datchelor, merchant, and Mary his wife, who had three daughters, Mary, Beatrix, and Sarah. On it are the following particulars: Thomas Cook, huſband of Beatrix, 1726. Mary Datchelor, 1725. Sarah Cook, 1727. And laſtly Mrs. Beatrix, 1731. Mrs. Datchelor gave the premiſes, called the Antigallican coffee-houſe, (in truſt) to the rector of St. Andrew, and ſix other perſons of credit, for the ground on which their vault is built, to keep it and the monument in repair. She has alſo founded a ſermon on every New-year's day, when the purpoſes of the gift are mentioned. The truſtees then deliver the following ſums: to the rector 10l.; to the clerk 4l.; to the ſexton 3l.; to apprentice two children 20l.; for expences 2l.; and the remainder to poor inhabitants, not exceeding 20.

The clerk and ſexton are compelled, under pain of forfeiture, to make oath, that, to their knowledge, the vault has not been diſturbed the preceding year.

Benefactions ſince the year 1700.

1706. Mrs. Heſter Acton gave 10l. per annum for 99 years, for reading prayers every evening at 6 o'clock, except Sundays.

1745. Humphrey Chetham, eſq. gave in aid of ſir Thomas Rich's gift (400l. for prayers at 6 in the morning ſummer, and 7 in the winter, anno 1667) 100l. 1746. And to Mrs. Acton's gift, for prayers, 200l.

1755. Mrs. Jane Jeffrys, to the poor 100l.

1761. Moſes Hart, eſq. to this pariſh 100l.

1764. Mr. George Maſon gave towards the ſkreen at the end of the North aile 20l.

1775. Hugh Roſs, eſq. to the poor 20l.

1793. Mrs. Elizabeth Roſs, to the poor by will 20l.

1794. Lady Elizabeth Conyngham, to the poor 10l.

"Mr. Henry Tombes, 1725, a worthy inhabitant, did at his ſole coſt and charge guild the organ; 1725, gave the cieling-piece of painting over the altar;

1726, painted the pillars and arches in oyle, with the figures of the apoſtles, and ſcripture pieces under them; beſides having given formerly the Book of Martyrs, and been a liberal ſubſcriber to the building the organ and the altar-piece."

The Registers.

Marriages.

April 29, 1628. Mr. Edward Palmer and Mrs. Anne Hammerſley.

March 21, 1654-5. Francis Stanton, of Allhallows the Great, draper, ſonne of Dr. Stanton, of Oxford, and Elizabeth Blackwell, daughter of Mr. Blackwell, miniſter of St. Andrew's.

Oct. 28, 1661. Sir John Benet, Knight of the Bath, and Elizabeth counteſs of Mulgrave.

—— Sir Robert Worſley, knt. and bart. of Appledercombe, in y^e^ Iſle of Wight, and Mary Herbert, daughter of James Herbert, y^e^ ſonne of Philip earle of Pembroke, were married on y^e^ 17th of Auguſt by lycence.

Nov. 17, 1724. William Berriman, D.D. rector of this pariſh, bachelor, and Mary Hudſon.

Baptisms.

1563-4, Feb. 20. Mary Stoe, the daughter of John Stoe.

Oct. 5, 1578. Mylicent Richard Clarke, the ſonne of Mr. Thomas Clarke, alderman.

1608, June 26. William Craven, ſonne of ſir William Craven.

1610, June 10. John Craven, ſonne of ſir William Craven.

1611, Dec. 5. Thomas Lee, ſonne of ſir Henry Lee.

1612, Dec. 31. Robert Lee, ſonne of ſir Henry Lee.

1617, Dec. 30. Maria Lee, daughter to ſir Henry Lee.

1623, Oct. 10. Maria Herbert, daughter of ſir Piercie Herbert and ladie Elizabeth his wife.

1627, Maie 3. George Sawyer, ſonne of ſir Edmund Sawyer and Anne his wife.

1628, June 22. Edmund Sawyer, ſonne of ſir Edmund and Anne his wife.

1629, Nov. 5. William Sawyer, ſonne of ſir Edmund and Anne.

1632, April 29. John Sawyer, ſonnne of ſir Edward and ladie Anne.

Mem.

Mem. that in Jan. 1633, after the Engliſh account, there was a man child borne to Mr. Peter Carpenter, of Mary his wife, in the pariſh of St. Andrew Underſhaft, London, which ſaide childe was chriſtened by the name of Peter, in the Dutch church in London, the 26th Jan. in the y^r^ aforeſaid, as was ſignyfied to us by a certificate under the hand of the miniſter of the Dutch church; which certificate was expreſt in theſe wordes following: Baptiſtatus eſt Petrus, filius domini Petri Carpenterii. Teſtes erant Doctor Johannes van Scimſkercke, et Judith, uxor Egedii Lyon; baptiſtatus eſt 26 Januarii, 1633, ſtilo Angliæ; quod teſtor Jeremiah Larenus, paſtor eccleſiæ Londini Belgiæ. Henry Maſon, parſon.

163$\frac{5}{6}$, 6 March. Freeman Sonds, ſonne of ſir George Sonds and Jane his wife. This miſerable wretch, whoſe exiſtence is thus recorded, lived to be a fratricide. The motive was probably envy and hatred at the idea of his being dependant on his brother, in caſe of the death of his father, for he was a ſecond ſon. It was ſaid his malice originated from a diſpute with his brother concerning a doublet; but let the cauſe have been what it will, he murdered him in his ſleep with a cleaver, and finiſhed the dreadful deed with a dagger. But what language can paint the horror of ſir George, when the monſter ſhook him from his ſleep by the ſhoulder, and thundered in his ear, "Father, I have killed my brother!" He was executed Auguſt 1655 (penitent), and buried at Berſted, Kent. If any thing was at this time wanting to render the fanatics of that hateful period odious, it may be found in the perſecution of the unhappy ſir George. He was waited on by miniſters, and charged with having committed crimes which had thus provoked the vengeance of God. He was attacked in pamphlets, and at laſt compelled to publiſh an exculpatory narrative. God be praiſed! in our days an unhappy father's faults (ſo ſituated) would have been forgotten.

1638, Nov. 5. Samuel Reynardſon, ſonne of Abraham Reynardſon.

1643, July 10. Joane Barnadiſton, daughter of ſir Thomas Barnadiſton.

1643, July 21. Ann Rolt, daughter of ſir John Rolt.

1645-6, Feb. 8. James Trollope, ſonne of ſir Thomas and Mary his wife.

1662, July 1. Roger Abdy, ſonne of ſir Robert Abdy, knt. and bart. and ladye Catharine his wife.

Burials.

20 Januarii, 1578-9. My ladie Jone Offlye.

18 Jan. 1580-1. Anne Stow, the wiffe of John Stow.

1605, April 8. Mr. John Stoe.

1611, 27 Maie. Mrs. Suſannah Graunt, widow, late the wyfe of Mr. Dr. Graunte, of Weſtminſter.

1613-14, Ffeb. 14. Mr. John Dix, D. D. and late parſon of St. Andrew Underſhaft.

1617, Oct. 27. John Dee, ſonne of Mr. John Dee, doctor of phyſicke (potius uti videtur Arthur, filius Johannis natu maximus).

1623-4, Feb. 9. The ladie Cordelia Tanfield, wife of ſir Francis Tanfield.

1631, April 28. John Hamerſley, ſonne of ſir Hugh Hamerſley.

1636, Oct. 24. Sir Hugh Hamerſley, knight.

1637-8, March 7. Mr. Roger Derham, D. D.

1638-9, Ffeb. 7. Sir John Merrick, knt.

1646, Dec. 17. The ladye Cleatherowe, widow.

1651, April 24. Mary Martin, ladye to ſir William Martin.

1657, Jan. 26. Anne Alkin, ladye, the wife of ſir Thomas Alkin.

1659, Aug. 7. Mr. Ffrancis Hamerſley, eſq.

1659, Aug. 30. Sir Thomas Andrewes, alderman.

1660, Oct. 6. Henry Eſtridg was buried by Mr. Prichet, the firſt burial ſince hee came to his own right againe; oure living.

1660, Nov. 2. Sir Andrew Coggan, knt. and bart.

1661, Dec. 12. Francis Lawley, ſon of ſir Francis Lawley, knt. and bart. of the county of Salop.

1664, May 21. James Madyford, ſonne of ſir James Madyford, knt. and bart.

1668, Aug. 27. Dame Anne Glynne, formerly wife to ſir Thomas Lawley, knt. and bart. in y^e^ county of Salop, and lately y^e^ relict of ſir John Glynne, knt. was laid in y^e^ vault in y^e^ high quire, upon y^e^ lady Whitmore.

1671, May 3. Dorothy Lawley, daughter of ſir Francis and Anne his wife, died in y^e^ pariſh of St. Martin in y^e^ Fields, and was buried here in a vault.

1673, May 22. Sir John Lee, knt. died in the pariſh of St. Dunſtan in the Weſt, and buried there.

1689, Sept. 19. Mrs. Mary Boverie, daughter of Sir Edward, from St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt.

1703, Aug. 5. Dr. Thomas Lamplugh, rector.

1708-9, March 9. Francis, ſon of ſir Thomas Lawley, knt.

1709, Nov. 7. Sir Jeffry Jeffrys, knt.

1710-11, March 24. Sir John Vannaker, knt.
1726, April 14. Dr. William Gregg, from Cambridge.
1727-8, Jan. 5. Lady Martha Pulifton.
1730, Feb. 3. Blackwell Lawley, ſon of ſir Robert and Elizabeth.
1730, Feb. 7. Thomas Mitchell, ſecretary to the Eaſt India Company.
1761, May 4. Dr. Angel Chauncey was buried at Cottered, Hertfordſhire, of which place he was rector.

1558. Baptized 20 Buried 31
1665. ——— ——— 192 *The plague* written oppoſite to 93 names.
1799. ——— 14 ——— 22

Nearly oppoſite to St. Andrew's church is the magnificent building, known by the name of

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.

When we view the annexed print of their original hall, can we credit that this was the foundation on which ſuch glory, riches, and ſplendour, have been raiſed? Such are the fruits of induſtry and enterpriſe. The firſt members of the company, if they could witneſs the affairs of this world, would learn with aſtoniſhment that ſhips of 1200 tons are now uſed for the trade to China; and, when fully prepared for the voyage, in proviſions and ſtores for 135 men, the coſt amounts to nearly 41,000l. Three of thoſe ſhips would monopolize, allowing for the difference in the value of money, their original ſtock.

It will be neceſſary, in commencing a detail of the principal events which have attended the progreſs of this moſt reſpectable company to their preſent height of proſperity, to give an outline of their firſt charter, which was dated Dec. 31, 1600. Thus was the glorious reign of Elizabeth brightened at the cloſe with a gleam from the Eaſt, which has expanded 200 years afterwards into the full majeſty of day.

The following privileges were granted for fifteen years to George earl of Cumberland, and many other rich merchants; their title, "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the Eaſt Indies." The governor was to be a member of the company; and twenty-four perſons to be elected, who managed the diſpoſition of the voyages and other concerns. There was alſo a deputy governor. The election of officers on the 1ſt of July. Thomas Smythe, alderman, had the honour of preſiding as the firſt governor. Every brother, as the grant expreſſes it, was to take an oath of fealty to the company; and the committee were bound by oath to a true diſcharge of their duty. A general court

or meeting might remove the governor on miſbehaviour. The queen permits the ſervants and apprentices of the company to trade into the country and parts of Aſia and Africa, and into and from all the iſlands, ports, and places of Aſia, Africa, and America, or any of them, beyond the cape of Bona Eſperanza, to the ſtraits of Magellan. They were to fix their own place of meeting, and make laws for the governing themſelves, factors, and mariners; and to puniſh either in body or by fine, provided they did not infringe on the laws of the realm. The fines for the uſe of the company. The firſt four voyages they were indulged the freedom of cuſtoms on goods not forbidden by law. "Six months and ſix months" were allowed on their inward entries, on bonds given. If any of their goods were ſpoiled or loſt outward-bound, the queen allowed the duties on others ſhipped afterwards. Goods imported were ſuffered to be exported in Engliſh veſſels within twelve months, at the firſt cuſtoms. They were permitted to ſend abroad foreign ſilver coin to the amount of 30,000l. provided 6000l. was firſt coined at the mint; but this article applies to the firſt voyage. "The compã do promys and covenant to bringe from beyonde ſeas w^tin 6 months after the ſettinge forthe of any other voiage, ſoe much golde or ſilver as we ſhal cary out in ſylver at any y^e ſaid other voiages. Therefore it were fitt, that when any of us bringe into y^e lande either gold or ſylver from any place, that we ſhould before hand make notice thereof at alderman Moore's." The trade to be regulated according to the ordinances of the company, and not otherwiſe. Six good ſhips and ſix "pynnaces" to ſail yearly, with guns, and 500 men, unleſs they were forbidden in time of war. If any perſon brought articles from the Dutch ſettlements, they were to be forfeited, half to her majeſty and half to the company; at the ſame time they might grant licences. If any perſon withheld his adventure, he was to be disfranchiſed. The ſilver exported was to be entered at the cuſtom-houſes of London, Dartmouth, or Plymouth; and they were forbid to trade to places in poſſeſſion of nations in amity with Great Britain. Two years notice in caſe of a diſſolution of the company by government.

May 31, 1609, James I. foreſeeing the advantages likely to accrue from this company, renewed their charter for ever; and, in 1610, forbade any proceſs of law againſt them for exerciſe of their privileges.

In the infancy of all great undertakings, and before rules and ordinances become reſpectable through long uſe, a want of ſubordination often occurs; and thus we find, that, by the year 1620, a merchant named Bragge petitioned the king and company for a redreſs of his grievances; wherein he ſays, "Heare the right,

right, O Lord my King, and conſider unto my righteous cauſe; and let my pretence come forth from your moſt gratious preſence, and ſee right and equitie done unto me and my poore partners." And to ſir Thomas Smith and the company he thus addreſſes himſelf: "Nowe, brethren, in the name of our Lord Jeſus Xt, that yee all ſpeake one thing, and that there bee no diſſentions amongſt you; but bee knitt in one minde and in one judgement; for itt hath been declared unto me that there are contentions amongſt you."

His claim is for 6875l. 5s. 4d.; and, in the progreſs of his ſtatements, it is curious to obſerve the mixture of religion and merchandize, and the cutting applications of particular texts of Scripture.

The following item does him credit. "For thirteen negroes, or Indian people. Well, for the eſtimation of theis poore ſoules, they are not to be vallewed at any price. The cauſe why, I will ſhewe unto you. Becauſe the Lorde Jeſus hath ſuffered death aſwell for them as for all you. And therefore will I not reckon the price of Xtians. For, in time, the Lord may call them to be true Chriſtians; the which I moſt humbly beſeech." He adds, that the arrival of one of *his* ſhips kept an iſland of theirs from ſtarvation; and charges moderately for ſeveral articles.

One item more. "For 20 doggs and a greate many catts, which, under God (as by your booke written of late), ridd away and devoured all the ratts in that iſland, which formerly eate up all your corne, and many other bleſſed fruits which that lande affoarded; well, for theis I will demaund but 5l. apiece for the doggs, and lett the catts goe."

The articles imported were at theſe prices 1620.

In India.	In England.
A book of muſlin 20s. — —	Sold at 30s. and 40s.
Zuratt ſatins per piece 40s. —	——— 3l.
Taffata quilts — — —	——— from 10l. to 20l.
Raw ſilk — — —	——— 20s. per lb.
Indigo — — — —	——— 6s. 8d. per lb.
Long pepper — — —	——— 2s. per lb.

This petition (moſt exquiſitely written) is preſerved in the King's library of MSS. 17 B. 6. XVII.

To follow them in their traffic year by year would take too great a portion of this work. I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to the principal occurrences. James I. in the 20th year of his reign, permitted them to puniſh Engliſh ſubjects in India with

with martial law; which was followed two years after by a pardon, and a grant of money and goods belonging to him. Charles I. in his ſecond year granted them leave to make gunpowder; and, 12 Charles II. they were ſuffered to take the iſland of Pula Roone, belonging to the Netherland Eaſt India company. The next year they had another charter of privileges. The 20th of Charles II. they had a grant of Bombay. The 24th of the ſame reign, a releaſe of covenants between them and the commiſſioners of the navy; and the next year a grant of St. Helena. The 28th of Charles, a further confirmation of privileges; and, the 35th, two grants of commiſſions againſt the king of Bantam, and a charter to complete that of the 13th of his reign. 1685. James II. a reſtraint of all perſons trading to the Eaſt Indies; and, the next year, a confirmation of their privileges, which were renewed by William III. 1693, who iſſued orders and directions for the governor and company.

The cauſe of the before-mentioned charter of 1693 was, a tax had been charged on their whole ſtock; which as it was not paid on the 25th of March (a holiday at the Exchequer) forfeited their rights.

In purſuance of another charter, November in the ſame year, 800 new adventurers ſubſcribed 744,000l. to carry on the trade.

Sept. 28, 1694. Another charter made had a clauſe, wherein it was ſtated, that, if within three years the company was found to be prejudicial, their body was to be diſſolved. Government borrowed 2,000,000l. on a fund for payment of annuities; and any body corporate was empowered to trade to the amount of their ſubſcription.

The company voted 315,000l. Notwithſtanding this, they had notice of their diſſolution on the very day the ſubſcription was made.

Thus the old company were proceeding in proſperity, but a rival aroſe, and for ſome time threatened their exiſtence; when it naturally occurred that a coalition would be the moſt eligible plan to reconcile all parties. Conſequently, conferences commenced; and, on the 23d of March 1698, two committees of ſeven perſons each met. The firſt queſtion was, upon what terms 315,000l. ſubſcribed by Mr. John Dubois ſhould be taken into the joint ſtock, and what valuation ſhould be made of the dead ſtock. The grand committee of 48 met on the 24th of March, and reſolved, that the ſum ſubſcribed by Dubois ſhould be admitted as if it had been originally ſubſcribed; and that they would take the dead ſtock at a valuation rather exceeding than diminiſhing.

March

March 27, 1699, a committee of 52 met at Skinners hall, when it was propoſed that the ſhare and proportion of the old company ſhould be as 315,000l. to the ſum to be aſcertained and agreed on as annually neceſſary to export to India.

At the ſame time the following particulars were given in, and are intereſting, as they ſhew the ſtate of their poſſeſſions.

"The iſland of St. Helena, of which the company are abſolute lords proprietors, where they have a fort and ſeveral batteryes for its defence.

"The iſland of Bombay, of which they are alſo abſolute lords proprietors, paying only 10l. in gold a yeare to the crowne. Beſides other fortifications, there were the forts Mazagom, Machim, Syon, and Bombay-caſtle, warehouſes, and a factory, on this iſland.

"The factories of Suratt, Swalley, and Broach, Aſhmadavid, Agra, and Lucknow, on the coaſt of Mallabar. The forts of Carwarr, Tellicherry, and Anjunga; Callicutt factory.

"In Perſia, Gombroon, Shyrar, and Spahaun factories.

"On the coaſts of Coromandel, Chingee and Orixa; the forts of St. George, St. David, and Piragapatam. At St. David's they poſſeſſed about three miles of country, including the towns of Bodolore and Codolore, Porto Novo, Pettipole, Metchepetam, and Madapollam factories.

"On the iſland of Summatra, Bencoolen fort, five miles of territory, and Fryamong and Sillebar factories, with ſome out pagars.

"In Cochin China, the factory of Tonqueen.

"Under the agency of Bengal, Chuttawuttee, a ſtrong fortification juſt erected, with Ballaſore, Caſſimburar, and Dacca factories. And warehouſes at Hugeley, Malda, Ragamaul, and Pattana."

The above were under the preſidencies and one agency.

The company's privileges were very great, and in ſome caſes beyond thoſe of the natives. On the coaſt of Coromandel, Chingie, Orixa, Sumatra, Malabar, and in Perſia, they were cuſtom-free. In Bengal they paid only 3,000 rupees per annum, inſtead of 5 per cent paid by others. The revenues from Perſia, Fort St. George, Bombay, St. David's, Helena, and York fort at Bencoolen, were upwards of 40,000l. per annum, excluſive of the trade. The old company valued thoſe poſſeſſions at 350,000l.: but the ſtatement was thought too general, and more particular charges were required. Theſe conferences came to nothing.

May 17, 1701, the old company offered to diſcharge 1,663,000l. in 20 months, ſubſcribed towards the loan by the new company, and 22,000l. by others, in addition to the ſum ſubſcribed by them, making 2,000,000; and to receive ſubſcriptions from any perſons towards their fund for trading to the Eaſt; and to receive 5 inſtead of 8 per cent.

They petitioned the Houſe of Commons, in the year 1707, that their liberty of trade, in proportion to their ſubſcription to the 2,000,000, be continued to them for what further term was granted to the united company.

Government offered, the ſame year, to renew their licence for a term of 14 years, including three years notice, on their voting 1,200,000l. towards the ſervice of the year 1708. This propoſition was agreed to in a court of managers for the *united* trade. Thus we find a coalition had taken place. But, in 1709, Anne iſſued a grant to the *Engliſh* company of debts due to the governor and company of merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies; which was followed by an acceptance of a ſurrender of their charters from the governor and company of merchants, &c. and a grant to ſir Jonathan Andrewes, and others, of all debts due to the aforeſaid governor and company.

And from this period the preſent company dates its firm exiſtence.

In 1712, they applied for a renewal of their charter, although their fund ſhould be redeemed. For a bill 111, againſt it 88. Their exports from Sept. 1702 to Sept. 1714 were on an average 407,147l.

In the diſtreſsful period of the South-ſea buſineſs, 1720, the company offered to take 9,000,000 of that ſtock at 120l. for 100l. and to have a premium for managing it; which was done.

Their imports of tea from 1717 to 1720 were 1,388,449l.

The Houſe of Commons voted them ſeveral new and advantageous privileges this year.

The original corporation had, much to their credit, erected a chapel and almshouſe at Poplar, for the uſe of their decayed ſeamen, which buildings coſt 5000l. and were conveyed to the new company. They alſo paid a clergyman to officiate in it. By the act for confirming the advowſon of Stepney (the 10th of queen Anne) to Brazenoſe college, that ſeminary claimed a right to preſent to all churches and chapels in the pariſh. Upon this the company entered into a treaty with the commiſſioners for building 50 new churches and the heads of the col-

lege; when it was ſettled that the firſt preſentation ſhould be by the company, the two next by the college, the fourth by the company; and ſo on.

In the year 1727 their exports had increaſed to 641,148l. 2s. 11d.; and in 1729 the imports to 972,033l. 16s. 11d.

The Houſe of Commons thought proper to paſs a bill, 1730, for reducing their annuity or fund, and for aſcertaining their right of trade, and continuance of their corporation for that purpoſe.

1743. They propoſed to advance government one million for the grant of an annuity of 30,000l.; the principal being repayable on the ſame terms with their capital; and an addition of 14 years to their charter; beſides the three years allowed for ſettling their concerns, and a power for the company to iſſue bonds for any part or the whole of the million.

From the year 1726 to 1757, they had received the following grants:

For the incorporation of a mayor and alderman at Madraspatnam, Bombay, and Calcutta (13 George I.).

1 George II. A grant to the company of all fines ſet upon perſons by virtue of preceding charters.

2 George II. A charter to permit them to take any ſhips trading from the Auſtrian Netherlands, for ſix years.

26 George II. A grant for mayor and aldermen at Madraspatnam, Bombay, and Calcutta, and other privileges.

31 George II. A charter of plunder and booty.

1768. An inveſtigation took place concerning their dividends, which were 10 per cent.

1773. The company propoſed to the Houſe of Commons, to borrow 1,500,000l. for four years at 4 per cent.; to be returned in payments of not leſs than 300,000l. In conſequence they would not divide more than 6 per cent. till the ſum was reduced to 750,000l. and then not exceed 8 per cent. The ſurplus of their profits to be applied to the payment of their bond debt, till it was reduced to 1,500,000l. and from that time the ſurplus profits to be divided between the company and the publick. To be releaſed from the penal intereſt incurred by their non-payments, and from their agreement to pay 400,000l. per annum for five years, from 1769. The committee of the Commons came to ſome reſolutions ſo contrary to their wiſhes, that they remonſtrated on the 3d of May, 1773.

The 29th of May following, the Houſe agreed to lend them 1,400,000l.; and reſolved that their territories ſhould remain to them for a term not exceeding ſix years from the date of the then agreement between the company and publick.

June 15, ſame year, they remonſtrated warmly againſt ſome reſtrictions propoſed to be laid on them.

However, June 21, an act was paſſed for the better management of the affairs of the Eaſt India company, as well in India as Europe.

1778. Another act was paſſed for continuing in poſſeſſion of the company (for a very ſhort period), under certain conditions, their territorial acquiſitions and revenues, and for continuing an act, 13 Geo. III. for the better management of their concerns.

It was reſolved by the Commons, 1780, that notice ſhould be ſent to the company, that the capital ſtock, debt, or ſum, of 4,200,000l. and all arrears of annuity in reſpect thereof due from the publick, will be paid off the 10th of April, 1783.

In the year 1781, they petitioned parliament to continue their charters for 10 years from March 1, 1781, beſides the three years notice; for which they promiſed to pay into the Exchequer, by inſtalments, in that year, 400,000l.; in full diſcharge of all claims from the publick on the company to the above date: to give in an annual account of all their profits and loſſes: to divide the nett profits; they to retain 8 per cent. on the capital of 3,200,000l. provided the bond debt of the company did not exceed 1,500,000l.; three-fourths of the ſurplus profits above 8 per cent. to the publick; and one-fourth to the company: that to the then dividend of 8 per cent. ſhould be added 1 per cent. per annum till the dividend ſhould be 12½ per cent. to the proprietors: that they remained in poſſeſſion of all revenues, &c. in India for the term of excluſive trade: that the company ſhould pay two lacks of rupees per annum for every regiment of 1000 men ſent by his Majeſty to India at their requeſt.

An act was paſſed July 18, 1781, to the foregoing purport.

When they had accompliſhed the payment of three-fourths of the ſum of 400,000l. they found it neceſſary to petition for its return and remiſſion; and this was in conſequence of the vaſt expences they were at at home and abroad, it being a period of war.

This

This produced, in 1782, an act to discharge and indemnify them from all damage, interest, and losses, in respect to their default in payments due to the publick, on such payment being made at a future time, and to enable them to continue a dividend of 8 per cent. for that year.

Another application was made, 1784, for further relief. They state their losses to be 2,500,000l. through the war.

A bill was brought in and passed, 1786, to explain and amend that of 24 Geo. III. for the better regulation of their affairs.

An act was passed this year to increase their capital.

1789. In pursuance of further applications, the company was permitted to raise another million, to be added to their stock of 4,000,000l.; to be taken at the rate of 170l. for every 100l. or as the directors and treasury should agree.

1791. They had notice from the Commons, that their capital stock would be paid off March 31, 1794.

The lucrative terms on which their privileges have from time to time been renewed are thus demonstrated; and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer availed himself of the latter opportunity. They petitioned for a renewal March 8, 1793. On the 8th of May following, resolutions were reported, on which a bill was founded, that his Majesty should appoint commissioners to direct and controul the company's civil and military affairs of their possessions in India. The charges and salaries to be defrayed by the company. And that the exclusive trade should be continued to them for 20 years from March 1, 1794; to expire on three years notice.

They subscribed 3,000,000l. to the loan of 1796.

Thus I have traced the various eventful periods of their domestic history; and have only to add that their balance of stock in favour of the company's commerce in China amounted, in 1795, to 390,040l. The total value of goods, &c. &c. &c. in the same year, 10,413,354l. and sales of their goods, 5,520,858l.

It would require the abilities of a most masterly and eminent writer, to commence with an account of their first trifling acquisitions on the shores of Asia, and pursue them till they expand on every side to the vast extended empire now held by the destruction of the tyrant Tippoo; to depict the military talents and legislative abilities that have conquered and governed those rich territories; and to describe the effects of that immense influx of wealth and comfort which have flowed in through this company, and the communication of science of every kind to and from their extended territory. Their commerce hath afforded a great revenue

to

to the wants of the ſtate; and the humbleſt peaſant may obtain both refreſhment and clothing through their means. Beſides, their enormous floating caſtles have been converted to our defence, and bore a great part in the annihilation of the Dutch navy.

Their warehouſes occupy the ſpace of palaces, and in ſome caſes almoſt vie with their exteriors in ſplendour; but of them I ſhall ſpeak in their proper places. View the three regiments of their ſervants, and you ſhall behold men inured to every military duty, except actual ſervice; from which may every guardian angel of the land keep them, for the ſake of humanity and our ſafety*!

The East India House,

and the offices and warehouſes, are held in fee ſimple. Previous to the preſent buildings, the houſes in Lime-ſtreet, and adjoining, were chiefly of lath and plaſter, and occupied in various ways by different tenants. When the company had determined to extend their houſe Eaſtward, it became neceſſary to obtain an act for that purpoſe; and, after ſeveral years labour, aroſe a moſt magnificent edifice, which I ſhall now attempt to deſcribe. The centre has a portico, with ſix Ionic pillars fluted. The frieze is ſculptured with various antique ornaments; and the tympanum of the pediment contains a crowd of emblematic figures relating to their commerce, protected by his Majeſty, who is repreſented in alto relievo extending a ſhield over them, held in his *right* hand. On the point of the pediment, a ſtatue of Britannia. On the Eaſt corner, a figure of Aſia on a dromedary; and at the Weſt, one of Europe. Thoſe are all very excellent. The baſement is truly proportioned, and the windows are arched; but thoſe above are not. The cornice of the wings is altogether incorrect; for, the key-ſtones of the baſement windows are richly adorned, while the cornice is abſolutely Tuſcan. The principal entrance under the portico has a handſome pediment over it, and two windows on each ſide.

The extent of this building is ſuch, and the paſſages are ſo numerous, that it requires ſome care in a ſtranger to avoid travelling Eaſt when he wiſhes to go Weſt.

From the hall a long paſſage extends Southward, on the left ſide of which are ſeveral apartments, occupied by clerks and their deſks. It is terminated by a

* Strong as thoſe regiments were, they have lately added ſix pieces of artillery; his Majeſty permitting it in the moſt flattering terms.

court

court, whoſe ſides are offices of various deſignations. In it lay two braſs guns, brought from the arſenal of the late Tippoo Sultan. They are remarkable for their length, and the tigers heads on them. The muzzles are repreſentations of the extended jaws of that ferocious animal, and extremely well executed.

On the right hand of the entry is the court-room, a moſt ſuperb apartment. The chimney-piece on the Eaſt wall is of fine marble, and almoſt covers that ſide. Two caryatides of ſtatuary, on pedeſtals of veined marble, richly ornamented, ſupport the cornice, which, with the brackets and other ſculptures, are white. Directly over the fire-place there is a tablet of white marble, and on it the following deſign in bas-relief *. Britannia ſitting on a globe under a rock on the ſea-ſhore, looking Eaſtward. Her right arm leaning on a ſhield, with the Union croſs, holding a trident in her left hand. Her head adorned with a roſtral crown. Emblems of ſovereignty and victory at ſea. Behind Britannia, two boys; one leaning on a cornucopia, looking up to her; and the other playing with the riches flowing from it; emblems of the advantages that accrue from trade and navigation to poſterity. Before Britannia are three female figures, repreſenting India, Aſia, and Africa. India, reſpectfully bowing, preſents a caſket of jewels, which ſhe opens with one hand, and diſcovers a ſtring of diamonds hanging down. Aſia holds in her right hand an incenſe pot, denoting the rich ſpices and gums of the country; and in her left the bridle of a camel, a beaſt of burthen. Africa as a ſtander-by; her head covered with the ſpoils of an elephant; her right hand inactive, and her left on the head of a lion. Near the ſhore an old river god, repreſenting the river Thames; his head covered with flags. In his right hand (wherewith he leans on an urn pouring out water), holding a rudder, to denote a navigable river; and in his left a cornucocopia, to intimate the riches he conveys. At a diſtance, a man cording a bale of goods; ſhips going off to ſea.

The company's arms are placed over the whole, with ſtuccoed ornaments on each ſide, taſteful and elegant. On the right and left hands of the chimney are doors, with handſome frames, and circular pediments; over them feſtoons in ſtucco; and above, pannels containing pictures of Fort St. George and Bombay.

A large folding door of poliſhed mahogany, Corinthian columns, and appropriate enrichments, occupies the centre of the North wall. On either ſide are

* From a printed deſcription at the Eaſt India houſe.

mirrors,

mirrors, whoſe decorations are white and gold. Mathematical inſtruments adorn the ſpaces above the glaſſes. The pannels contain paintings of St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope. On the Weſt wall there is a grand portico, of the Corinthian order; and under it an elegant clock. Glaſſes ſimilar to thoſe on the North wall are placed on each ſide, with correſponding ornaments. The pictures are Fort William and Tellicherry. The South ſide hath two ranges of windows; the upper ſmaller than the lower.

The architrave, frieze, and cornice, are in very good proportion, and perhaps no part of the art of architecture requires more attention. The ornaments of the cieling are ſhells combined with ſcrolls. An uncommonly fine Turkey carpet covers the floor quite to the walls.

The South-eaſt door opens into a ſmall committee-room, where a very excellent portrait of general Lawrance in his military dreſs, I am told by ſir Joſhua Reynolds, hangs over a beautiful marble chimney-piece.

The great North door opens to the old ſale room. The Weſt end is circular; and over the chair a ſky-light. The wall contains three niches, and as many marble ſtatues in Roman habits of lord Clive, ſir George Pococke, and major-general Stringer Lawrance. Thoſe figures all bear the date of 1764. Further, on the ſide wall, is an excellent ſtatue of ſir Eyre Coote, 1788. He is repreſented in his regimentals; and thus the time in which he lived, as well as his nation, is pointed out. On the contrary, ſuppoſing accident occaſions the removal of the three firſt-mentioned figures, they may as well be ſuppoſed to be a trio of the twelve Cæſars, as three Britons.

A very conſiderable number of ſteps aſcend Eaſtward, for the accommodation of bidders. On the platform at the top, is a Doric colonade; the intercolumniations are guarded by baluſtrades. This room receives additional light from ſeveral windows on the North ſide.

The room for the committee of correſpondence is large, with a handſome inlaid marble chimney-piece on the Weſt ſide. On the Eaſt, three windows, with circular tops. Between them, magnificent mirrors. At the North end is a handſome dial, communicating with a vane on the roof, to ſhew from what quarter the wind blows; together with a clock on very curious brackets. Two fine globes ſtand on this ſide of the room.

On the right hand of the chimney is a good portrait of marquis Cornwallis in a general's uniform; "bequeathed to the Eaſt India company by William Larkin,

Larkin, eſq. who ſerved the office of accomptant-general during the adminiſtration of the moſt noble marquis Cornwallis, governor-general." A picture of the ſame ſize, repreſenting Warren Haſtings, eſq. bequeathed by the ſame gentleman, hangs on the left ſide of the chimney.

On the South wall a portrait of the nabob of Arcot, which, with the picture of another nabob at the North end, whoſe name I could not learn, make a pleaſing contraſt in the rich coſtume of the Eaſt to the plain dreſs of Mr. Haſtings.

The following pictures were painted by Mr. Ward; and form a ſeries of intereſting ſpecimens of Indian architecture, which poſſeſſes an air of grand ſimplicity not unworthy the ſtudy of *ſome* of our modern builders.

A view of Trichinopoly. Viri Malli, a curious rock. The bramins bath in Chillimbrum. The Eaſt face of Madura. Tippy Colum. Tanks, and mauſoleum of the emperor Seer Shaw. A choultry at Seringham. The South entrance to the pagoda at the ſame place. Two views of public choultrys.

A new ſale room has been erected at the Eaſt end of the building, which is lighted from the cieling. It is a heavy room, with pilaſters, and paintings emblematic of the company's commerce.

The company's architects were Meſſrs. Jupp and Holland. The upper part of the building contains nothing to deſcribe. One vaſt room is a depoſitary of their books, which amount to an aſtoniſhing number, and are ranged in preſſes projecting into the midſt of the room.

There are ſome antient houſes in Leadenhall-ſtreet, within this pariſh, particularly one altered from its original plan on the ground floor. The upper part is loaded with decorations of pilaſters, pediments, flowers, and ſcrolls. A print of it was inſerted in the European Magazine for January 1791.

The Eaſt India company have a large warehouſe in Leadenhall-ſtreet, Eaſtward of St. Andrew's church, moſt commodious and ſubſtantial, with an elegant houſe in the front for the keeper. It is uſed for the coaſt trade.

The houſes of the united pariſhes which have been rebuilt are large and handſome; but there are many very antient and very inconvenient, of timber, lath, and plaſter.

The JEWS, who occupy part of this and the neighbouring pariſhes, occaſioned ſome buſtle and confuſion in the year 1701. A merchant named De Breta had a daughter of the name of Mary, who, by mixing with Chriſtians, had become convinced of the truth of their faith; and ſo far fixed was ſhe in her reſolution,

that a day was appointed for her public baptiſm, in the church of St. Andrew, by Mr. Thorold, then rector. During the ceremony, De Breta, half frantic with rage and zeal, ruſhed into the church, and charged them to deſiſt. Finding his interference fruitleſs, he uttered the moſt dreadful imprecations on his daughter and all concerned; and prayed the building might bury them in its immediate fall. The perſons preſent endeavoured to ſecure him, but he eſcaped.

The conſequences of her converſion were the total deſertion of her by her father; and the pariſh were compelled to provide her with ſubſiſtence.

The following petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, and a bill obtained.

"The humble petition of the miniſters, churchwardens, overſeers of the poor, and principal inhabitants, of the reſpective pariſhes of St. Andrew Underſhaft, St. Buttolph Biſhopſgate, St. Buttolph Aldgate, St. Catharine Creed church, St. Catharine Coleman, and St. James Duke's Place: That moſt of the Jews in the city of London have their habitations within the ſaid pariſhes: That, notwithſtanding they enjoy the protection of the government, and the free uſe and exerciſe of their Religion, and flouriſh and grow rich in a Proteſtant kingdom, yet they bear ſuch an immortal hatred to the natural religion and the profeſſors thereof, that, in caſe any of their children embrace the ſame, they utterly reject and diſown them, and treat them with a great deal of cruelty and ſeverity; an inſtance whereof appears by the daughter of Jacob Mendes de Breta, a rich Jew merchant, inhabiting the pariſh of St. Andrew Underſhaft, who being baptized and converted to the Chriſtian faith, he now utterly diſowns her for his child, and refuſeth to provide for and maintain her; ſo that ſhe now is, and for ſome time paſt hath been (that ſhe might not be diſcouraged), provided for according to her ſaid father's degree, and her education, at the charge of the ſaid pariſh: That there being no act of parliament to oblige the Jews to provide for their converted children is the great diſcouragement, and only reaſon, that ſo few of them become believers, the ſaid pariſhioners pray that a bill may be brought in to compel this man, and the Jews in general, to provide for their proteſtant children *."

* See the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, vol. XIII. p. 748.

The

The ABBEY, now the COLLEGIATE CHURCH, of ST. PETER, WESTMINSTER.

I ſhall begin by deſcribing the inſide of this venerable ſtructure.

THE CHOIR.

The altar-table is of oak, apparently almoſt coëval with the Reformation, maſſy and ſtrong. It is covered with dark purple cloth, fringed and taſſeled with a lighter purple. The Eaſtern ſide of it is raiſed, for ſupporting the great candleſticks and their wax candles. A great ſpace or tablet above is covered by cloth of a dark purple. The altar-piece, of white marble faintly veined with blue, was a preſent from queen Anne, and removed from Whitehall chapel. It conſiſts of a baſement of the Tuſcan order, in three compartments; the middle ſemicircular, and largeſt; and is formed by twelve pilaſters, their architrave, frieze, and cornice. On the frieze of a ſlight projection over the altar is inſcribed, "ANNA REGINA, PIA, FELIX, AUGUSTA, PARENS PATRIÆ. D."

On the ſides are two arched doors which lead to Edward the Confeſſor's chapel. The ſpaces over them, and under the architrave, are filled by alto relievos of children on clouds, in adoration, beneath Glories. On each ſide of the table are empty niches. Above them, a child with the thuribulum incenſing the altar; and another on one knee bearing the paten, on which are two cruets. On the cornice is a tablet, whoſe baſe is exquiſitely carved into grapes, fruits, and flowers. Within a frame of black marble, a Glory of gold, and theſe ſublime words: "GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, AND ON EARTH PEACE, GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN." Two palm branches encloſe, "DO THIS IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME."

On the tablet is a pediment, with a crown in the tympanum; over it another tablet, with four pilaſters and a circular pediment, containing a bas relief of ten cherubim ſurrounding a gilded Glory, on which is יהוה. On the apex of the pediment, three boys ſupporting the "Holy Bible;" the middle one waving a branch of palm over it.

Six beautiful Corinthian columns of variegated marble, with their architrave, frieze, and cornice, extend over the centre compartment to the great tablet, adorned by kneeling angels, bowing to the altar below. Feſtoons of flowers hang in the open intercolumniations, and round the upper part of the altar-piece.

That this ſplendid work was worthy of the queen, and a magnificent gift, cannot be diſputed; but that it has ſpoiled the *keeping* of the building is equally beyond diſpute. White poliſhed marble is as foreign to the decayed ſtone ſurrounding it, as the Grecian architecture is to that of the Abbey. This is farther heightened by the ſides of the choir on the platform of the altar being finiſhed like the altar-piece in deſign, but executed in *wood*. Two mahogany chairs ſtand on the ſides of the altar.

The pavement is modern, formed into ſquares, lozenges, ſexagons, ſtars, and croſſes, of rich white and coloured marble. Deſcending two ſteps of white marble, which cover part of the grand moſaic platform, we tread on the wreck of the moſt glorious work in England; venerable through age, coſtly in its materials, and invaluable for its workmanſhip. What muſt have been the beauties of this holy place ſoon after the completion of the church! the altar-piece, reſembling in workmanſhip its tranſcendant back in Edward the Confeſſor's chapel; the ſhrine of that ſaint beaming with jewels, gold, and ſilver, ſtatues, and other offerings; the ſides of the choir ſhewing glances of the numerous altars in the chapels, with the rich tombs on the right and left; and this pavement, ſparkling with the bright rays of vaſt tapers, and ever-burning lamps! And hither did Henry the Sixth, after making a public entry into London, come,

"Where all ye convent, in copis richely,
Mette with hym, as of cuſtom as yey ouzt;
The abbot aſt; mooſt ſolempnely
Among ye relikes, ye ſcripture out he ſouzt
Of Seynt Edward, and to ye kyng he brouzt,
Thouz it were longe, large, and of gret weizte,
Zit on his ſhuldres, ye kyng bar it on heizte
Ex duabr arboribr vr Sci Edwardi et Sci Lodewyce
In the mynſtre, whiles all the bellys ronge
Til he com to ye heize auter,
And ful devoutly Te Deum yn was ſonge *."

* MS. Harl. N° 565. Lidgate.

ABBOT

Arms of Contributors to building the Abbey of S.t Peter ye Fig 1 2 3 4 3 6 7 8 9
Over Rd. Vaunons Tomb
Near Courtnay Kerrys Tomb
Near S.r J. Baldwins Tomb
SLIP
ABBOT LATHES
REBUS
Badge of H. VII
Fig 1
Fig 2
Fig 3
Fig 4
Fig 5
Fig 6
Fig 7
Fig 8
Fig 9
In the N. Transept
In the N. Transept
Part of the Pavement laid by Abbot Waire
On King Sebert's Tomb
St Ivey Stone
Tiles
Altar of S.t Benedict
Tiles
Tiles
Published Jan.y 1 1802 by J.P. Malcolm 52 Charlton.t Somers Town
Malcolm del.t &c.

Abbot Richard Ware's Pavement

is ſeparated from the modern one by a ſkreen of iron rails. The materials are lapis lazuli, jaſper, porphyry, alabaſter, Lydian and ſerpentine marbles, and touchſtone. It was made at the charge of the abbot, and is ſaid to have been purchaſed by him in France. An admirer of the arts muſt view it with the deepeſt regret. It was injured, no doubt, at the Reformation, when the high altar was removed; at its reſtoration by queen Mary; and afterward almoſt demoliſhed. The moſt irreparable attack was from the workmen at erecting the preſent altar-piece. The following deſcription will ſhew its injuries; and even *now*, ſince it has been the cuſtom to *ſhew* the choir for money, it is trodden, worn, and dirtied, daily by hundreds, who are unconſcious of its value, and *I* know barely look at it. Is it not a national treaſure? When it is quite deſtroyed, can we ſhew ſuch another? It may be ſeen over the rails adjoining; and may it in future be ſeen from thence only! The centre of the deſign is a large circle, whoſe centre is a circular plane of porphyry, three ſpans and a quarter in diameter; round it ſtars of lapis lazuli, pea-green, red, and white, which, being of moſt beautiful colours, have been much depredated; thoſe encloſed by a band of alabaſter; and without, a border of lozenges, red and green; the half lozenges contain triangles of the ſame colours. A dark circle held braſs letters, whoſe *places* may be ſeen, but are now reduced to ſix: R, Є, Ꝏ, N, T, Ꝕ. The extreme lines of this great circle run into four ſmaller circles facing the cardinal points; that to the Eaſt, a centre of orange and green variegated; round it a circle of red and green wedges; without that, lozenges of the ſame colours; and completed by a dark border. To the North, the circle has a ſexagon centre of variegated grey and yellow; round it a band of porphyry, and a dark border. The Weſt circle nearly ſimilar. The South, a black centre within a variegated octagon. A large lozenge incloſes all the above circles, which is formed by a double border of olive colour; within which, on one corner only, are one hundred and thirty-eight circles interſecting each other, and each made by four oval pieces incloſing a lozenge. The other parts vary in figure, but would take many pages to deſcribe.

The above lozenge has a circle on each of its ſides, to the North-weſt, South-weſt, North-eaſt, and South-eaſt. The firſt contains a ſexagon, divided by lozenges of green; within which are forty-one red ſtars. In the interſections red triangles. Green triangles form a ſexagon round every interſection. The ſecond contains a ſexagon; within it ſeven ſtars of red and green, forming ſeveral ſexa-

gons,

gons, containing yellow ſtars. The third has a ſexagon, formed by interſecting lines into ſexagons and triangles; within the former, ſtars of red and green. The latter ſixteen ſmaller triangles of red, green, and yellow. The laſt a ſexagon, with thirty-one within it, filled by ſtars of ſix rays, green and yellow. The ſpaces within the great lozenge round the circles is compoſed of circles, ſtars, ſquares, lozenges, and triangles, whoſe component parts are thouſands of pieces of the above ſhapes. The whole of the great lozenge and circles is incloſed by a ſquare; the ſides to the cardinal points. It has held other parts of the inſcription; of this O and Є only remain on the Eaſtern ſide, N O on the South, none on the Weſt, and Є on the North.

The four outſides are filled by parallelograms and circles of conſiderable ſize, all divided into figures nearly ſimilar to thoſe deſcribed.

"The deſign of the figures that were in it was to repreſent the time the world was to laſt; or the *primum mobile*, according to the Ptolemaic ſyſtem, was going about, and was given in ſome verſes, formerly to be read on the pavement, relating to thoſe figures:

"Si lector poſita prudenter cuncta revolvat,
Hic finem primi mobilis inveniet.

Sepes trina, canes et equos, hominesque ſubaddas,
Cervos et corvos, aquilas, immania cete,
Mundum; quodque ſequens pereuntes triplicat annos.
Sphæricus archetypum monſtrat globus hic microcoſmum
Chriſti milleno, bis centeno, duodeno
Cum ſexago, ſubductis quatuor, anno,
Tertius Henricus Rex, Urbs, Odoricus, et Abbas
Hos compegere porphyreos lapides."

"Of theſe, and they ſeem to need it, I find this explication given *: The threefold hedge is put for three years, the time a dry hedge uſually ſtood: a dog for three times that ſpace, or nine years, it being taken for the time that creature uſually lives: an horſe in like manner for twenty-ſeven: a man, eighty-one: a hart, two hundred forty-three: a raven, ſeven hundred twenty-nine: an eagle, two thouſand one hundred eighty-ſeven: a great whale, ſix thouſand five hun-

* Biblioth. Cotton. Claudius, A. viii.

dred

dred ſixty-one: the world, nineteen thouſand ſix hundred eighty-three: each ſucceeding figure giving a term of years, imagined to be the time of their continuance, three times as much as that before it.

"In the four laſt verſes, the time when the work was performed, and the parties concerned in it, are expreſſed; the poet ſeems to have been under ſome difficulty to expreſs the time. By the reſt is meant that the king was at the charge, that the ſtones were purchaſed at Rome, that one Odorick was the maſter workman, and that the abbot of Weſtminſter, who procured the materials, had the care of the work *."

A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary; the above will ſerve to ſhew the infinite pains taken to complete the work, and to make us regret how much is loſt, and hidden by the ſteps. The North and South ſides are replaced by lozenges of black and white marble.

By the lines on the age of the world, and on that of man, we find it was laid in 1272. Many of the pieces of marble are not more than one-fourth of an inch in length, and the largeſt not more than four inches, except thoſe particularized. It muſt have been the work of years.

This pavement is incloſed by a rich ſcroll-work railing; and, upon deſcending two ſteps, we come to the lozenged black and white marble ſurface of the choir, made by Dr. Buſby, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and maſter of the ſchool, whoſe rigid diſcipline was once ſo ſeverely *felt* by the ſcholars. At the Eaſt end of it are engraved the names of Richard Buſby, 1695, and Robert South, 1716.

Every trace of the interments beneath this part of the church is gone; they are ſucceeded by the pews for the Weſtminſter ſcholars, and nine private pews. Each incloſure of the former contains a ſeat for the uſher, elevated like a pulpit, before which are benches. The works of thoſe ſkilful carvers, who (ſeated here) have with broken dull knives formed them into ſo many ſhapes, ſhew the activity of the human mind and hands, that can perform the rites of religion, and at the ſame time cut initials, or carve a name!

Facing the North-weſt pillar of the tower is the pulpit, ſupported by a cluſtered column ſpreading into a ſexagon. On each corner is a ſmall pillar terminating in a cherub. Within the pannels a flower of twelve leaves. A palm-tree, of excellent workmanſhip, ſupports the ſounding-board, whoſe top and ſides are pinnacled. The lower part is richly inlaid with dark wood.

* Widmore, pp. 72, 73.

The

The font is an octagon, with pannels, quatrefoils, and ſhields. Wherever its former ſituation was, it *now* lays reverſed in the belfry, for want of its pedeſtal and part of its ſhaft.

The ſides of the choir are of wood, and divided by ſlender columns with taſteful capitals into arches adorned with foliage and pinnacles. A door leads on each ſide to the tranſepts.

The ſtalls, with their highly-enriched canopies, are very beautiful. They are thirty-two in number, beſides thoſe for the dean and ſubdean at the Weſt end, higher than the reſt, and hung with purple cloth. Lower than thoſe are ſeated, during ſervice, others of the Weſtminſter ſcholars in ſurplices.

Deſcending three ſteps, nearly under the organ, we find a door on each ſide in the wainſcot, with niches in the ſides, and quatrefoils over them; together with pillars, arches, and pannels. Under the projection of the organ gallery are Grecian dentals and lozenges, with quatrefoils between them.

Directly under the organ is a true Gothic cieling. The centre is a roſe ſurrounded by a quatrefoil. From the four corners riſe quarter circles, meeting a great circle round the quatrefoil; the quarters divided into rays.

The organ-caſe is extremely plain and large.

The choir commences at the fourth pillar from the Eaſt, and extends in length to the eleventh. The ribs of the arched roof, the key-ſtones, all varied in complicated ſcrolls, and the capitals of the pillars in the row of windows, are bright with gilding. The ſurface is coloured white, and at intervals croſſed with grey. Roſes are painted round the key-ſtones.

Notwithſtanding the ſtrong bars of iron, which croſs the intercolumniations near the great pillars of the tower, muſt greatly contribute to their ſupport, they are not ſufficient to prevent thoſe vaſt cluſters from each tending to a point in the centre of the ſpace under it. Poſſibly, as they have thus bent by ſome unknown cauſe many years paſt, they may not for many ages fail; but, if I dare prophecy, this will be the ſpot where this venerable pile will rend aſunder, and the adjoining parts accumulate in one dreadful ruin on that centre.

There are ſeveral fiſſures in the cieling of the choir; and, what is of more import, the centre rib, Eaſt and Weſt, is very far from a ſtraight line. After mentioning theſe facts, it is but candid that I ſhould be indulged in one conjecture, intended to prevent danger. When a corpſe is interred in this church, it is generally incloſed within at leaſt two coffins, perhaps two feet wide, as many deep,

and

and ſix feet long. When the grave is made, a certain number of ſquare feet of ſolid earth is removed. In proceſs of time, the outward coffin decays, the weight of earth compreſſes the lead; and thus every interment ſaps the very ſupport of the walls and pillars. Let any perſon walk through the ailes of a church where interments have been frequent, and probe the interſtices of the ſtones; he will find a very diſtant bottom. Beſides, in antient buildings, the ſoil at laſt is little more than decayed wood. I would therefore recommend that arches of brick, exactly to cover the coffins, ſhould in future be enjoined.

If there *is* any danger from the earth within the walls being leſs ſolid than that without, would it not be well to ſink a ſtrong foundation for the heavy marbles yearly erecting againſt them? If they have ſuch, my caution is uſeleſs. Perhaps, there is not a piece of ground in the world, of the ſame ſize, that ſupports ſuch a weight of ſtones, marbles, and metals.

The four ſides of the tower over the points of the great arches have blank windows nearly triangular; and each ſide two ſmall pointed windows. The ribs of the roof terminate in a circular receſs. On the outſide of this is a ſquare, with blank ſhields on the ſides. Theſe ornaments are highly gilded. Heads project on the capitals of the great pillars.

The Chapel of St. Edward the Confessor

(whoſe anniverſary was obſerved on the 5th of January) is directly at the back of the altar. It is formed by the circular ſweep of the Eaſt end of the choir, and reaches Weſtward to the fourth pillar.

There is an aſcent of ten wooden ſteps to the chapel, whoſe floor was once worthy of the veneration the whole place was held in. Great part of it is ſeverely injured from the conſtant tread of viſitors, which has worn the ſtone almoſt away from the marbles inlaid on them, and by the depredations of idle people, or perhaps weak devotees.

On the right hand of the ſteps lies John Waltham, biſhop of Saliſbury; and in the South-eaſt corner is the ſlab of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Glouceſter. The former of theſe is tolerably perfect; the latter worn nearly ſmooth, and the braſs gone. Thoſe *firſt* intruders ſerved to injure the deſign of the pavement; and at ſome much later period tiles have been introduced in ſeveral places. The ground-work conſiſts of large irregular dark ſtones cut into circles, inter-

 ſecting

ſecting others, triangles within triangles, and many other geometrical figures, which are all filled with thouſands of pieces in the above ſhapes, of the ſame valuable materials that compoſe the pavement before the altar *.

It is not an eaſy matter to decide, whether Henry the Third had erected this chapel previous to the tranſlation of St. Edward, or whether it was done to give more effect to the ſhrine. The baſes of the pillars round it are not different from the others; and the various tombs on the ſides hide every trace of its original ſtate. I ſhould imagine that he intended it from the firſt; that there was a flight of ſteps on all ſides to the pavement, and perhaps a ſlight ſkreen between the pillars. The ſanctity of the ſpot was the cauſe of the fence of tombs, as our Monarchs died in ſucceſſion.

The ſolitary and forlorn ſhrine now ſtands a mere ſkeleton of what it was. A few faint traces of its ſparkling decorations inlaid on ſolid mortar catches the rays of the ſun, for ever ſet on its ſplendour. If it was the intention of Henry the Third to have it ſeen from the body of the church, he erred in cauſing the altar-piece to be built ſo high; undoubtedly little more than the very top could ever have been viewed from the nave. Only two of its ſpiral pillars remain; thoſe are the Weſtern; and a capital at the Eaſt. The wooden Ionic top is much broken, and covered with duſt. The moſaic is picked away in every part within reach; only three lozenges, of about a foot ſquare, and five circular pieces of the rich marbles, remain.

Of the inſcription on the architrave the following is legible: "OMNI . . . INSIGNIS : VIRTUTUM : LAUDIBUS : HEROS : SANCTUS EDWARD . . . . . " on the South ſide; "DIE . . . ." on the Eaſt end; " . . . . . MORIENS . . . . 1065 . . . . SUPER ÆTHERA SCANDIT . . . . SURSUM CORDA. I A" on the North ſide.

HENRY THE THIRD

was the next monarch whoſe body was laid on this hallowed ſpot, between the ſecond and third pillars on the North, in a tomb once extremely ſplendid, but mutilated, and moſt infamouſly deſtroyed, by the cuſtom of breaking away the inlaid pieces of red glaſs, and white, gilt next the mortar with gold. Nothing is left on the tomb within the chapel but a tablet of porphyry (as Dart calls it)

* See a ſpecimen in the engraving.

with

with a beautiful poliſh. That part next the North aile within reach has ſhared the ſame fate; but, towards the top, much of it is perfect. Two lozenges of verd antique, and a ſquare of porphyry, are left on this ſide. The effigies, being of a ſize to reſiſt attack, is perfect. The paint on the wooden canopy is bliſtered nearly off.

EDWARD THE FIRST,

his ſon, lies between the next Weſtern pillar and the laſt in the chapel. This is ſo plain a tomb, that little injury *could* be done to it.

QUEEN ELEANOR,

wife of Edward the Firſt, lies between the firſt and ſecond pillars from the Eaſt, on the ſame ſide. The meek and beautiful figure of braſs has been double-gilt. This is not perceptible, except on her noſe and right arm, which have been rubbed by curious viſitors till the ſoil of ages is taken off; and there the gold is freſh and perfect. On the ſide next the North aile are ſeveral fragments of the paintings which once adorned it, conſiſting of red and black on the moulding and pannels. Part of this has been chipped off with an axe by ſome ſtupid and inſenſible *reformer*.

Under the feet of the corpſe, and cloſe to the pavement, is the end of a leaden pipe, little more than an inch in diameter, which was probably intended to convey air to it, as it certainly was placed there on building the tomb.

EDWARD THE THIRD

was the third king whoſe aſhes were depoſited round St. Edward. His tomb is on the South ſide, between the ſecond and third pillars. The effigies is plainly habited; and he is repreſented with a long flowing beard. The ornaments of the tomb are very beautiful.

QUEEN PHILIPPA,

his wife, is between the firſt and ſecond pillars. Her tomb is equally rich, but has ſuffered as well as the others.

RICHARD THE SECOND, AND QUEEN,

repoſe ſide by ſide in the next intercolumniation Weſtward. The king's face is well wrought, but his cuſhion is ſtolen. In the baſement, in the aile, ſeveral ſquare apertures uſed to be open, through which a hand might be conveyed to his queen's coffin. Thoſe have been filled up within a few years paſt. The moſt curious circumſtance attending this monument is the painting, ſtill faintly diſcernible on the under part of the wooden canopy. It is divided into four parts; thoſe over the heads and feet contain angels ſupporting his arms, and thoſe of his queen, now totally defaced by age and damps. In the ſecond compartment from the heads, the Almighty as a venerable man, in a cloſe garment; his hand in the attitude of bleſſing. The next is Jeſus Chriſt ſeated by the Virgin, in the ſame attitude. She inclines toward him in an attitude moſt expreſſively graceful, and has her hands over her breaſt in prayer; and, though Time ſeems to have done his worſt to theſe poor fragments, yet, when I ſeated myſelf on the breaſt of Richard, and attentively examined the faces which have ſuffered leaſt, I could trace ſuch beautiful features, ſuch meek yet intelligent eyes, that I do not heſitate to pronounce, they are the offspring of ſuperior genius, animated by his ſubject. One hundred years paſt, it is probable, thoſe pictures were tolerably perfect. If they had been *then* taken down, and cleaned and preſerved, and had laſt winter been put up for Guido's, I am perſuaded the deception would not have been diſcovered. Now, indeed, the ravages of age have ſeized faſt on them, and they will ſhortly owe their remembrance to works like mine. The colours can barely be diſtinguiſhed. The ground-work round the figures is formed by fine plaſter, on which have been impreſſed multitudes of diminutive quatrefoils and ſmaller ornaments. The whole ſuperbly gilt, and once reſplendent; *now* a dirty yellow. It is highly probable they were executed by the ſame artiſt who drew the paintings lately brought to light on the walls of St. Stephen's Chapel.

MARGARET,

daughter to king Edward the Fourth, has a broken little wretched tomb at the feet of Richard the Second, projecting on the pavement. The hilt of the corroded iron ſword, and broken half-covered ſhield of Edward the Third, reſt on it.

The

The Monument of King Henry the Fifth

is incloſed by a grand iron gate, divided into lozenges containing quatrefoils; over the arch of which are ſix canopies divided by ſmall buttreſſes. They and their ſtatues are of the moſt delicate workmanſhip. The gate is bounded by two towers containing winding ſtairs round pillars whoſe capitals are praying angels; the roof divided into ribs and ornaments. They are octagons. Over the doors are ſtatues as large as life of Saints, who are in ſpeaking attitudes; and behind them tall pointed windows of three mullions. On the other ſides next the gate two prelates on pedeſtals, and on their canopies two kings, perhaps Henry the Third and Edward the Confeſſor. On the North-weſt and South-weſt ſides two prieſts and two monarchs. On each corner buttreſſes; and over the windows are ſemi-ſexagon projections on every ſide, each containing three beautiful niches filled by ſtatues.

The great arch over the tomb is full of ribs and pannels. The headleſs figure ſtill remains; and daily is the traitor Oliver's name execrated for the theft of the head, miſtakenly conceived to have been of ſolid ſilver, though much more probably only plated or ſilvered over.

The whole front of the chapel, which forms a ſquare with the two Eaſtern pillars, is much corroded and decayed.

The Chantry

was directly over the tomb, and had an altar-piece of fine carvings. The two ſteps are ſtill in being, and the marks of its back againſt the wall, with a ſquare niche on each ſide. Two other receſſes remain on the North and South walls of the chauntry, which have had ſhutters that have been wreſted from their hinges, now broken in the wall.

The frieze is ornamented with deer and ſwans chained to a beacon, a female figure with an animal on her knees, and obliterated painted ſhields of arms. Several iron hooks are left, from which, I ſuppoſe, lamps were ſuſpended. From this part buttreſſes aſcend; between them canopies of exceeding richneſs. The niches vary in ſize. Seven are for figures as large as life. The middle ſtatue is removed. The others, a man kneeling at his devotions, a king erect praying, St. George in armour piercing the dragon's throat, a female ſeated, with her hands croſſed, another monarch, and St. Dionyſius, who carried his own head after decapitatition.

decapitation. There are in all thirty ſtatues in four ranges over the altar's place; but to appropriate them correctly would be an endleſs taſk; and in many inſtances their attributes are broken and decayed. The armour of Henry the Fifth once hung round this oratory. A helmet of plain ruſty iron remains on a bar extending from tower to tower. His ſaddle, ſtripped of every thing which compoſed it, except the mere ſkeleton of wood and iron, hangs on the right; and a ſhield, without a ſymptom of royalty, is faſtened on the left.

On aſcending the parapet facing the tomb of Edward the Confeſſor, we may view the ſtrong coffin of that Saint, firmly bound with iron, covered with duſt, and about the depth of the frieze of the monument.

As an inducement to viſit this elevated chapel, a print of the ſkreen from Dart's book, with an intimation beneath that it contains ſeveral models of churches, is hung near the entrance of this part of the church. *Three pence is the price of admiſſion.* And thoſe models are well worth inſpecting.

Far above the reſt ſtands ſir Chriſtopher Wren's, for erecting a tower and ſpire to the Abbey. The proportions of the interſections of the tranſepts with the body of the church and the neighbouring pillars and arches are finely preſerved. It would have been a chaſte and moſt deſirable finiſh to the ſtructure, if the great columns had not unfortunately given way in their ſhafts.

Another is St. John's, Weſtminſter; and a third, St. Mary's in the Strand. There are eleven others, of which the attendants can give no account; but were probably deſigns made after the great fire of 1666, or at the erection of the fifty new churches in the reign of queen Anne.

Four of the number would have been an ornament to any city; and I ſincerely regret they were not erected in London. They are all beautifully executed both within and without.

ELIZABETH,

daughter of king Henry the Seventh, occupies the laſt tomb in the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor. It ſtands againſt the ſecond pillar on the North ſide, and is as plain as poſſible.

No memorials with inſcriptions remain, though antient writers mention other interments.

The Weſt end of the chapel is the back of the high altar; and probably the original altar-piece ſtill exiſts; though, if the preſent one were removed, it would be found broken, and more a ſubject of regret than admiration.

A ſeat

A ſeat, over which are five canopies ſupported by ſlender columns, faces the ſhrine of St. Edward. To deſcribe them is impoſſible. The minute ribs, pannels, arches, quatrefoils, foliage, and tracery, are ſo truly proportioned, ſo exquiſitely arranged, that I profeſs I have not ſeen their equals. They are mouldering faſt into duſt; and indeed particles hang vibrating in the air on all the rich works of Art compoſed of ſoft ſtone around the church. It is ſpread on the floor, and ſcattered on the tops of the tombs.

Four large niches and their pedeſtals, two on the ſides of each door to the choir, have canopies like the above. The ſtatues, which are gone, have been near as large as the life. The tops of the doors are adorned with ſcrolls, and the ſides with ſmall niches and canopies.

The frieze, which contains fourteen bas reliefs between fifteen quatrefoils, every other with a ſhield, has a blank label along the bottom. The ſculpture is greatly injured, though the outlines may be made out. It relates many paſſages of the life and miracles of St. Edward. The whole ſurface has been tinged with a fleſh colour.

The Eaſtern, South-eaſt, and North-eaſt windows, over the tomb of Henry the Fifth, are of painted glaſs, repreſenting ſix monarchs, or others, with canopies. The colours are very bright and good; but they are confuſedly arranged. The cinquefoils in the arches have arms, triangles, croſs keys, a red roſe, &c.

Beſides the coronation chairs, carved with many an initial of viſitors, there is a good figure in wax of the laſt duke of Buckingham, aged 19.

That I may not purſue the track, ſo often trod, of entering the South tranſept, and thence proceeding round the church, I ſhall introduce my reader at the North door, and thence lead him through the Eaſtern chapels till we return to where we began.

The North Transept,

of which the North wall is divided into five compartments of unequal heights. The two great doors are ſeparated by a tall ſlender pillar. The tops angular, and the mouldings adorned with roſes, ſupported over the pillar by a head. Between the arches and the firſt diviſion are relievos of Sampſon tearing aſunder the jaws of a lion, birds, animals, and figures, branches of oak, and a ſtatue of a man (whoſe head is broken off) treading on another, a female by him, and the buſt of an angel.

Within

Within the blank arches on each ſide are two monuments, which rather contribute to the effect of the building, though inferior to many in point of deſign and execution, becauſe they are made ſubſervient to the general plan, inſtead of deſtroying it.

The firſt is, "To the memory of ſir Charles Wager, knt. admiral of the White, firſt commiſſioner of the Admiralty, and privy counſellor. A man of great natural talents, improved by induſtry and long experience; who bore the higheſt commands, and paſſed through the greateſt employments, with credit to himſelf and honour to his country. He was in his private life humane, temperate, juſt, and bountiful. In public ſtation, valiant, prudent, wiſe, and honeſt. Eaſy of acceſs to all, plain and unaffected in his manners, ſteady and reſolute in his conduct; ſo remarkably happy in his preſence of mind, that no danger ever diſcompoſed him. Eſteemed and favoured by his king, beloved and honoured by his country, he dyed on the XXIIII of May, 1743, aged 77 years."

On the pedeſtal is a bas relief of "The deſtroying and taking the Spaniſh galleons A. D. 1708;" but poorly executed. On the baſement, "This monument was erected by Francis Gaſhry, eſq. in gratitude to his great patron A. D. 1747." The monument is by Scheemakers, and has a pyramid for a back ground, with a ſtatue of Fame mourning over the admiral's medallion, and an infant Hercules admires it.

The ſecond is compoſed of two pedeſtals ſupporting a good buſt, over which Fame (a figure of very indifferent proportions) *has once* ſuſpended a crown of laurel. At her feet pieces of armour, cannon, and flags, by Ryſbrack.

"Sacred to the memory of Edward Vernon, admiral of the White ſquadron of the Britiſh fleet. He was the ſecond ſon of James Vernon, who was ſecretary of ſtate to king William the Third; and whoſe abilities and integrity were equally conſpicuous. In his youth he ſerved under the admirals Shovel and Rooke. By their example he learned to conquer; by his own merit he roſe to command. In the war with Spain, 1739, he took the fort of Porto Bello with ſix ſhips, a force which was thought unequal to the attempt. For this he received the thanks of both Houſes of Parliament. He ſubdued Chagre; and at Carthagena conquered as far as Naval force could carry Victory. After theſe ſervices he retired, without place or title, from the exerciſe of public to the enjoyment of private virtue. The teſtimony of a good conſcience was his reward; the love and eſteem of all good men his glory. In battle, though calm, he was active; and, though intrepid,

pid, prudent. Succeſsful, yet not oſtentatious, aſcribing the glory to God. In the ſenate he was diſintereſted, vigilant, and ſteady. On the 30th day of October, 1757, he died, as he had lived, the friend of man, the lover of his country, the father of the poor, aged 73 years. As a memorial of his own gratitude, and of the virtues of his benefactor, this monument was erected by his nephew, Francis lord Orwell, in the year 1763."

The ſecond diviſion in height is a colonnade of ſix arches, the pillars black. This is part of the antient communication round the church, through the piers. The ſpaces over the arches are carved into ſquares, and ornaments within them.

The third compartment contains ſix lancet-ſhaped arches, whoſe depths are ſculptured with four circles each of foliage, in which are buſts of angels and ſaints. The windows at the Eaſt and Weſt ends have beautiful pedeſtals, on which are ſtatues; the ſpaces round them filled with tracery.

The fourth is another paſſage in the walls, in which are three arches; within them cinquefoils. The pillars, cluſters of eight; over them brackets of foliage and a head. At both extremities of the wall, angels kneeling on the mouldings, perform on inſtruments of muſic. The ſpaces are compoſed of the moſt delicate ſcroll work.

The laſt diviſion reaches to the pointed roof. It contains a vaſt roſe-ſhaped window, of ſixteen large pointed leaves; thoſe divided into as many ſmaller. They all proceed from a circle, in which are eight leaves. In this centre, an open book on a ground of deep yellow, of painted glaſs. The diviſions of the circle ſtraw-colour. Beyond this a band of Cherubim; and the large leaves filled by figures of the Apoſtles, &c. in colours beautifully clear and bright. The date in the glaſs is 1712.

The tranſept is divided into middle, Eaſt, and Weſt ailes, by two rows of three pillars each. Four ſmall pillars are bound to every column by two fillets. The arches are compoſed of great numbers of mouldings, and are very pointed. Three ſmall pillars aſcend from the capitals, and ſupport the ribs of the roof. Thoſe, the key-ſtones, &c. are gilt. Over the great arches a grand colonnade of double arches, eight in number. Six have their mouldings adorned with foliage. Every arch has one pillar, and over it a cinquefoil within a circle. Above thoſe, a row of four glazed windows, of one mullion and a cinquefoil.

The Weſt aile has a door with an angular top at the North end. On its ſides two lancet-ſhaped arches ſet with roſes. On the left ſide is the tablet "Gulielmi

 Saunderſoni,

Saunderſoni, equit. aurat. 1676." And on the right the beautiful monument, by Bacon, inſcribed,

"Sacred be the monument which here is raiſed, by gratitude and reſpect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montagu Dunk, earl of Halifax, knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter; whoſe allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike diſtinguiſhed and exalted him in the reigns of king George the Second and of king George the Third. In the year 1745 (an early period of his life) he raiſed and commanded a regiment to defend his king and country againſt the alarming inſurrection in Scotland. He was ſoon after appointed firſt lord of trade and plantations; in which departments he contributed ſo largely to the commerce and ſplendour of America as to be ſtiled "Father of the Colonies." At one and the ſame time he filled the united great offices of firſt lord of the Admiralty, principal ſecretary of ſtate, and lord lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed lord privy ſeal, on reſignation whereof he was re-called to the important duties of principal ſecretary of State, and deceaſed in poſſeſſion of the ſeals June the 8th, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extenſive, and was beſt teſtified in the honour and eſteem which were borne him living, and the lamentations beſtowed upon his aſhes. Among many inſtances of his liberal ſpirit ONE deſerves to be diſtinctly recorded. During his reſidence in Ireland, he obtained the grant of an additional 4000l. *per annum* for all ſubſequent Viceroys; at the ſame time nobly declining that emolument himſelf."

The tomb is formed of a pedeſtal, ſupporting a buſt of the earl in his robes under a curtain, which is removed by a naked boy, who treads on a maſk, and holds the emblem of truth. Another offers a ſtar and ribband. On the pedeſtal a ſilken bag fringed and taſſeled, wonderfully well done. The marble throughout has that ſoft appearance ſo much the character of this great Artiſt's works.

The colonnade above the door, of three ſemi-quatrefoil arches, has its four pillars caſed with white marble to repreſent palm trees, whoſe foliage ſpreads acroſs the arches. Within the arbours thus formed ſtands the almoſt naked ſtatue of admiral Watſon, holding a palm-branch in his right hand, the left extended. My chief objection to this figure is that he was not repreſented in his uniform. In the niche at his left hand is a kneeling Aſiatic female, of much beauty and elegance of drapery. In the oppoſite, chained to the foot of a tree, an Eaſt Indian; whoſe countenance (with the hands behind him and his legs croſſed) bears that indignant expreſſion, mixed with pain and grief, ſo natural to his ſituation,

ſituation. It is a very fine figure. Under thoſe ſtatues are medallions, with bows, ſwords, and hatchets, behind them; inſcribed, "Ghereah taken February 13, 1756;" and, "Calcutta freed January the 2d, 1757."

A ſhield faſtened to the Weſtern tree has three fleurs de lis, and "Chandernagore taken March 23, 1757," on it. The inſcription:

"To the memory of Charles Watſon, vice admiral of the White, commander in chief of his Majeſty's naval forces in the Eaſt Indies, who dyed at Calcutta the 16th of Auguſt, 1757, in the 44th year of his age. The Eaſt India company, as a grateful teſtimony of the ſignal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, cauſed this monument to be erected."

Stewart inv. Scheemakers fecit.

The upper diviſion commences on the capitals of the great pillars, and fills the pointed roof. It is ſeparated by two columns into three arches, the middle higheſt, each forming a deep receſs with ribs; in the centre a pointed window. All the ſpaces are carved into roſes, &c.

Strong arches croſs the ailes from every pillar. In the interſections of the ribs David playing on his harp, a ſeated figure, two ſeated figures, and a ſcroll.

In the Weſtern wall are three windows of one mullion and a cinquefoil.

It is neceſſary here to mention that a ſeat or baſement goes entirely round the church, and that on it are placed ſmall ſlender pillars dividing every ſpace, forming a beautiful continuation of arches, variouſly ornamented by figures on the mouldings. They reach in height to the baſe of the windows. Thus, on the Weſtern wall of the tranſept I am now deſcribing, we find St. Michael and the dragon, an angel, and broken figure falling, three ſaints, fancied animals, a palm branch and ſcrolls, all greatly decayed.

In the North-weſt corner is a ſmall door, which led to the paſſages in the piers above. The arches are nine in number, and all but two contain monuments.

The firſt memorial conſiſts of a plane of porphyry, filling the arch. It is inlaid with a ſarcophagus covered by military trophies, palm and laurel, ſcrolls, and a ſcull. A very good buſt of the general finiſhes the deſign, which is by Taylor:

"Sacred to thoſe virtues that adorn a Chriſtian and a ſoldier. This marble perpetuates the memory of lieutenant-general Joſhua Gueſt; who cloſed a ſervice

of 60 years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh caſtle againſt the rebels, 1745. His widow (who lies near him) cauſed this to be erected."

The adjoining arch contains a pedeſtal with naval trophies, a pyramid, and againſt it a ſarcophagus, with a relief of a ſhipwreck; by *Scheemakers*.

"To the memory of ſir John Balchen, knt. admiral of the white ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet; who in the year 1744, being ſent out commander in chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruize on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Victory, loſt in the channel by a violent ſtorm. From which ſad circumſtance of his death we may learn, that neither the greateſt ſkill, judgement, or experience, joined to the moſt firm, unſhaken reſolution, can reſiſt the fury of the winds and waves. And we are taught from the paſſages of his life (which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverſe gales of fortune), that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful ſervices he had paſſed, when, being juſt retired to the government of Greenwich hoſpital to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more, and for the laſt time, called out by his king and country, whoſe intereſts he ever preferred to his own. And his unwearied zeal for their ſervice ended only in his death. Which weighty misfortune, to his afflicted family, became heightened by many aggravating circumſtances attending it. Yet, amidſt their grief, had they the mournful conſolation to find his gracious and Royal Maſter mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the publick for the calamitous fate of ſo zealous, ſo valiant, and ſo able a Commander. And as a laſting memorial of the ſincere love and eſteem borne by his widow to a moſt affectionate and worthy huſband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669; married Suſannah, the daughter of col. Apriece, of Waſhingly, in the county of Huntingdon; died Oct. 7, 1744, leaving one ſon and one daughter; the former of whom, George Balchen, ſurvived him but a ſhort time; for, being ſent to the Weſt Indies in 1745, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Pembroke, he died at Barbadoes in December the ſame year, aged 28, having walked in the ſteps, and imitated the virtues and bravery, of his good but unfortunate father."

The next arch but one ſupports a pedeſtal, with a pyramid of dark marble, in which is an oval, containing a buſt of poor expreſſion, and trophies, by *Scheemakers*:

"Whilſt

" Whilſt Britain boaſts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep.
As men, as Britons, and as ſoldiers mourn;
'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great;
And ripe his worth, though immature his fate.
Each tender grace y^t joy and love inſpires,
Living, he mingled with his martial fires.
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar,
And Spain ſtill felt him, when he breath'd no more.

" The lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngeſt ſon of Charles duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxford. He went early to ſea, and was made a commander in 1731. In the year 1740 he was ſent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagena, under the command of admiral Vernon, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Prince Frederick, which, with three others, was ordered to canonade the caſtle of Boca Chica. One of theſe being obliged to quit her ſtation, the Prince Frederick was expoſed not only to the fire from the caſtle, but to that of fort St. Joſeph, and to two ſhips that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he ſuſtained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his commands upon deck both his legs were ſhot off; but ſuch was his magnanimity, y^t he would not ſuffer his wounds to be dreſt till he had communicated his orders to his firſt lieutenant, which were, to fight his ſhip to the laſt extremity. Soon after this, he gave ſome directions about his private affairs; and then reſigned his ſoul, with the dignity of a hero and a Chriſtian. Thus was he taken off in the 31ſt year of his age. An illuſtrious commander, of ſuperior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his perſon, ſteady in his affections, and equalled by few in the ſocial and domeſtic virtues of politeneſs, modeſty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of col. Fran. Alexander, a daughter of ſir Henry Newton, knt. envoy extraordinary to the court of Florence and the republic of Genoa, and judge of the high court of Admiralty."

The next tomb is a pedeſtal and ſarcophagus, with a buſt, naked children, and military emblems, by *Scheemakers:*

" Near this place lies interred the body of the Hon. Percy Kirk, eſquire, lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's armys, who died the firſt of January 1741, aged 57.

57. He was ſon to the Hon. Percy Kirk, eſquire, lieutenant-general in the reign of king James the IId, by the lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, earl of Suffolk. In the ſame grave lies the body of Diana Dormer, daughter to John Dormer, of Rouſham, in Oxfordſhire, eſquire, by Diana, ſiſter to the firſt-mentioned lieutenant-general Kirk, who, being left ſole heireſs by her uncle, ordered this monument to be erected to his memory. Death ſnatched her away before ſhe could ſee her grateful intentions executed. She died Feb. 22, A. D. 1743, aged 32."

Adjoining is a tomb by *Ryſbrack*. It ſupports a good buſt in armour, with flowing hair; and on a circular pedeſtal is this epitaph:

" M. S. Ricardi Kane, ad arcem Balearicæ Inſulæ Minoris, à S. Philippo dictam, depoſiti; qui an. X^ti 1666, Decemb. 20, Dunanii in agro Antrimenſi natus, anno 1689, in memorabili Derriæ obſidione tyrocinium miles fecit: unde, ſub Gulielmo tertio felicis memoriæ, domi, ad ſubjugatam uſque totam Hiberniam, foris, in Belgio, cum magno vitæ diſcrimine, Namurci præſertim graviſſimè vulneratus, perpetuò militavit. Anno 1702, recrudeſcente ſub Annæ auſpiciis bello, ad Canadanam uſque cui interfuit expeditionem, in Belgio iterum caſtra poſuit. Anno 1712, ſub inclyto Argatheliæ et Grenovici duce, mox ſub barone Carpenter, Balearicam minorem legatus adminiſtravit: ubi ad omne negotium tam civile quam militare inſtructus, et copiis maritimis æquè ac terreſtribus præfectus, quicquid inſulæ, in pace et bello, terrâ marive, conſervandæ, neceſſarium, utile, aut commodum foret, digeſſit, conſtituit, ſtabilivit: et viam verè regiam per totam inſulam eatenus imperviam ſtravit, munivit, ornavit. Anno 1720, a Georgio Primo evocatus, e Balearicâ in Calpen trajecit, Hiſpaniſque arcem, ex improviſo occupandam, meditantibus irrata reddidit conſilia. Anno 1725, per octodecim menſes in eâdem ſudavit arenâ, hoſteſque peninſulam gravi obſidione prementes omni ſpe potiundæ exuit. Poſt tot autem tantaſque res, legati nomine, ſtrenuè geſtas, anno 1733, Georgio Secundo jubente, ad iſtum, ut ad alios ubivis honores, nec ipſe ambiens, nec dum ſciens, evectus, Balearicæ ſummo cum imperio præfuit. At, at, humana omnia quam incerta! Qui quatuor ſub regibus, ſummâ cum prudentiâ, fortitudine, et dignitate militaverat, qui nullis erga Deum officiis defuerat, nec Chriſtiani minus, quam militis boni, partes ſuſtinuerat, fide purâ, moribus antiquis, amicis charus, ſociis jucundus, civibus mitis et comis, omnibus benificus et munificus, et per omnia, utilitati publicæ magis quàm ſuæ conſulens, triſte ſui deſiderium Inſulanis, tam Hiſpanis quàm Britannis, reliquit; ſextumque

ſextumque ſupra ſeptuageſimum annum agens, anno 1736, Decemb. 19, diem obiit ſupremum."

A tablet by *Chere*, with a mitre and ornaments:

" Ex adverſo ſepultus eſt Samuel Bradford, S. T. P. Sanctæ Mariæ de Arcubus Londini diu rector, collegii Corporis Chriſti apud Cantabrigienſes aliquando cuſtos, epiſcopus primo Carleolenſis, deinde Roffenſis, hujuſque eccleſiæ et honoratiſſimi ordinis de Balneo decanus. Concionator fuit, dum per valetudinem licuit aſſiduus, tam moribus quam præceptis gravis, venerabilis, ſanctus; cumque in cæteris vitæ officiis, tum in munere præcipuè paſtorali, prudens, ſimplex, integer; animi conſtantiâ tam æquabili, tam feliciter temperatâ, ut vix iratus, perturbatus haud unquam fuerit. Chriſtianam charitatem et libertatem civilem ubique paratus afferere et promovere. Quæ piè, quæ benevolè, quæ miſericorditer, in occulto fecerit (et fecit multa) Præſul humillimus, humaniſſimus, et verè evangelicus; Ille ſuo revelabit tempore, qui, in occulto viſa, palam remunerabitur. Ob. 17 die Maii, anno Dom. 1731, ſuæq. ætatis 79."

The laſt monument on this wall is by Cheere, of a ſarcophagus, buſt, mitre, croſier, a cenſer, books, anchor, ſcrolls, and feſtoons of oak leaves and acorns, to

" Dr. Hugh Boulter, late archbiſhop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland; a prelate ſo eminent for the accompliſhments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellency of his life, that it may be thought ſuperfluous to ſpecify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles he not only deſerved, but adorned. His virtues are manifeſt in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye if they had not been too bright to be concealed. And as to his fame, whoſoever has any ſenſe of merit, any reverence for piety, any paſſion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will aſſiſt in preſerving it fair and ſpotleſs, that, when braſs and marble ſhall mix with the duſt they cover, every ſucceeding age may have the benefit of his illuſtrious example. He was born January the 4th, 1671. He was conſecrated biſhop of Briſtol 1718. He was tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of Armagh 1723, and from thence to Heaven Sept. 27, 1742."

The ſpace between the two firſt pillars on the left, entering the door at the Weſt aile, is filled by the monument of lord Chatham. Againſt its back are three.

One by Banks: A baſement ſupports an indifferent female figure kneeling, reſting her elbow on, and weeping at the feet of a ſarcophagus, which has a good

a good bas relief on it, of a phyſician relieving a ſick female ſurrounded by her children, and an old man on a bed of ſtraw:

"Memoriæ ſacrum Cliftoni Wintringham, baronetti, M. D. Qui, domi militiæque, tam in re medicâ inſignis, quàm ob vitæ innocentiam morumque ſuavitatem percharus, flebilis omnibus obiit 10 Jan. A. D. 1794, æt. ſuæ 83. Monumentum hoc, amoris quo vivum coluerat maritum, deſiderii quo mortuum proſecuta eſt, indicium ut eſſet diuturnum, extrui curavit Anna Wintringham."

The next is,

"Sacred to the memory of Jonas Hanway, who departed this life September the 5th, 1786, aged 74; but whoſe name liveth, and will ever live, whilſt active piety ſhall diſtinguiſh the Chriſtian, integrity and truth ſhall recommend the Britiſh merchant, and univerſal kindneſs ſhall characterize the citizen of the world. The helpleſs infant nurtured through his care, the friendleſs proſtitute ſheltered and reformed, the hopeleſs youth reſcued from miſery and ruin, and trained to ſerve and to defend his country, uniting in one common ſtrain of gratitude, bear teſtimony to their benefactor's virtues. This was the friend and father of the poor."

And ſuch doth the features of the venerable buſt above ſhew him to have been. A ſarcophagus, pyramid, his arms, and characteriſtic motto, "Never deſpair;" with a tablet repreſenting Britannia giving a naked boy cloathing, another ſupplicating, and a third in proſperity leaning on a rudder, who points to the buſt; a lion, cornucopia, ſhip, anchor, bales, &c. adorn the tomb, which is partly compoſed of fine variegated marbles. On the flags of England diſplayed are the words "Charity and Policy united." It is the production of J. F. and J. Moore.

The third is by Bacon:

"To the memory of Brigadier-general Hope, lieutenant-governor of the province of Quebec, where he died in 1789, aged 43 years. To thoſe who knew him his name alone conveys the idea of all that is amiable in the human character. Diſtinguiſhed by ſplendour of family, a cultivated taſte for letters, and ſuperior elegance of manners; as a public character diſintereſted, and ever actuated by an unſhaken regard to principle. The patron of the oppreſſed, the benefactor of the indigent. In the field, eminent for intrepid courage, tempered by unbounded humanity. In the civil ſervice of his country, he manifeſted the warmeſt zeal for its intereſts, and diſplayed ſuch abilities and integrity as were

the

the pride and bleſſing of the people he governed. This monument was erected by his diſconſolate widow S. H."

A beautiful weeping female hangs over the coffin-ſhaped ſarcophagus. Near her is a beaver, emblematic of the country. There is beſides a pyramid, and a cornucopia tied by a ribband to a rudder.

The interval between the next great pillars is occupied by a vaſt monument made by Banks, conſiſting of an ill-ſhaped ſarcophagus, on which is a naked Aſiatic, of excellent proportions and truth of figure, ſeated, weeping, and reſting on a cornucopia. The back of the tomb is a pyramid; before it a palm-tree; on which is ſuſpended a helmet, veſt, ſhield, ſword, arrows, colours, and laurel. A ſtatue of fame, whoſe attitude is forced and unnatural, and whoſe drapery is ſtrangely *tumbled*, hangs a medallion over the trophies. Near her is an elephant.

"This monument is erected by the Eaſt India Company as a memorial of the military talents of lieutenant-general ſir Eyre Coote, K. B. commander in chief of the Britiſh forces in India, who, by the ſucceſs of his arms in the years 1760 and 1761, expelled the French from the coaſt of Coromandel. In 1781 and 1782 he again took the field in the Carnatic, in oppoſition to the united ſtrength of the French and Hyder Ally; and in ſeveral engagements defeated the numerous forces of the latter. But death interrupted his career of glory on the 27th day of April, 1783, in the 58th year of his age."

The only open intercolumniation of the two laſt pillars, is now filling with a large monument to the late earl Mansfield. It is in too imperfect a ſtate at preſent to deſcribe. I can therefore only ſay, that a figure of the venerable Judge, by Flaxman, has been placed on the top of the monument in the robes of office; and I am aſſured it is a very correct repreſentation of him as he appeared on the Bench.

Of the monuments whoſe backs are againſt thoſe juſt mentioned, one by Nollekins has a well-proportioned baſement in three parts; and on the middle the following inſcription:

"Captain William Bayne, captain William Blair, captain lord Robert Manners, were mortally wounded in the courſe of the naval engagements under the command of admiral ſir George Brydges Rodney, on the 9th and 12th of April 1782. In memory of their ſervices the king and parliament of Great Britain have cauſed this monument to be erected."

On each ſide, reliefs of an anchor, capſtern, quadrant, globe, glaſs, block and pennant, a rudder, cannon, mortar, and powder caſks. On the pedeſtal, Neptune, reclining on a ſea-horſe, points to three medallions of the captains, placed by a flying child on a roſtral column, with their ſhips. Fame on the capital of the pillar ſuſpends a crown of laurel over them. Britannia ſtands on the left, attentively looking on the ſea god. A lion reſts on a ſhield behind her. A pyramid of blue marble relieves the figures. The horſe's head is finely done, the waves are but tolerable. Britannia is a good ſtatue. Fame is an exceedingly fine figure. The medallions contain the ages of the deceaſed. "Captain William Bayne, aged 50." "Captain William Blair, aged 41." "Lord Robert Manners, aged 24."

The next is the ſuperb memorial,

"Erected by the king and parliament as a teſtimony to the virtues and ability of William Pitt, earl of Chatham; during whoſe adminiſtration, in the reigns of George the IId and George the IIId, Divine Providence exalted Great Britain to an height of proſperity and glory unknown to any former age. Born 15 Nov. 1708; died 11 May, 1778."

This monument is not only a national tribute to ſuperior excellence, but a national memento to what a height her ſons have carried the noble art of ſculpture. I think I may with truth ſay England doth not contain a finer ſpecimen of ſepulchral remembrance. Grand and appropriate as the figures all are, grouped in a double pyramid, Neptune, Britannia, &c. &c. muſt give way to the overpowering efforts of the artiſt, in animating the block that now lives in every motion under the ſhape of the ſpeaking earl. This figure is full of the grace and dignity of the greateſt orator. He is in the dreſs of our times, and this contributes to bring the real character before us. Need I add, Bacon made it?

We now paſs to the oppoſite ſide of the middle aile, where the firſt monument is to John Holles, duke of Newcaſtle, marquis and earl of Clare, baron Haughton, and knight of the Order of the Garter. His body lies with his anceſtors the Veres, the Cavendiſhes, and Holles, in this place. In the reign of queen Anne he was lord keeper of the privy ſeal, privy counſellor, lord lieutenant of Middleſex and Nottingham, &c. &c. lord chief juſtice in Eyre North of Trent, and governor of the town and fort of Kingſton upon Hull. He was born the 9th of January, 166$\frac{1}{2}$, and died the 15th of July, 1711. He married the lady Margaret,

garet, third daughter and heir to Henry Cavendiſh duke of Newcaſtle, by whom he had the lady Henrietta Cavendiſh Holles Harley, who erected this monument 1723 *.

It was deſigned by Gibbs, and is a beautiful pile of architecture of the Compoſite order. The baſement, columns, and pediments, are finely proportioned; and the marble of which they are compoſed richly variegated. But what ſhall we ſay to the figures wrought by Bird in ſtatuary marble? Here we find neither grace, dignity, nor beauty. The armed duke leans in an awkward manner on his elbow, with his truncheon in one hand, and his *coronet* in the other, upon a ſarcophagus.

Near it is a tomb, with a baſement covered with armour, on which is a handſome pedeſtal; repoſing on a mat under a circular pediment lie the figures, in their robes, clumſily executed, of the duke and ducheſs of Newcaſtle. He was born in the year 1592, and lived to the age of 84, dying on the 27th of December, 1676. He held many great offices, was a faithful general to his unfortunate king Charles the Iſt; and defended York againſt the Scotch. When the king's cauſe became hopeleſs, he fled, and continued a long time in exile. His ſecond wife ſhared in all his ſufferings with the utmoſt fortitude. During his baniſhment, ſhe wrote many pleaſing works.

On a pillar are two tablets, to "Clement Saunders, 1695, aged 84," and "Grace Mauleverer, 1645, aged 23."

The next is, "Sacred to the memory of ſir Peter Warren, K. B. vice admiral of the red ſquadron of the Britiſh fleet, and M. P. for the city and liberties of Weſtminſter. He derived his deſcent from an antient family of Ireland; his fame and honours from his virtues and abilities. How eminently theſe were diſplayed, with what vigilance and ſpirit they were exerted in the various ſervices wherein he had the honour to command, and the happineſs to conquer, will be more properly recorded in the annals of Great Britain. On this tablet affection with truth muſt ſay, that, deſervedly eſteemed in private life, and univerſally renowned for his public conduct, the judicious and gallant officer poſſeſſed all the amiable qualities of the friend, the gentleman, and the Chriſtian. But the Al-

* Thoſe epitaphs which were put up *early in the laſt century* have been printed by Dart, Seymour, Maitland, &c. &c. I ſhall therefore give the material parts, and omit the praiſes of affection in ſome caſes, and pride in others, before the year 1724.

mighty, whom alone he feared, and whoſe gracious protection he had often experienced, was pleaſed to remove him from a life of honour to an eternity of happineſs on the 29th day of July, 1752, in the 49th year of his age. Suſannah, his afflicted wife, cauſed this monument to be erected."

Britannia, with a withered laurel in her hand, inclines towards the buſt of the admiral, which a fine figure of Hercules places on its pedeſtal. It is admirably executed, even to the marks of the ſmall-pox on the face. Although the ſtatue of Britannia is very excellent, *I* cannot approve of her *wet* garments. An enſign is the back ground; and the whole is worthy of its author, Roubiliac.

Adjoining is a tomb, conſiſting of a pedeſtal and Corinthian pillars, with a pediment, weeping children, cherubim, and a canopy, erected by dame Elizabeth Campbell (who died September the 28th, 1714, aged 49 years) to her brother ſir Gilbert Lort, bart. who died December 19, 1698, aged 28 years.

Over it is a tablet and buſt by Tyler: "To the memory of John Storr, eſq. of Hilſton, in the county of York, rear admiral of the red ſquadron of his Majeſty's fleet. In his profeſſion, a brave and gallant officer; in private life, a tender huſband, an honeſt man, and a ſincere friend. He was born Auguſt the 18th, 1709, died January the 10th, 1783, and interred near this place."

Names on the Pavement of the North Transept and the North Aile, from the Gates of the Nave to Henry the Seventh's Chapel Stairs.

In copying thoſe, I could not avoid obſerving the truth of my remarks in a preceding page, reſpecting the cavities under the ſtones. It is a fact beyond controverſy, that, if a line were ſtretched from the monument of lord Robert Manners, acroſs the tranſept, to that of the duke and ducheſs of Newcaſtle, the pavement in the middle would be found to be ſeveral inches below it, from the door at the North end to that of the choir. At the corner of one ſtone, I probed to the depth of two feet. The rails of the monument to H. Chamberlen are twiſted, and the marble is opened and broken by the ſoil ſettling.

Oppoſite the organ: "Beneath this ſtone are depoſited the remains of ſir George Leonard Staunton, baronet, of Cargin, in the county of Galway; who, by the exertion of uſeful talents, invincible courage and perſeverance, rendered important ſervices to his country in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, and in China,

under

under the auſpices of his friend and companion earl Macartney. He was no leſs diſtinguiſhed in private life. The ſtrength and purity of his parental affection induced a ſelf-denial practiſed by few, whilſt his fortitude under a lingering diſeaſe was unexampled, and the faculties of his mind remained unimpaired. He died January the 14th, 1801, aged 62 years."

" Sir James Wright, bart. died Nov. 20, 1785, aged 71 years."

" Here lyeth the body of ſir Thomas Nevill, bart. who was gentleman of the privy chamber to king Charles II. and king James II. He died on the 25th Feb. 1711, in the 87th year of his age."

Mary Willis, 1670. Catharine her daughter, 1667; and Thomas Willis, M. D. 1675.

Mary Illingworth, 1758. Elizabeth Illingworth, 1760, aged 80.

Chriſtopher Muſgrave, eſq. 1718.

William Forbes, 1728. Ann his wife, 173..

Elizabeth Boulter, relict of Hugh, late archbiſhop of Armagh, and primate of all Ireland, died Feb. 28, 1754, aged 60 years.

Sarah Pearce, 1759, aged 18. William Pearce, eſq. 1782, aged 90, father of the above. He was brother of Zachary, late lord biſhop of Rocheſter, and dean of Weſtminſter. William Pearce, grandſon to the above William, 1791, aged 29. And Mary Abbot, 1793, aged 31, grand-daughter and laſt ſurviving deſcendant of William Pearce, eſq.

" Here lye interred the bodyes of the Hon. George and Ferdinando Haſtings, ſecond and third ſons of Theophilus and Selina, earl and counteſs of Huntingdon. Ferdinando, third ſon, born Jan. 23, 173$\frac{2}{3}$, departed this life April the 21ſt, 1743, in the 11th year of his age; and George, ſecond ſon, born March 29, 1730, died Dec. 20, 1743, in the 14th year of his age.

" Here lies the body of the Hon. Oliver Lambart, eſq. ſecond ſon to the right hon. Charles Lambart, late earl of Cavan, of the kingdom of Ireland, and brother to Richard, the preſent earl, who died April the 18th, 1738, aged 55. Alſo Mrs. Sophia Lambart, daughter to the Hon. Oliver Lambart, eſq. who departed this life May the 11th, 1749, aged 32 years. And alſo the body of the Hon. Mrs. Frances Lambart, relict of the above Hon. Oliver Lambart, who departed this life y^{e} 3d day of Jan. 1750, in the 6.. year of her age."

Dame Mary James, 1677.

Sir Charles Wager and lady Wager.

The Hon. ſir John Jennings, rear admiral of Great Britain, and governor of the royal hoſpital at Greenwich, died Dec. 23, 1743, aged 79.

Samuel Denne, 1725. Samuel Clarke, 1727.

The rev. William Bradford, M. A. 1728, aged 32. He was archdeacon of Rocheſter, vicar of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and only ſon of the right rev. Samuel lord biſhop of Rocheſter, dean of this collegiate church, who died May the 17th, 1731, aged 78. Jane Bradford, wife of Samuel lord biſhop of Rocheſter. She died Feb. 26, 1738, aged 80.

"Infra conditur quicquid mortale fuit Lucy Finch, Roberti Pool Finch, S. T. P. hujuſce eccleſiæ canonici, uxoris deſideratiſſimæ. Natæ 1729, denatæ 1796, fide Chriſtiana triumphantis."

The rev. John Blair, LL. D. prebendary of this collegiate church, died June the 24th, 1782, aged 59 years. Henry Blair, ſon of the above Dr. John Blair, died Jan. 5, 1774, aged 2 years.

Sir William Sanderſon, 1676.

Elizabeth Manningham, daughter of Dr. Thomas Manningham, prebendary of this church, 1733, aged 19.

Alexander Walker, 1757, aged 60.

"Under this ſtone lye interred the remains of Dr. Edward Willis, many years a prebendary of this church, afterwards dean of Lincoln, biſhop of St. David's, and of Bath and Wells, who departed this life Nov. 24, 1773, in the 80th year of his age; truly thankful to God for the long and proſperous life he enjoyed here, but much more ſo for y^e^ comfortable hope of a joyful reſurrection to everlaſting life, through the merits and mediation of Jeſus Chriſt. Here alſo was interred Jane, wife of the ſaid biſhop of Bath and Wells, who departed this life upon the 9th day of October, 1771, in the 77th year of her age."

Lord viſcount Fitzharding, 1712, aged 65.

Barbarah Villiers, viſcounteſs Fitzharding, 1708, aged 52.

Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. 168$\frac{3}{4}$.

Dame Catharine Longueville, 1715, aged 70.

Elizabeth Longueville, 1715, aged 69.

William Longueville, 1720, aged 82. Charles Longueville, eſq. ſon of William Longueville, eſq. late of the Inner Temple, obiit Auguſt 22, 1750.

Many

Many of the inſcriptions are worn away from other ſtones; and there are many that have had braſs inlaid, of which a few fragments remain.

As my reader accompanies me in a retrograde route, it will not be neceſſary he ſhould pay three pence on paſſing the handſome gate which croſſes his path from the choir to the oppoſite pillar of the Eaſt ſide of the tranſept. Had he entered it from that quarter, I am afraid, I ſhould not have been able to excuſe him.

A few marks of the antient ſkreen, which paſſed North and South from pillar to pillar, forming the Eaſt aile into three chapels, remain at the back of ſir Gilbert Lort's monument. This was part of St. John the Evangeliſt's chapel, whoſe altar was the firſt on entering the aile. Thoſe who heard maſs at it were rewarded by an indulgence of two years and thirty days. A few feet farther ſtood the altar of St. Michael; and at the North end St. Andrew had an altar, accompanied by the ſame inducements to hear maſs. Dart ſays that the ſkreens were very richly painted and gilt, but they are now entirely demoliſhed.

On the Eaſt ſide is one niche and ſeveral beautiful arches, part of the ſide of abbot Iſlip's chauntry.

The monumental figure, in Roman armour, of ſir George Holles frowns before it. He died 1626.

On the pavement juſt before him kneel the loaded eſquires, whoſe ſhoulders ſuſtain the heavy ſlab of black marble, on which are the *now* battered alabaſter portions of the armour of ſir Horace Vere, who died 1608. His ſhort and clumſy figure, well executed, reſts fearleſs of the impending weight covered with duſt beneath.

Part of the pillar near thoſe tombs has been lately cut away, to admit one repreſenting Britannia in an attitude of defiance, with an extended right arm, wielding lightning; her left arm on a medallion. She is very maſculine; and her ſeat, upon a ſmall pedeſtal on one ſide of a larger, gives an uneaſy air to the ſtatue, which is upon the whole not quite what one might have expected from Bacon. There is a happy thought expreſſed in a relief, of two ſea horſes protecting an anchor within a wreath of laurel. It is,

"Sacred to the memory of ſir George Pocock, K. B. who entered early into the naval ſervice of his country under the auſpices of his uncle lord Torrington; and who, emulating his great example, roſe with high reputation to the rank of admiral of the blue. His abilities as an officer ſtood confeſſed by his conduct on a variety of occaſions. But his gallant and intrepid ſpirit was more fully diſ-

played

played by the diſtinguiſhed part he bore at the taking of Geriah; and in leading the attack at the reduction of Chandernagore; and afterwards, when, with an inferior force, he defeated the French fleet under M. de Achè in three general engagements; ſhewing what Britiſh valour can atchieve, aided by profeſſional ſkill and experience. Indefatigably active and perſeyering in his own duty, he enforced a ſtrict obſervance of it in others, at the ſame time with ſo much mildneſs, with ſuch condeſcending manners, as to gain the love and eſteem of all who ſerved under him, whoſe merits he was not more quick in diſcerning, or more ready to reward, than he was ever backward in acknowledging his own. Returning from his ſucceſsful career in the Eaſt, he was appointed to command the fleet upon the expedition againſt the Havannah, by his united efforts in the conqueſt of which he added freſh laurels to his own brow, and a valuable poſſeſſion to this kingdom. Upon his retiring from public employment, he ſpent the remainder of his life in a ſtate of dignified eaſe and ſplendour; hoſpitable and generous to his friends, and exhibiting a ſtriking picture of Chriſtian benevolence, by his countenance and ſupport of public charities, and by his liberalities to the poor. A life ſo honourable to himſelf, and ſo endeared to his friends and his family, was happily extended to the age of 86, when he reſigned it with the ſame tranquil and ſerene mind, which peculiarly marked and adorned the whole courſe of it. He left by Sophia his wife, daughter of George Francis Drake, eſq. and who was firſt married to commodore Dent, a ſon and a daughter; George Pocock, eſq. who cauſed this monument to be erected; and Sophia, married to John earl Poulett."

Between the next pillars "reſt the aſhes of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead, in the county of Devon, eſq. who died July the 20th, 1752, aged 56; and of lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Waſhington earl Ferrers, who died Auguſt the 17th, 1734, aged 27. Their only ſon Waſhington Gaſcoigne Nightingale, eſq. deceaſed, in memory of their virtues, did by his laſt will order this monument to be erected." And he has thus immortalized *their* memories, and the *fame* of Roubiliac, his artiſt. This wonderful tomb, one of the greateſt efforts of a great mind, is characteriſtic from the key ſtone of the grey marble ruſtic niche to the baſe of the yawning ſepulchre, whoſe heavy doors have grated open to releaſe a ſkeleton bound in its deathly habiliments, of ſuch aſtoniſhing truth of expreſſion, and correctneſs of arrangement, as it perhaps never fell to one man's genius beſide to execute. The dying figure of lady Nightingale

Nightingale ſeems to exert its laſt fading ſtrength to claſp and lean upon her huſband, whoſe extended arm would repel the unerring dart pointed at her breaſt. His horror and eager motion can only be deſcribed by ſuch actors as Garrick *was*, and Kemble *is*.

What ſhall I ſay to its neighbour, the monument of Sarah ducheſs of Somerſet, who died 1692? That it is a foil to the former. And yet the little weeping kneeling charity-boys are good.

The vaſt tomb to ſir Francis Norris, knt. is, after the faſhion of queen Elizabeth's time, ponderous, of coſtly materials, and gilt. The effigies, who reſt under a tall Corinthian canopy, are good; and two of the ſix kneeling knights are very excellent figures.

Behind it are ſome fragments of the arches on the wall; and to the left a large angular-roofed door, the mouldings reſting on foliaged capitals of ſlender columns.

The North end of the aile is divided into three parts in height, the baſement into three arches, ſupported by four columns, three of which *had been* deſtroyed. Two are reſtored on the ſides of the monument, "Sacred to the memory of Suſannah Jane Davidſon, only daughter of William Davidſon, of Rotterdam, merchant. Her form, the moſt elegant and lovely, was adorned by the native purity and ſimplicity of her mind, which was improved by every accompliſhment education could beſtow. It pleaſed the Almighty to viſit her in the bloom of her life with a lingering and painful diſeaſe, which ſhe endured with fortitude and Chriſtian reſignation, and of which ſhe died at Paris January the firſt, 1767, aged 20. To her much-loved memory this monument is erected by her afflicted father."

The ſculpture is by R. Hayward; and I am ſorry to add he has failed ſadly in imitating the thought of the Nightingale tomb in a bas relief. The reſt is handſome and appropriate. The ornament of the ſpaces over the arches is a figure whoſe arms are extended, ſurrounded by others in ſupplication; a kneeling female, her hands claſped, a croſs behind her, ſurrounded by foliage; the third a broken headleſs figure, to whom one preſents a lion, animals near him.

The upper part of the wall is exactly like that of the Weſt aile. In the North-eaſt a door now built up.

Againſt the back of the tomb of John Holles duke of Newcaſtle repoſes on the pavement, in a large coffin, covered with crimſon velvet, incloſed only by a ſlight altar-tomb of variegated marble, covered by a ſlab of black, the late counteſs of Kerry.

Above it is a poliſhed plane of dark veined marble, on which is a pyramid and mantle of white, and an earl's coronet: "To the affectionately beloved and honoured memory of Anaſtaſia counteſs of Kerry, daughter of the late Peter Daly, eſquire, of Quanſbury, in the county of Galway, in Ireland, who departed this life on the 9th, and was depoſited here on the 18th day of April, 1799. Her moſt afflicted huſband Francis Thomas, earl of Kerry, whom ſhe rendered during 31 years the happieſt of mankind, not only by an affection which was bounded only by her love for God, and to which there never was a ſingle moment's interruption, but alſo by the practice of the pureſt religion and piety, of charity and benevolence, of truth and ſincerity, of the ſweeteſt and moſt angelic meekneſs and ſimplicity, and of every virtue that can adorn the human mind, has placed this inſcription, to bear teſtimony of his gratitude to her, of his admiration of her innumerable virtues, and of his moſt tender and affectionate love for her; intending, when it ſhall pleaſe God to releaſe him from his miſery, and call him from this world, to be depoſited with her here in the ſame coffin; and hoping that his merciful God will conſider the ſevere blow which it has pleaſed his Divine Will to inflict upon him, in taking from him the deareſt, the moſt beloved, the moſt charming, and the moſt faithful and affectionate companion, that ever bleſſed man, together with the load of his ſucceeding ſorrows, as an expiation of his paſt offences; and that He will grant him His grace ſo to live, as that he may, through His divine mercy, and through the precious interceſſion of our bleſſed Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, hope for the bleſſing of being ſoon united with her in eternal happineſs." At the North end of the tomb is a large kneeling cuſhion, which is frequently uſed by the earl; and it will ſurely be the wiſh of *every* huſband and Chriſtian, that his ſorrows may find alleviation in thus pouring them forth over the aſhes of the deceaſed.

The laſt monument in this chapel is by Wilton, inſcribed on the ſarcophagus, "Memoriæ ſacrum Algernonis comitis de Mountrath, et Dianæ comitiſſæ. Hoc monumentum ſuperſtes illa poni voluit 1771. Sic quos in vitâ junxit feliciter, idem in tumulo vel poſt funera jungit Amor." The deſign is by ſir William Chambers; an angel aſſiſts her ladyſhip in aſcending from the ſarcophagus to a vacant ſeat by her huſband, who is ſuppoſed to be in the realms of bliſs on a maſs of clouds. The Artiſt ſeems to have forgot that diſtance cannot well be expreſſed on marble; and that, by attempting it, the earl appears a boy to his counteſs a few feet lower. The naked parts of the figures are very good, the drapery very bad, and

and the rays of the Glory like bundles of Tuſcan cornices. The clouds are like nothing.

The pavement is compoſed of many ſtones, whoſe owners have vainly endeavoured to tranſmit their names by them to poſterity. Some are fairly worn out, and others have been robbed of their braſs. On a large blue ſlab is, "Underneath are interred the remains of William Moore, eſq. late attorney-general of Barbadoes, who died on the 6th of October, 1783, aged 60 years; and his only daughter Anna-Maria Morris, the wife of William Morris, eſq. ſome time judge of the court of admiralty, and receiver-general of the caſual revenue in that iſland, who departed this life on the 4th of March, 1785, in the 31ſt year of her age." With her infant ſon and daughter.

General Wolfe's monument ſeparates the above chapel from the North aile. It is very large, and the work of Wilton. The General is nearly naked, and is upon the whole a fine figure; perhaps the legs are too firmly placed for his exhauſted ſituation. The ſoldier who ſupports him is full of earneſtneſs and expreſſion in relating the victory juſt atchieved. That at the entrance of the tent has a good head; but the body is ſtrangely faulty, and does not relieve as it ought. The Angel offering the laurel had better have been omitted. The couch is badly drawn, and poorly executed; but the old oak tree, hung with tomahawks and daggers, is very excellent. The two ſorrowing lions at the feet of the ſarcophagus are exceedingly characteriſtic, and well executed. I cannot ſay much for the bronze relief on the baſement, though *parts* are well done. It repreſents the landing and ſcaling the rocks previous to the action. The veſſels cannot be worſe.

"To the memory of James Wolfe, major-general, and commander in chief of the Britiſh land forces, on an expedition againſt Quebec; who, after ſurmounting by ability and valour all obſtacles of art and nature, was ſlain in the moment of victory, on the 13th of September, 1759; the king and the parliament of Great Britain dedicate this monument."

Cloſe to it is a tablet, "Sacred to the memory of ſir James Adolphus Oughton, lieutenant-general, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North Britain, colonel of the 31ſt regiment of foot, lieutenant-governor of the iſland of Antigua, and knight of the moſt honourable military Order of the Bath. He departed this life the 14th day of April, 1780, in the 61ſt year of his age."

Another to Brian Duppa, biſhop of Wincheſter; who died March 26, 1662, aged 74.

On the oppoſite ſide of the aile is a tomb of rich marble *(S. F. Moore, ſc.)*, which has a pretty figure of Hiſtory, but with bad drapery, holding a label inſcribed, SCHELLENBERG, BLENHEIM, RAMILLIES, OUDENARDE, TANIERE, MALPLAQUET, DETTINGEN, FONTENOY, ROCOUX, LAFFELDT. She reſts her arm on an urn; and at her feet is his medallion and trophies. On the pyramid behind are medallions of the four Sovereigns in whoſe reign the deceaſed had lived, QUEEN ANNE, GEORGE I. GEORGE II. and KING GEORGE III.

"In memory of John earl Ligonier, baron of Ripley in Surrey, viſcount of Inniſkilling, and viſcount of Clonmell, field marſhal, and commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces, maſter-general of the Ordnance, colonel of the firſt regiment of foot guards, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy conncil, and knight of the moſt honourable military Order of the Bath, died April the 28th, 1770, aged 92."

The two magnificent tombs to Aymer de Valence, who was murdered 23 June, 17 Edward III. in France, and that of Edmund earl of Lancaſter, fourth ſon to Henry III. called Crouchback, and who died in France 1296, but was brought and interred here, are Eaſt of the monument of lord Ligonier, and formerly compoſed the North ſkreen of the platform to the high altar.

The firſt is an altar-tomb on a baſement, which reſts on the pavement of the aile. Its ſide is divided into eight niches, containing injured ſtatues, over which are trefoils within pediments, and between them ſeven ſhields on quatrefoils. The croſs-legged figure of the deceaſed lies on the tomb, with the head ſupported by angels; the canopy is between four beautifully enriched buttreſſes terminating in pinnacles. The arch is adorned by three pointed leaves and two halves. The roof finiſhes in a pediment. Within that, and over the arch, is a knight on horſeback, with his ſword brandiſhed, going at full ſpeed. Two brackets near the top ſupport angels. The whole tomb is more broken than decayed; a little of its painting, gilding, and moſaic, may be traced.

The duke of Lancaſter's had a painting on its baſement, which has been nearly deſtroyed through age, want of cleaning, and other cauſes. In many places the ſtone is bare; and it is nearly impoſſible to make out the figures, or diſtinguiſh what the colours have been.

I annex an engraving, from which a better idea may be formed than a deſcription can convey. They appear to be knights conquerors leading their priſoners, from the triumphant attitudes of ſome, and the downcaſt looks of others. They

are

are paired, and there is a general ſimilarity of expreſſion in the ten figures. The effigies of the duke lies croſs-legged under a grand canopy of one great and two ſmaller arches, enriched in a manner even more magnificent than that of Valence's. Upon the pediment were four angels on brackets, and a knight on horſeback within a trefoil; and ten niches on the ſide of the tomb.

It has cauſed ſome diſpute, whether the ſmall burial place of abbot Iſlip and the chapel of St. Eraſmus were not the ſame. One would almoſt imagine the writers who confound them had never been in the church. Whatever may have been the original ſtate of the abbot's chapel, as it is called, it certainly is ſeparate, and always has been, from that of St. Eraſmus. On examining the ichnography, the former will be found to anſwer the ſquare chapel of St. Benedict directly oppoſite, in the South aile. The place juſt mentioned is nearly open to the tranſept, and on the North ſide. It is therefore plain that Iſlip did no more than build the preſent *ſkreen*, and make a floor for a chantry, to which there is now a flight of wooden ſteps, and at the entrance a ſmall door leading to the place where he lies. Dart ſays, he cannot find the ſite of two chapels dedicated to St. Catharine and St. Anne. Now, whether this was originally dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt or Evangeliſt, or St. Anne or St. Catharine, is of no kind of conſequence. It *is* Iſlip's, for he keeps quiet poſſeſſion, ſurrounded by what has ludicrouſly been termed the ragged regiment, in other words the battered and decayed effigies of our antient Monarchs, which it was then the cuſtom to dreſs in regal ornaments, and carry to the church at their funerals.

The door was ſurmounted by a ſtatue, but its bracket only remains, and

Ivu.

The baſement of the ſkreen is compoſed of quatrefoils containing roſes and fleurs de lis, and over them a row of arches. The next diviſion is divided by buttreſſes into windows of four mullions, with three ranges of arches in height. The frieze contains reliefs of his rebus, moſt abſurdly conceived, being an *eye*, and a *ſlip* or branch of a tree, and his name at length. The moſt beautiful part is ſeven niches above, with canopies of great taſte and delicate workmanſhip.

Farther to the Eaſt is another ſpecimen of thoſe exquiſite performance of niches and triple canopies, with their minute ribs, foliages, &c. and a row of quatrefoils at the baſe. That this was the abbot's work we have proof at the ſides in a rebus of a hand holding a ſlip.

The

The receſs is filled, without injury to it, by a neat tablet, inſcribed, "Beatam reſurrectionem hic expectat rev^dus admodum in Chriſto pater Gulielmus Barnard, S. T. P. hujus eccleſiæ collegiatæ primo alumnus, deinde prebendarius Roffenſis, poſtea decanus: hinc ad epiſcopatum in Hiberniâ, Rapotenſem 1744, Derenſem 1747. A rege Georgio Secundo provectus in pauperibus ſublevandis, in eccleſiis reficiendis, inſtituendis, dotandis. Quantum exeruit munificentiam; diœceſis illa, cui annos plus viginti præfuit, diu ſentiet, et agnoſcet. In Angliam valetudinis causâ reverſus, Londini deceſſit Jan. iota D. 1768, ætatis 72."

One of the ſmall pillars on a great column having been cut away for the alterations made by Iſlip, it has been ſupported by a bracket carved into his rebus, which we find repeated in the window of the chantry in two panes of coloured glaſs. And round this place, once uſed only for prayers for the deceaſed, ſtand clumſy preſſes faced with glaſs, through which the curious may view the ſtiff waxen figures of queen Elizabeth, whoſe face is pinched into moſt expreſſive and venerable old-maiden*iſm*, king William and queen Mary, and queen Anne.

The robes and other parts of the dreſs of the late lord Chatham are preſerved on a well-executed effigies by Mrs. Wright. The face is probably as well done as wax will permit; but I muſt confeſs ſuch repreſentations do not pleaſe me; there is ſomething particularly diſagreeable in the glaſs eyes. Fragments of portraits on the ſides of the ſite of the altar are hid by theſe preſſes. Iſlip under one.

The inſide of the chapel or burial-place is hid from view by a fence of rough boards nailed acroſs the arches.

To the Eaſt of the ſkreen of Iſlip's chauntry is a door, under the mouldings of which are angels holding the arms of Edward the Confeſſor and Henry III. Over it is Sanctus Erasmus; which would ſeem ſufficient authority for aſſerting that the chapel was dedicated to him. Dart will have it that Iſlip *borrowed* a piece of the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt. That I beg leave to diſpute; and indeed I ſhould imagine the paſſage older than that time; however, it may probably have been made when the three tombs filling the South ſide were erected.

On the right ſide of the door is a circular piece of iron, which held the veſſel for holy water. The roof of the entrance is divided by numerous ribs, and one of the key ſtones repreſents a female praying, ſurrounded by cherubim. Through it is an aperture, for what purpoſe is difficult to decide.

Directly

Directly facing the door, on aſcending one ſtep, is a bracket, over which are the remains of the faſtenings to the ſtatue it ſupported. The rays emanating from its head are very perfect, painted on the wall; and traces of rude flowers, not unlike thoſe of the coarſeſt paper hangings, may be perceived on every ſide of it, and a few fleurs de lis. The mouldings have been a fierce ſcarlet, and gilt. On the left hand is a piſcina, and facing it another. Several ſtaples in the wall lead us to ſuppoſe that many lamps were ſuſpended before this ſtatue, which probably was St. Eraſmus. I cannot agree with Dart, that an altar ſtood beneath it, as, though *ſtatues* were not always placed againſt an Eaſtern wall, altars were. This would have been to the North.

The place of the altar on the Eaſt ſide of the chapel, which is ſaid to have been dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is covered by the vaſt and ſplendid monument of Henry Carey, baron of Hunſdon, who died 1596, aged 72. A ſcrap of beautiful foliage which was over it, and an elevation in the pavement, are the only mementos of this altar.

The indulgence at it was for three years and one hundred and forty-five days.

On the North-eaſt ſide of the chapel there is a deep ſquare receſs, divided by a pillar. The hinges of a door to this locker for the altar utenſils are ſtill viſible. The two arches, and the ornaments of a ſeated figure, with foliage, are perfect over it. On the floor is an old altar-tomb, and in the arch directly over it hooks for lamps.

The North ſide is filled by the miſerable tomb of colonel Popham and his lady, with their figures reſting their elbows on a pedeſtal. It is without an inſcription, which was removed at the Reſtoration on account of his rebellious conduct *.

The adjoining ſide contains an antient arch. On the North end of it is the altar-tomb of Thomas Vaughan, who lived in the time of Edward the Fourth. At the other end is a ſeat.

On the South ſide of the door is the tomb of Mrs. Mary Kendal, an indifferent kneeling figure, 1710, aged about 32. She was remarkable for her friendſhip with lady Catharine Jones; and was interred here, in hopes her duſt might mix with that lady's, who intended to be buried near her mother in this chapel.

In the midſt of the pavement, almoſt covering it, is the tomb of Thomas Cecil earl of Exeter, and at his right hand Dorothy his firſt wife, with a blank

* Others ſay, it was turned inwards.

ſpace

ſpace for his ſecond wife Frances, who (we are told by the Ciceroni of the Abbey) refuſed ſo ignoble a ſituation as his *left* ſide. Their bodies, however, all reſt together under the monument, in hopes of a joyful reſurrection, according to the inſcription *.

Of the three tombs which ſeparate the aile from the chapel, that of George Faſcet, abbot, is the Weſtern. It is an altar-tomb, with quatrefoils on the ſides, and a flat arched canopy, much decayed. At the head a ſhield, mitre, and helmet. He died about 1414. On it is a ſtone coffin, which has been broken through, and greatly injured. Within it are the oaken boards of the inner coffin, and on the top a large croſs, ſhewing it to have belonged to an eccleſiaſtic. The Ciceroni call it "the biſhop of Hereford's ſtone coffin." And perhaps it *did* contain the body of abbot Milling, who was in poſſeſſion of that ſee, and died 1492.

At his feet is another tomb, with five quatrefoils on the ſides, and on it the decayed figure of a biſhop. This had a canopy, but it is now entirely deſtroyed, except part of the Weſt end, which has a ſhield, helmet, mitre, and this inſcription: DAI AN. D'NI 1520. This is ſaid to have been for the body of Thomas Ruthall, biſhop of Durham.

The laſt is a tomb without a canopy, very like the preceding in every reſpect. The cuſhion under the head of the effigies is embroidered with ꝺ ꝯ ꝺ. It is conjectured to be abbot William of Colcheſter. The chapel has ſix ſides, beſides that to the South, which is the form of all round the church.

A door, now cloſed, led from Iſlip's chauntry to a paſſage over the entrance of this, through the piers between the windows, to the place where lord Hunſdon's tomb ſtands. A pillar over it terminates in a curious bracket of a man, who reſts his elbows on his knees, and his head on his hand. An atchievement, with a banner of lady Hughes, hangs to the Weſt wall.

In the aile between the chapel juſt deſcribed and the next are two tablets to Jane Crew, 1769, aged 30; and Juliana Crew, 1621.

St. Paul's Chapel

has a ſkreen on the Eaſtern ſide of the door, formed by the tomb of lord Bourchier and his lady. It is bounded by two buttreſſes, at the baſe of which are a lion and an eagle ſupporting banners of arms. A heavy arch covers the boarded

* A ſimilar tale is told of one of the wives of a duke of Chandos at Whitchurch.

top

top of the tomb, in ſhape like two coffins. The ſides contain ſhields within garters, on quatrefoils. On the top of the arch is his ſhield, helmet, and creſt; behind it a buttreſs, and on each ſide two ranges of four pointed arches; between them, obliterated painted coats of arms. Over the rows of arches other coats; the upper held by painted angels, which cannot be traced without climbing. On the frieze is the half-decayed inſcription of "Non nobis, Dñe, non nobis, ſed nomini tuo da gloriam;" and another quite illegible. He died in 1431. The whole muſt have been exceedingly ſplendid when the paint and gilding was perfect.

The arches and battlements are continued over the door.

The Weſtern half of the ſkreen is covered by a monument *(Wilton ſculp.)* "to the memory of William Pulteney, earl of Bath, by his brother, the hon. Harry Pulteney, general of his Majeſty's forces 1767. Obiit July 7, 1764, ætatis 81." It is certainly a beautiful tomb; and the figure reclines gracefully on the urn. A good medallion of the earl hangs above.

The altar of St. Paul afforded to thoſe who heard maſs at it two years and thirty days indulgence.

Francis lord Cottington has been a *cloſe* attendant ſince the year 1679; for his tomb hides every trace of its place.

That to Frances counteſs of Suſſex, which adjoins it, is, or rather has been, very magnificent. It is compoſed of porphyry and other valuable materials, but miſerably corroded and mouldered, even to inches in depth; the date 1589; her age 58.

Dudley Carleton, viſcount Dorcheſter, in his robes, coronet, ruff, and pointed beard, is a poor figure; and the Ionic pediment above taſteleſs as the pedeſtal on which he reclines.

Sir Thomas Bromley, in the chancellor's gown, lies under a grand Compoſite arch on a ſarcophagus; on the ſide of which four ſons kneel in armour, and four daughters. He died 1587, aged 57.

The formal effigies of ſir James Fullerton and his lady are on an altar-tomb, with a plain arch in the wall, containing an inſcription that his "remnant" lies here; and quibbles upon his name thus: "He dyed *fuller* of faith then of fears, *fuller* of reſolucon then of pains, *fuller* of honour then of days."

Sir John Puckering's monument is another of thoſe erected in the time of queen Elizabeth; and, like moſt of that period, laviſhly adorned with ſtatues, pillars of the richeſt orders, arches, heavy obeliſks, and complicated ſcroll-work,

of fine marbles, painted and gilded. He died at the age of 52, in the year 1596. His wife is at his right hand; and eight daughters kneel before a deſk at the foot of the tomb.

The altar-tomb of alabaſter ſupporting the figures of ſir Giles D'Aubeny and his lady, ſtands nearly in the midſt of the chapel. He is repreſented in complete armour, his head on his helmet, and in the collar and mantle of the order of the Garter. He died 1507. It was richly gilt.

Againſt the back of the earl of Bath's monument is one conſiſting of a pedeſtal, ſarcophagus, and pyramid, by Scheemakers, inſcribed: "In this chapel lyes interred ſir Henry Bellaſyſe, of Brancepeth caſtle, in the county palatine of Durham, lieutenant-general of the forces in Flanders under king William the Third, ſometime governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, lineally deſcended from Rowland Bellaſyſe, of Bellaſyſe, in the county of Durham, ſon of Belaſius, one of the Norman generals who came into England with William the Conqueror, and was knighted by him. He married, firſt, Dorothy, daughter of Tobias Jenkyn, eſq. of Grimſton, and widow of Robert Benſon, eſq. of Wrenthorp, both in the county of York, and by her had iſſue Mary, Thomas, and Elizabeth, all whom he ſurvived. By his ſecond wife, Fleetwood, daughter of Nicholas Shuttleworth, eſq. ſecond ſon of Richard Shuttleworth, eſq. of Gawthrop, in the county palatine of Lancaſter, he had William his heir, and Margaret, who dyed in her infancy. He died the 16th of December, 1717, in the 70th year of his age. Near to him are buried his two ladies and Mary his eldeſt daughter; alſo Mrs. Bridget Bellaſyſe, wife of William Bellaſyſe, eſq. only daughter and heireſs of Rupert Billingſly, eſq. who dyed the 28th of July, 1735, in the 21ſt year of her age, leaving an only daughter."

On the pavement: "Sir Henry Bellaſyſe, knt. He was made lieutenant-general of his late Majeſty king William's forces in Flanders in the year 1695. He died December y^e^ 16th, 1717, in the 70th year of his age." "Here lies interred the body of dame Fleetwood Bellaſyſe, widow and relict of the hon. ſir Henry Bellaſyſe. She died Feb. 26, 1732, in the 56th year of her age." "William Bellaſyſe, of Brancepeth-caſtle, in the county of Durham, eſq. obiit 11th Feb. 1769, ætatis 72." "Underneath lies the body of Bridget Bellaſyſe, only daughter of William Bellaſyſe, of Bracepeth-caſtle, in the county palatine of Durham, eſq. She changed this life for a better the 5th day of April, 1774, aged 38 years."

"Here

" Here lieth the body of the right honourable Suſannah baroneſs Delaval, who departed this life October the 1ſt, 1783."

" Here lieth the body of the right honourable Sarah Huſſey, counteſs of Tyrconnell. Obiit October the 7th, 1800."

Ten ſilken banners of thoſe ladies are ſuſpended over them.

In the aile, againſt the tomb of William of Colcheſter, is a monument " to the memory of Charles Holmes, eſq. rear-admiral of the white. He died the 21ſt of November, 1761, commander in chief of his Majeſty's fleet ſtationed at Jamaica, aged 50. Erected by his grateful nieces, Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Sowle." It is the work of Wilton; and a good ſtatue of the admiral in Roman armour is made to reſt on an *Engliſh* eighteen-pounder mounted on a ſea carriage. At his feet is a cable, remarkably correct, and well coiled, in the ſeamen's phraſe.

We now approach the chapel of Henry the Seventh; but muſt firſt admire the beautiful ſide of Henry the Fifth's oratory, which forms an arch acroſs the aile directly Eaſt of his tomb. It is ſupported at each corner by cluſtered pillars. On the ends are ſhields with his arms, ſurrounded by four angels, whoſe wings are diſpoſed ſo as to form an imperfect quatrefoil. On the point of the arch is a ſhield, helmet, and creſt. In the frieze a badge of deer and ſwans chained to a beacon. In the centre is a grand niche of three canopies, which contains a repreſentation of the coronation of Henry the Fifth, or his ſucceſſor's. Two prelates are in the act of placing the crown on the ſeated king; two figures kneel on the ſides. To the right are nine ſmall niches, with ſtatues; on their canopies are deer and ſwans. On the left, five niches and ſtatues; and on the tops of their canopies, ſtatues under other canopies. Thoſe occaſion a riſe of about two feet near the altar. I am ſorry to add, that, during the time theſe obſervations were collecting, a large portion of two canopies fell by their own weight. I have preſerved part of it, which has ſcarcely more ſolidity than lumps of ſand dried in the ſun. They have been covered with a white-waſh that remains perfect till the ſtone actually powders into duſt beneath it. The South ſide is very like the above. The three arches which ſtand on the flight of ſteps leading to Henry the Seventh's chapel are of unequal breadths. The ornaments over the ſmaller ones are alike. I ſhall therefore deſcribe that to the North only. Over the arch is a ſhield and creſt, with the ſide frieze continued. In a triple-canopied niche is St. George piercing the dragon. On the left two niches with ſtatues; and one on the right.

Over thoſe are ſix niches containing ſaints, with canopies; and above is the ſide continuation of the before-deſcribed altar-piece in Henry the Fifth's chantry.

The cieling of the arch over the aile has a crown for the centre; panneled rays diverge from it, which are bounded by a circle of quatrefoils. Some of the pannels contain deer, and others ſwans. The baſement of Henry the Fifth's tomb next the aile is formed into quatrefoils, much decayed.

The aſcent from the Abbey to

THE BLESSED MARY'S, or HENRY THE SEVENTH'S, CHAPEL,

is formed by twelve ſteps. Over them is a moſt magnificent arch, of the ſame width as the nave. Unfortunately it has very little light. The capitals of the pillars on the Weſtern ſide have a bear and ſtaff, a greyhound, and dragon, on them. The angles on the ſides of the great arches have the king's arms within quatrefoils, and thoſe of the two ſides his badges. A row of pinnacled and foliaged arches, divided by one bay, extend North and South over the entrances. The frieze is adorned with roſes, and the whole is completed by a battlement. The roof is compoſed of ſeven rows of quatrefoils filled by badges; between are beautifully enriched pannels. On the platform of the ſtairs are two doors leading to the North and South ailes. The baſements of the two ends have rows of quatrefoils; over them arches, and vaſt blank windows of three mullions, croſſed by one embattled, which finiſh in beautiful interſections. One of thoſe diviſions on each ſide are glazed. Beſides thoſe, the other lights are only reflected.

Three ſteps higher is the pavement of the chapel, of black and white marble lozenges, in which is a ſquare, ſomething different in the ſhape of the pieces, containing a plate of perforated braſs. This is the only memorial the preſent royal family have to diſtinguiſh the place for their interment, and the only monument to the memories of king George and queen Caroline; the late dukes of Cumberland, &c. &c.*

THE TOMB OF HENRY VII.

Its grand brazen incloſure would, with a very trifling alteration, form an outſide plan for a magnificent palace in the Gothic ſtyle.

* I am informed, that the ſtairs leading to the vault are under the ſteps of the Northern entrance to the chapel, and that the vault is divided into three ailes, the middle vacant. Their Majeſties are at the upper end, with their arms entwined together, or rather ſide by ſide; for which purpoſe the ſides of their coffins were taken out. They lay in a marble cheſt; and the other bodies on ſtone treſſels in the ſide ailes.

The

The double range of windows terminated by a projecting arched cornice, the frieze of quatrefoils, and the battlements, are all ſuited to ſuch a building; and the portal would be an exquiſite window for the hall, a little ſhortened.

Although braſs is *not eaſily* broken, and the ornaments are firmly faſtened, yet we may find ſtrong traces of devaſtation and theft in the vacant niches and injured decorations. The remaining ſtatues of ſaints I think inferior to many I have ſeen; nor do I quite approve of the pierced towers at the corners, or the coronets on roſes at the ſides; they are heavy and uncouth. The little ſlender pillars, the badges of a greyhound, dragon, portcullis, &c. &c. are introduced with great taſte throughout the deſign, which muſt be admitted to be worthy of the Monarch's ſplendid Chapel.

The form of the altar-tomb admits of ſo little variety, that we are nearly confined (as in this inſtance) to ſaying the effigies are very well executed. Not ſo the angels at the corners; they ſavour too much of the *Dutch* cherub. The bas reliefs on the ſides are finely drawn; but the circles of leaves are too thick, and the pilaſters too exceſſively crowded with ornaments and emblems.

I ſhall now attempt a deſcription of this wonderful piece of architecture, where ſome new perfection may be diſcovered after the fiftieth examination: And firſt, the gates of braſs. The great gate is divided into ſixty-five ſquares. Thoſe contain pierced crowns and portcullis, the king's initials, fleurs de lis, an eagle, three thiſtles ſpringing through a coronet, their ſtalks terminating in ſeven feathers, three lions, and a crown ſupported by ſprigs of roſes. On each diviſion is a roſe, and between them dragons. The ſmaller gates contain twenty-eight ſquares each, with the above emblems. The two pillars between the gates are twice filleted, and the capitals are foliage. The animals, badges of the king, hold fanciful ſhields on them, but have loſt their heads. The angles of the three arches are all filled with lozenges, circles, and quatrefoils. Thirteen buſts of angels crowned extend acroſs the nave; between them are five portculliſſes, three roſes, and three fleurs de lis, all under crowns. From hence to the roof is filled by a great window of many compartments, ſo much interſected and arched, that a deſcription would not be comprehended. The upper part contains figures in painted glaſs, croſſes, or crowns, and fleurs de lis, ſingle feathers of the prince of Wales's creſt, red and blue mantles, crowns and portcullis, crowns and garters, crown and red roſe, and two roſes or wheels full of red, blue, and yellow glaſs. But little light paſſes through this window, it is ſo near the end of the

the Abbey, and covered with duſt. Several fragments of pinnacles in glaſs remain in the arches of the lower diviſions, which, I imagine, were parts of the canopies over ſaints.

The ſide ailes have four arches hid by the ſtalls. The cluſtered pillars between them ſupport great arches on the roof, each of which have twenty-three pendant ſmall ſemi-quatrefoil arches on their ſurface.

Four windows, very like the Weſtern, fill the ſpaces next the roof; in all of them painted glaſs, of three lions, fleurs de lis, and red and blue panes. Under the windows the architect and his ſculptor have exerted their utmoſt abilities; and exquiſite indeed are the canopies, niches, and their ſtatues, which they have left for our admiration. There are five between each pillar. Trios of two-part pinnacled buttreſſes form the diviſions. The canopies are ſemi-ſexagons. Their decorations and open work are beautifully delicate; over them is a cornice, and a row of quatrefoils; and the battlement is a rich ornament of leaves. The ſtatues all ſtand on blank labels; and, although the outline of the pedeſtals are alike, the tracery and foliage differ in each. Beneath thoſe is the continuation of half-length angels, before deſcribed on the Weſt wall.

As many of my readers are moſt probably unacquainted with the legends of Roman catholic ſaints, I ſhall deſcribe the ſtatues as they ſtand, without appropriating them. Thoſe who are converſant in legends will name them from their emblems. The firſt five to the North-weſt are cardinals and divines. The next a figure with St. Peter's keys on his hat. The ſecond one holding a mitre. The third a prelate, whoſe hand is licked by an imperfect animal. The fourth a fine ſtudious old man, St. Anthony, reading; a pig at his feet; and a prelate bleſſing a female figure kneeling before him. The next compartment, a biſhop reading, with a ſpindle in one hand, a king, a biſhop; a king, and a biſhop wreſting the dart from Death, who is proſtrate under his feet. Under the fourth window, a prieſt uncovering the oil for extreme unction; St. Lawrence, with the gridiron, reading; a venerable old man, with flowing hair, bearing ſomething (decayed) on a cuſhion; a prieſt; and the fifth a female, probably a prioreſs.

On the South ſide, commencing at the great arch which ſeparates the nave from the chancel, a king reading, an old man reading, one playing on a pipe or flute, St. Sebaſtian bound to a tree, and a figure with a bow. Further on, a biſhop with his croſier in the left hand, and with his right he holds a crowned head placed on the corner of his robe; a queen; a biſhop with a croſier and wallet;

wallet; a king with a ſceptre, and head in his left hand, St. Denys; the fifth a biſhop.

Under the third window, the firſt ſtatue is removed; a biſhop reading; St. George and the dragon; a mitred ſtatue ſupporting a child with a tender and compaſſionate air; the fifth a prieſt in a devout attitude. The laſt window, a female holding a label; a cardinal reading; one with a label; and another cardinal.

There are eight ſtatues belonging to the great arch before mentioned, four on each ſide; two of thoſe are a continuation of the niches, and the others over them. The ſtatues conſiſt of a prelate before a deſk, with a lion fawning on him; another reading. Above, two religious about the ſame employment. Thoſe are on the South. On the oppoſite ſide one of the figures is gone; the other is a biſhop giving the benediction. The upper ones, reading ſtatues of old men.

The chancel is ſemicircular, and conſiſts of five ſides. The windows are like the others. The Eaſtern has a painting of an old man in fine colours. The angels, niches, and enrichments, are continued round. The ſtatues are a female ſaint kneeling, a coroneted female, a monk with a boy ſinging by his ſide; one mutilated; a figure bearing a croſs in his right hand, and reading; one reading; another with a ſpear and book, St. Thomas; a fine animated ſtatue conſecrating the contents of a chalice; a pilgrim; one reading.

It is with difficulty the Eaſtern figures can be ſeen, from the croſs lights; but the firſt is St. Peter.

The South-eaſt ſide has a ſtatue reading, another in meditation, a third giving the benediction, and two bearing what cannot be diſcerned. The next a female, an old man, a pilgrim, a female holding a tower on her left hand, and reading, and a ſaint with his book, ſupported by a croſs.

Thoſe ſeventy-three ſtatues are all ſo varied in their attitudes, features, and drapery, that it is impoſſible to ſay any two are alike. The diſpoſition of their limbs is ſhewn through the cloathing; and the folds of their robes fall in thoſe bold-marked lines, which is the characteriſtic of ſuperior ſculpture and painting. Why cannot ſome of our artiſts follow this art, inſtead of dividing their drapery like rolls of parchment tied together at one end?

The arch which forms the diviſion between the nave and chancel is bounded by cluſtered pillars. Its intercolumniation is another proof of the conſummate ſkill of the great Architect. The variety and beauty of the diviſions I ſhall

attempt

attempt to deſcribe, from the baſe upwards. Two niches are the firſt ornaments, but the ſtatues are gone. Their pedeſtals are octagons; the ſhafts adorned with arched pannels, and the frieze with foliage, fighting dragons, grape vines, and ſhields with roſes. The niches are ſurmounted by pointed arches foliaged. On the pillar between them, angels hold a roſe on the North ſide, and a portcullis on the South; thoſe are ſupported on the ſides by greyhounds and dragons. Two crowns in alto relievo over them have been beaten to pieces. Each niche has two ſlender pillars on their backs, with delicate groins. Other decorations conſiſt of oak branches and acorns.

Above the great arch over the niches are pannels and quatrefoils, and a frieze of branches and roſes, with a cornice and battlements. The next compartment has the arms of Henry VII. under an arch, with the dragon and greyhound as ſupporters. Two angels iſſue from the ſide pillars, and ſuſpend the crown over the arms; but they have been under the fangs of the deſtroyer on both ſides.

Another frieze of branches, with a foliaged battlement, croſſes the intercolumniation. Higher are two lozenges within ſquares, each containing four circles, and in them quatrefoils. The next are the angels, and niches over them, which have been noticed before.

The arch acroſs the roof is filled with pointed pannels in two ranges, divided at intervals by ovals and quatrefoils, containing badges. The extreme lines of the arches are indented with ſmall arches.

The Eaſt ends of the ſide ailes are formed into beautiful little chapels, before which is the baſement of their ſkreens. The lower part is a range of circles, containing quatrefoils, roſes, and fleurs de lis; higher, arches and quatrefoils, with a frieze of dragons, greyhounds, faces, and ſprigs; the top embattled. From this other ornaments, forming the top of theſe circular ſkreens, *once* aroſe. They are for ever loſt, and their places ſupplied with a paling of rough deal; ſuch is the *œconomy* of our age and the *extravagance* of former times.

They both had grand altar-pieces; and, wonderful to tell, they have been but little injured. The marks of the altars are viſible ſtill. Over them are arched pannels ſurmounted by quatrefoils; on which is a row of angels, with the king's badges, and above, three ſuperb niches, whoſe ornaments and canopies are extremely rich. On the top of the middle one is a ſeated lion, and on the right the greyhound; to the left a dragon. The centre niche on the South chapel is empty; but the right contains a ſtatue, about four feet high, of a venerable man, who

who reads from a book reſted on the hilt of a ſword. A mitred figure on the left was probably intended for St. Dionyſius; for he ſupports with much veneration a mitred head which has been cut off. Thoſe are both noble figures, with excellent drapery, and faces full of expreſſion. The ſides of the chapels, and the whole of the lower parts of the building, have waved windows, whoſe ichnography is thus: ~~~~~ The Weſt ends are ſimilar to the Eaſt, from the pavement to the angels; above which, they are panneled, and terminate to the ſhape of the roof in foliaged arches.

The cieling conſiſts of ſeveral circles panneled; and in the centre is a lozenge within a lozenge, containing a circle; and eight quatrefoils round a lozenge, on which is a rich fleur de lis.

The enormous tomb of Lewis duke of Richmond, with his and his lady's recumbent effigies, almoſt fills the chapel. The figures are finely caſt; but the ſtatues of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence, who, Caryatide like, ſupport the canopy, are moſt excellent, and their drapery wonderfully correct. The artiſt, to avoid the appearance of too great weight, has moſt abſurdly pierced the canopy into a number of fantaſtic ſcrolls, and a creſt within the Garter. Fame on the top is too vehement; but the urns are cloſe copies of the antique. A clumſy pyramid and urn, to the memory of the infant Eſme duke of Richmond, defaces the Eaſt end of the chapel as much as the two unburied coffins near it.

In the North chapel the figures over the altar are, a fine ſtatue holding a book, with a tamed lion at his feet, and on each ſide a prieſt.

Where the altar ſtood is a tablet, to whom is not legible.

The prepoſterous monument of George Villiers duke of Buckingham, who was ſtabbed by Felton, has demoliſhed all the decorations at the Weſt end. Its kneeling children, proſtrate effigies, weeping Roman, and weeping female of the genuine Teniers model, together with its obeliſks on ſkulls, can never find favour in my ſight, ſo much as to make me ſay I admire it.

The windows contain painted glaſs of the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, Henry VII. his initials, a crown on a tree *, with the red roſe, and fleur de lis.

The North-eaſt receſs is like the chapels in its roof and windows; and on the Weſt end the decorations of niches and ſtatues are perfect. The centre is St. Sebaſtian's; on the right a ſoldier, and the left a martyr, with an inſtrument of torture on his neck. Thoſe I have engraved.

* Alluding to the finding of Richard's crown at Stoke, near Boſworth-field.

A monument by Scheemakers ſtands where the altar did; and was erected to the memory of John Sheffield, duke of Buckinghamſhire, who died at the age of 75, in the year 1720. In addition to the titles and employments uſually held by perſons of his rank, he bears the name of an Author, and that of the friend of poets. Dryden was honoured by him with a monument, and Pope with the care of his works for the preſs. His creed I ſhall introduce from the tomb:

"Dubius, ſed non improbus, vixi. Incertus morior, non perturbatus. Humanum eſt neſcire et errare. Deo confido omnipotenti, benevolentiſſimo. Ens entium, miſerere mei." Thus Engliſhed by Dart: "I lived doubtful, not diſſolute. I die unreſolved, not unreſigned. Ignorance and error are incident to human nature. I truſt in an Almighty and all-good God. O, thou Being of beings! have compaſſion on me."

The ſarcophagus is one of the handſomeſt in the abbey, and the figure of the duke *(in Roman armour)* is well imagined. That the ducheſs ſhould weep by him *(in an Engliſh habit)* is perfectly natural; but, if the ſtatue were any where elſe, I ſhould pronounce her afflicted by a pain in the face. That his Grace ſhould poſſeſs another ſuit of armour beſides that on his back doth not violate probability, and it might as well be placed near him as not; but what *her* Grace ſhould do with the weapons and flags behind her is not ſo clear. If the figure of Time above had moved with the velocity his attitude ſeems to indicate, he would long ere this have left the pedeſtal, notwithſtanding his load of medallions of deceaſed children.

I have thus endeavoured to ſhew abſurdities which very excellent artiſts are apt to fall into in forming deſigns. Sometimes they are fettered by directions. In that caſe no blame reſts with them. But it is neceſſary to conſider, as in this inſtance, what idea *can* be conveyed by Time bearing the portraits of children? Or what meaning is attached to a lady weeping by a perſon in perfect health, reſting on his elbow, and dreſſed as if he had been tranſported from ſome of the Roman wars? Let *all* ſepulchral memorials repreſent the principal occurrence of the deceaſed's life, and the *coſtume* of their time. If this had been done, how many grand and affecting ſcenes would have been recorded in this church! I am ſorry to ſay that to make room for a work ſo far their inferior, the niches, ſtatues, and other ornaments, are deſtroyed, and that nothing remains but the canopies!

The Eaſtern receſs is like the others in every reſpect, and did contain ſix ſtatues. The middle one on the North ſide is gone. Thoſe on its ſides are venerable

rable prelates. Oppoſite, St. Peter, and Edward the Confeſſor, with (I preſume) his Queen. As the figures juſt mentioned are much decayed, as well as ſome on the South ſide, were they not removed from an antient building, perhaps the chapel of St. Mary, taken down to make room for the preſent ſtructure? The materials are not the ſame, nor is the workmanſhip like the others.

A wretched waxen figure in a huge preſs ſtands in this place. The South-eaſt receſs is perfect, with the marks of an altar. In it is another waxen doll, thus completing the *coſtume* of incumbrances.

The oaken ſtalls deſtroy one half of the beauty of the chapel; for by them we are deprived of the arches of the ailes, with their rich cielings. They are ſo much inferior to the ſtone work, that I ſhall content myſelf with ſaying, parts of them are finely imagined, but that others are heavy and incongruous. On the tops of the pinnacles the helmets, creſts, and ſwords of the Knights of the Bath are placed; and from the band of angels large banners of the ſame companions are ſuſpended ſo cloſe together as to hide each other, and deſtroy a complete view of the chapel. An inſtallation has not taken place for many years. At thoſe times the Sovereign's ſeat is on the right ſide of the nave, at the Weſt end; the Knights are ſeated on the upper ranges; and the Eſquires on thoſe next the pavement. The arms, names, and titles, engraved on braſs plates, are faſtened to the backs of the ſtalls.

The ſeats are fixed to the wall by hinges. When they are down, nothing is to be ſeen; upon turning them back, we find thoſe improper repreſentations, which was the diſeaſe of the times when they were carved. Many of them poſſeſs an irreſiſtible whimſicality of thought, moſt ludicrouſly expreſſed; ſuch as, apes gathering nuts; another drinking; a bear playing on the bagpipes; two figures with their hands tied acroſs their knees; a woman flagellating the bare bottom of a man; another beating a man with her diſtaff; a man diſtorting his mouth with his fingers; a giant picking the garriſon of a caſtle out over the walls; an ape overturning a baſket of wheat; a figure ſeated on a *pot de chambre*, an ape pulling it away; a fox in armour riding a gooſe; a cock in armour riding a fox; a devil carrying off a miſer; and many too indecent to deſcribe. Some are ſerious; for inſtance, the Judgement of Solomon, David and Goliath, &c.

I ſhall inſert the names of the Knights inſtalled here according to the dates, and not in the order they are placed. And firſt, on the left hand of the nave, "Du très-haut, très-puiſſant, et très-illuſtre prince Guillaume, ſecond fils de

ſon alteſſe royalle George prince du Gales, petit fils de ſa majeſté George roy de la Grande Bretagne, le premier et principal compagnon du tres-honorable Ordre du Bain, inſtallé le 17^{me} jour de Juin, 1725."

" Du très-haut, très-puiſſant, et très-illuſtre prince Frederic de Brunſwick Lunebourg, eveque de Oſnabrugh, fils ſecond de ſa majeſté, chevalier du très noble ordre de la Jarratiere; premier et principal compagnon du très-honorable Ordre du Bain; inſtallé le 15^{me} jour de Juin, 1772."

At the inſtallation of 1725.

June 17. The duke of Richmond and Lenox. The duke of Mancheſter. The duke of Montagu. The earl of Pomfret. The earl of Inchiquin. The earl of Albemarle. The earl of Leiceſter. The earl of Halifax. Viſcount Tyrconnel. The earl of Suſſex. The earl of Deloraine. The earl of Cholmondeley. Lord Charles Beauclair. Baron Clinton. Naſſau Paulet, ſecond ſon of the duke of Bolton. Lord Torrington. Lord Walpole. Lord De la Warr. Sir William Stanhope. Sir Thomas Saunderſon. Sir Thomas Coke. Sir John Monſon. Sir William Morgan. Sir Michael Newton. Sir Robert Walpole. Sir William Gage. Sir Charles Wills. Sir T. W. Wentworth. Sir Robert Sutton. Sir William Yonge. Sir John Hobart. Sir Robert Clifton. Sir Coniers de Arcy. Paul Methuen. Spencer Compton.

In the year 1732.

June 30, the marquis of Carnarvon and ſir Charles G. Nicol.

1740.

May 26, the earl of Hardwicke.

1744.

October 20, viſcount Fitzwilliam, ſir John Ligonier, ſir W. M. Harbord, ſir Thomas Robinſon, ſir Charles Hanbury Williams, ſir Philip Honywood, ſir James Campbell, ſir John Cope, ſir Henry Calthorpe, and ſir Thomas Whitmore.

1749.

June 26, ſir John Mordaunt, ſir John Savile, ſir Charles Amand Poulet, ſir Charles Howard, ſir Edward Hawke, and ſir Peter Warren.

1753.

December 27, lord Onſlow, ſir Charles Poulet, ſir William Rowley, ſir Richard Lyttleton, ſir Edward Walpole, and ſir Edward Huſſey Montagu.

1761.

May 26, lord Blakeney, lord Carysfort, ſir Jeffery Amherſt, ſir George Warren, ſir James Gray, ſir John Gibbons, ſir Charles Saunders, ſir William Beauchamp

champ Proctor, ſir Joſeph Yorke, ſir Francis Blake Delaval, ſir Charles Frederick, ſir John Griffin Griffin, and ſir George Pococke.

1772.

June 15, Biſhop of Oſnaburg, earl of Bellamont, lord Clive, ſir Charles Hotham, ſir Robert Murray Keith, ſir William Draper, ſir Charles Montagu, ſir William Lynch, ſir Horatio Mann, ſir George Macartney, ſir William Hamilton, ſir John Moore, ſir John Lindſay, ſir Eyre Coote, and ſir Ralph Payne.

1779.

May 19, the earl of Antrim, ſir Robert Gunning, ſir John Blaquiere, ſir John Irwine, ſir William Howe, ſir Edward Hughes, ſir Hector Munro, ſir James Harris, ſir Henry Clinton, ſir Guy Carleton, ſir James Adolphus Oughton, ſir William Gordon, and ſir George Howard.

At the laſt inſtallation in 1788.

May 19, lord Heathfield, viſcount Galway, ſir George Brydges Rodney, ſir Robert Boyd, ſir Archibald Campbell, ſir Alexander Hood, ſir George Yonge, ſir William Fawcett, ſir Frederick Haldimand, ſir Charles Grey, and ſir John Jervis.

To give an accurate deſcription of the roof of the nave is nearly impoſſible. When we reflect on the geometrical preciſion neceſſary to put together ſuch a maſs of ſtone, formed into hanging arches, pendants, &c. we muſt at once pronounce both the Architect and Maſon adepts in their profeſſions. Each pendant is formed into panneled rays, with a thouſand beautiful ornaments; and the whole, when viewed from either end of the chapel, preſents a crowded yet diſtinct and grand whole.

The Eaſt end of both the ailes have had altars, and over them the ſame kind of beautiful niches and ornaments that adorn the receſſes in the nave. The ſtatues in the North are a king, St. Lawrence, and a ſaint who has ſucceeded in taming a dragon. (See them in the annexed plate.) The middle niche in the South aile is empty; on the left is a female coroneted, reſting a book on the hilt of a ſword, with the point on a proſtrate man's cap; the other, a female with her hands in prayer on a long ſtaff, on which is a croſs, with the end in a dragon's jaws. (See them in the plate.)

Both of the Weſt ends have large windows, full of interſecting arches, with many panes of painted glaſs; and thoſe on the ſides have ſcraps ſtill remaining. They are repreſentations of the red roſe, fleur de lis, a roſe half red and half white, portcullis, and the initials H. A.

The

The entrance is through beautiful arches, whoſe cieling, as well as thoſe of the aiſles, is rich in the ornaments ſo often mentioned.

At the Weſt end of the North aiſle is an incloſure (partly hidden by the preſs in which is kept the effigies of general Monk), whoſe ſides are adorned with pannels, and a frieze and battlements of much beauty, which has probably been a ſacriſty, or veſtry, for the uſe of the chantry prieſts.

The North aiſle contains the tomb of queen Elizabeth, whoſe effigies and railing ſeem to be corroding in uniſon. Her features, I ſhould imagine, are truly repreſented. There is that prim expreſſion on them that all her portraits give her. The ſlab on which ſhe lies is ſupported by four lions; and her canopy is ſuſtained by ten pillars of the Corinthian order. The tomb, on the whole, is far more chaſte than thoſe of her time, and very far inferior to many of her nobles.

Her ſiſter queen, and victim, Mary of Scotland, lies, under a tomb very like her's, directly oppoſite in the South aiſle, ſtill her rival. James the Firſt has ſucceeded in honouring his mother even beyond his expectation; for I will venture to aſſert that many daily execrations reſt upon the memory of Elizabeth, whoſe tomb is ſhewn to the never-ceaſing round of viſitors directly after that of "*the tomb of Mary queen of Scots, who was impriſoned* 18 *years by queen Elizabeth, and afterwards beheaded by her order.*" This is the end of puniſhments inflicted either juſtly or unjuſtly; the ſuffering party is *certain* of *pity*.

The little receſs where the altar ſtood in the North aiſle demands our ſympathy; for it contains a memorial erected by Charles the Second to the bones of Edward the Fifth and his brother, who were deſtroyed by the uſurping Richard. They were found, in July 1674, ten feet under ground, at the tower, upon removing it for repairs.

It ſhould ſeem that this ſpot is peculiarly appropriated to children; for here lay Sophia and Mary *, daughters of James the Firſt; the former with a cradle, and the latter a pretty little altar-tomb.

This aiſle contains two other tombs; an exceedingly heavy one to George Savile, marquis of Halifax, who died in 1695, aged 62; and that to Charles Mountague, earl of Halifax, infinitely better imagined; and yet it is nothing more than a pedeſtal with vaſes and a pyramid. He died in 1715, aged 54.

* Their eldeſt brother has no monument, except in the numerous pamphlets and elegies which were publiſhed immediately after his death. Among theſe I ſhall only notice, "The obſequies and funerall of the high and mighty prince, Henry prince of Wales, &c. who deceaſed the 6 day of November 1662, and was pryvilie interred in the abbaie of Weſtminſter the 6 day of December following."

In

In the South aile, the tomb of Margaret Tudor, mother of Henry VII. demands our firſt notice; for the effigies of braſs gilt is, without exception, one of the beſt figures in the abbey. It is well worth the ſtudy of the firſt artiſt in England, whether it be conſidered in the features, hands, or drapery. Unfortunately, through the then faſhion, it is an unmeaning ſtatue laying on its back. If it had been erect, and in ſome action, I ſhould have pronounced it unequalled.

The lady Margaret Lenox, grand-daughter to Henry VII. lies farther Weſt. She has an altar-tomb, with the effigies and kneeling children, of no particular merit.

The tomb of Mary queen of Scots completes the row.

At the end, againſt the altar's place, Charles the Second's waxen ſhadow ſtands, moſt woefully covered wtth duſt, and diſcoloured by age; a figure more calculated to frighten the ſpectator than excite his approbation.

Scheemakers and Kent were employed to make a monument for the duke of Albemarle, which occupies the firſt arch at the Eaſt end. It has a roſtral column, with the duke in armour, a medallion, and weeping figure, ſword, bullets, &c. arranged without taſte, and poorly executed. On the pedeſtal is this inſcription:

"Grace counteſs Granville, viſcounteſs Carteret, relict of George lord Carteret, baron of Hawnes, and youngeſt daughter of John Granville, earl of Bath; John earl Gower, viſcount Trentham, baron of Sittenham, grandſon of lady Jane Leveſon Gower, eldeſt daughter of y^e^ ſaid earl of Bath; Bernard Grenville, eſq. grandſon of Bernard Granville, brother to the ſaid earl of Bath; have erected this monument in purſuance of y^e^ will of Chriſtopher duke of Albemarle."

Near it is a tall but graceful muſing ſtatue (whoſe drapery is in too many ſmall folds) on a pedeſtal:

"To the memory of Catharine lady Walpole, eldeſt daughter of John Shorter, eſq. of Bybrook, in Kent, and firſt wife of ſir Robert Walpole, afterward earl of Orford, Horace, her youngeſt ſon, conſecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout, though without bigotry to any ſect; and was without prejudice to any party, though the wife of a miniſter, whoſe power ſhe eſteemed but when ſhe could employ it to benefit the miſerable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to ſhine in publick, and was an ornament to courts, untainted by them. She died Aug. 20, 1737."

Thus

Thus I have completed an inſide view of Henry the Seventh's Chapel; and, though my faculty of ſeeing was almoſt dazzled with its numerous perfections, yet I could trace the powerful works of Time, whoſe keen tooth, ever unſated, feeds upon its beauties. The rough aſſaults of Weſtern and Northern blaſts, aided by the inſinuating efforts of ſubtle rains, have made many a breach in the numerous windows, whoſe mullions, corroded as they are, will ſcarcely ſuſtain the weight of their *broken* glaſs. Would the effort be very, very great, or painful, to reſtore thoſe mullions, and replace the panes? Surely, a few hundred pounds expended thus would chearfully be voted by the Repreſentatives of the Nation, did they know its decays. Is there a man in England, who looks upon the ruins of its outſide, falling daily into duſt, that would not wiſh it reſtored? Are not the ſhapeleſs maſſes, which once were pinnacles and towers, ſilently reproaching thoſe who *can*, and yet *do not*, repair them? It is a thouſand pities that the ſtone of which they are compoſed is ſo periſhable: where the rain has had full effect, even the deepeſt marks of the chiſſel are loſt. In *ſome parts* the badges, arches, quatrefoils, and other ornaments of the outſide, are quite perfect.

The Chapel of St. Nicholas.

There are two ſaints of this name; the Biſhop and Confeſſor, whoſe anniverſary was celebrated on the 6th of December; and St. Nicholas of Tolent, who had an anniverſary on the 10th of September.

His altar ſtood where the ducheſs of Somerſet's tomb now is, at which thoſe who heard maſs had 3 years and 60 days indulgence.

The ſcreen has a door in the middle, with pierced arches over it; and on each ſide are three ranges of the ſame. The frieze is adorned with ſhields and roſes.

It is ſufficient to ſay, that the tombs of the ducheſs of Somerſet, who died 1587, aged 90, Mildred lady Burleigh, and her daughter Anne (the firſt died 1589, aged 63, and the counteſs of Oxford 1588), Winifred marchioneſs of Wincheſter, 1586, and lady Elizabeth Fane, 1618, are all of the faſhion of the Elizabethan age; and are therefore nearly alike; and as rich as Compoſite pillars, canopies, effigies, and kneeling figures, ſarcophagi, pyramids, complicated ſcroll-work, alabaſter, porphyry, touchſtone, and gold, can make them.

On the Eaſtern ſide is a broken and braſsleſs tomb, which I ſuppoſe to be that of baron Carew and his lady; they both died in 1470. A clumſy pedeſtal and pyramid

pyramid before it was erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, the infant child of Nicholas Bagenall, of Angleſea, eſq. and his wife lady Charlotte. It was what is called *overlaid* by the nurſe.

Under the South window is the beautiful Gothic monument to the remembrance of William de Dudley, biſhop of Durham, who died 1483. This is one of thoſe few that deſerve a particular deſcription. The altar part is adorned with four quatrefoils encloſing ſhields, and between them five pointed arches. The buttreſſes at each end have alternate arches terminating in foliage; before them are pedeſtals, but no ſtatues. Three other arches, with the ſame ornaments, form the canopy. The ribs ſpring from angels with ſhields. A range of ten lancet-ſhaped niches fill the ſpaces on the ſides of the finials. It is completed at the top by two friezes, of grape vines and labels. The effigies cut in braſs is removed. A decayed effigies, broken from an antient tomb, of a lady reſting upon her elbow, is placed on it.

Over the tomb of the marchioneſs of Wincheſter is a female ſupported upon her left arm under an arch. This is ſaid to have been intended as a memorial to lady Elizabeth Manners, 1591. It has no inſcription, and is very much decayed.

At the Weſt end is a large monument, inſcribed, "Near this place lies interred Elizabeth Percy, ducheſs of Northumberland; in her own right baroneſs Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz Payne, Bryan, and Latimer; ſole heireſs of Algernon duke of Somerſet, and of the antient earls of Northumberland. She inherited all their great and noble qualities, with every amiable and benevolent virtue. By her marriage with Hugh duke of Northumberland ſhe had iſſue Hugh earl Percy; lady F. Eliz. Percy, who died in 1761; lord Algernon Percy. Having lived long an ornament of courts, an honour to her country, a pattern to the great, a protectreſs of the poor, ever diſtinguiſhed for the moſt tender affection for her family and friends, ſhe died December the 5th, 1776, aged 60, univerſally beloved, revered, lamented. The duke of Northumberland, inconſolable for the loſs of the beſt of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

It is the joint production of Adams and Read; and is compoſed of a baſement of three pannels. On them pedeſtals, with a cumbent lion and unicorn, inverted torches, creſcents, and feſtoons. On the pedeſtals, ſtatues of Faith and Hope, and a large arch behind. There is beſides a ſarcophagus, with a bas relief of the ducheſs diſtributing alms, two boys weeping by an urn, and a pyramid for a back ground.

At the Weſt end of the ſkreen lies the abuſed effigies of Philippa ducheſs of York. She died in 1474. The ſide of the tomb has five quatrefoils with ſhields; and it had formerly a very rich canopy, painted to repreſent a ſerene night, with gilt ſtars, and a painting of the Paſſion.

On the Eaſtern ſide of the door is an altar-tomb, with Ionic pillars at the corners, and ſepulchral emblems tied by ribbands on the ſides, to lady Cecil, lady of the bed-chamber to queen Elizabeth, who died 1591.

A very awkward ſarcophagus, with a clumſy large label ſuſpended to it, was erected near it to the memory of lady Jane Clifford, who died in the year 1679.

An obeliſk of white marble on a pedeſtal of black ſupports a vaſe, which contains the heart of Anna Sophia, daughter of the count Bellomonte, who was ambaſſador from France to James the Firſt. She died in the year 1605. The tomb is on the South ſide of the chapel.

An ill-ſhaped altar-tomb ſtands in the midſt of the pavement, on which lie the effigies of ſir George Villiers, knight, and his lady.

The braſs effigies of ſir Humphrey Stanley, who died 1505, lies on the pavement very little injured.

Not far from it "lyeth, in hope of a bleſſed reſurrection, the body of J. Amy Blois, who died April the 2d, 1733, aged 34."

The Chapel of St. Edmond.

This ſaint was archbiſhop of Canterbury; and the anniverſary held at his altar was on the 16th day of November. The indulgence granted to thoſe who attended it at maſs is not known. A wooden ſkreen divides it from the aile. The aſcent to it, and that of St. Nicholas, is two ſteps.

The tomb of William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, whoſe character doth not come down to us very clear of ſerious aſperſions, and who was ſlain in France in the year 1304, ſtands on the right ſide of the door. It is an altar-tomb of ſtone, with four quatrefoils, and as many ſhields on the ſides, and little pannels with leaves at the ends; a broken wooden ſarcophagus, with his effigies of oak, lies on it. This was once plated with gilt braſs. The cuſhion is enameled with little golden circles on a blue ground; in them a quatrefoil of light blue, and on them a red croſs. Between are diminutive ſhields: Gules, three lions Or. His veſt has ſmall ſhields ſpread on it. The ſword-belt is enameled with a blue ground,

ground, and fanciful gold ornaments. The ſhield is of enamel, and contains Barry of ten, Argent and Aaure, an orle of martlets Gules. A broken border of ſhields buried in duſt remains on the ſide next the ſkreen. Traces of enameled lozenges, of blue and white, and the lions, may be diſcovered between the legs. Almoſt all the braſs is ſtripped off; and the arches, which once incloſed ſtatues, are nearly broken away. Thus his tomb, originally uncommonly ſplendid, is rendered even more wretched than many of its neighbours. Prayers offered up at the remains of Valence would have procured 100 days indulgence ſoon after his interment; now the only indulgence his effigies receives is from the kindneſs of the dean's reſpectable verger, who ſome time ſince carefully nailed down the corners of the broken braſs.

The monument of John of Eltham, earl of Cornwall, on the Eaſtern ſide of the door, is ſhamefully injured; but what remains of the decorations and ſtatues are beautifully ſpirited. The effigies croſs-legged. It had originally a canopy of three arches, and muſt then have ranked among the richeſt in the church. He was ſecond ſon to Edward the Third, and died at the age of 19, in the year 1334.

Near it is a little altar-tomb, with diminutive effigies of William of Windſor and Blanche of the Tower, children of Edward the Third. The latter died in 1340.

In the corner is a ſlab of ſtained marble, more curious from that circumſtance, than worthy notice from any elegance in the ornaments or richneſs in the colours. It is inſcribed:

" In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt benevolent John Paul Howard, earl of Stafford, who in 1738 married Elizabeth, daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerſet, eſq. by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of John St. Albyn, of Alfoxton, in the ſame county, eſq. His heart was as truly great and noble as his high deſcent; faithful to his God, a lover of his country, a relation to relations, a deteſter of detraction, a friend to mankind. Naturally generous and compaſſionate, his liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds. We therefore piouſly hope, that, at the laſt day, his body will be received in glory into the eternal tabernacles, being ſnatched away ſuddenly by death, which he had long meditated, and expected with conſtancy. He went to a better life the firſt of April, 1762, having lived 61 years, 9 months,

9 months, and 6 days. The counteſs dowager, in teſtimony of her great affection and reſpect to her lord's memory, has cauſed this monument to be placed here."

The figures round the inſcription are the antient badges of honour belonging to the Stafford family, who deſcend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France. ("Invented and ſtained by *Robert Chambers.*")

Another monument, to the memory of Nicholas Monk, biſhop of Hereford, brother to the duke of Albemarle. He died in the year 1661.

At the Eaſt end two of the antient arches of the wall remain tolerably perfect. The angles over them contain ſcrolls and branches of oak, and a figure holding a crown in each hand. The intercolumniation over the altar of St. Edmond appears to have had a painting on it, which has been covered by a dark waſh; where that is broken, red paint is viſible; and I fancied I could trace very imperfect outlines of figures.

A large wooden cut has been paſted on the wall, obliterated nearly by the ſame ſubſtance. It has a border of ſmall human figures; and in one place "ora," in another "ner." Query, could this have been one of the requeſts for prayers for the ſoul of ſome deceaſed, put up during the ſhort reign of Philip and Mary?

Above, is a handſome mural monument to the counteſs of Stafford, who died in the year 1693, aged 74.

Near it is a circular pedeſtal, on which is ſeated an abſurd ſtatue in *Roman armour*, intended for Francis Holles, ſon to the earl of Clare. He died in 1622, aged 18.

Adjoining is the tomb of Frances ducheſs of Suffolk, with her effigies robed, on a Doric altar.

Lady Jane Seymour, 1560, aged 19, and lady Katharine Knollys, 1568, have mural monuments of the Corinthian order under the South-eaſt window.

The pleaſing thought of repreſenting lady Elizabeth Ruſſell aſleep in a chair, on a pedeſtal, pointing to a ſkull under her right foot, "ſhe is not dead, but ſleeps," for a motto, has given riſe to an idle fancy, propagated from one *Cicerone* to another, that ſhe "died by the prick of a needle."

At her ladyſhip's right hand, John lord Ruſſell reclines in a poſture as unnatural as his dreſs is badly executed, on a ſarcophagus. Behind him is a Corinthian

thian arch. He died in 1584, as did the infant Francis, whoſe effigies lays at his feet.

The tomb of ſir Bernard Brocas, who was beheaded in 1400, is a grand Gothic receſs in the wall on the South ſide, the canopy of which is as nearly like that before deſcribed of William de Dudley as poſſible. The effigies is but a poor figure; and the lower part of the monument not ſo pure as that of Dudley's.

Before it, on a ſmall elevation, *has been* the braſs figure of Humphrey Bourchier, who was killed at the battle of Barnet in 1471.

The next is a large tomb, to the memories of Richard Peckſall and his two wives. Their effigies kneel under three Corinthian arches; the ladies on cuſhions, and himſelf on one placed on a pedeſtal. Under him are four kneeling daughters. He lived in the time of queen Elizabeth.

At the Weſt end is a very ſuperb tomb, with a ſarcophagus at the baſe, and ſix Ionic pillars ſupporting a ſlab, on which lay the effigies of Edward the eighth earl of Shrewſbury, and Jane his counteſs. Over them is a grand arch of the Corinthian order, adorned with roſes in pannels; and on its ſides, two Compoſite pillars, with an architrave, frieze, and cornice. He died in 1617, aged 57.

The braſs effigies of Eleanor de Bohun, dutcheſs of Glouceſter, (who died in 1399), under a canopy of the ſame metal, is inlaid on a tomb a little elevated from the pavement, and in good preſervation.

On a tomb of the ſame deſcription, under a canopy, is the figure of Robert de Wilſdeun, archbiſhop of York, who died in 1397.

At the feet of the above, a mitre in braſs, for Henry Ferne, biſhop of Cheſter, who died 1661, aged 59.

Near it, a marble ſlab, to Thomas de Woodſtock and Eleanor de Bohun.

A monument to the children of Henry the Third is in the intercolumniation, between the chapel of St. Edmond and that of St. Benedict. It now ſerves as a writing-deſk to the perſons who attend at the gates of the South aile, where an account is kept of the numerous broken ſixpences, daily paid as the price of admiſſion. Its top is covered with boards, and on them are the paper, pens, and ink. This cover ſerves to hide the rich moſaic work, which either *doth*, or more probably *did* adorn it; that on the front is reduced to the marks in the ſtucco of the ſparkling materials that once adhered to it, now gone to an unit.

The back of the niche over the table has a red painted ground much decayed, on which are very imperfect traces of four children, whoſe draperies are a dirty

yellow

yellow. The mouldings of the arch ſtill ſhow fragments of gilding and ſpots of red, as do the capitals of the pillar. Above this, are the remains of a painting, evidently defaced on purpoſe. What it has been cannot be diſcovered on the cloſeſt inſpection; there are, beſides, marks where a ſtatue has ſtood, which Strype gives us reaſon to ſuppoſe was of ſilver.

One cannot paſs this place without at leaſt noticing the ſtrange and unnatural contraſt of its preſent to its former ſtate.

On the oppoſite ſide of the aile, is the tomb of Sebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, and Ethelgoda his queen. The lower part is hidden by a ſeat for the attendants; over it is a plain arch or receſs; the back contains two arched pannels, three quatrefoils, with roſes in their centres, and two lozenges over them.

At the Weſt end has been a painting, part of which is entirely deſtroyed; but the deſpoilers have left a head, of much grace and expreſſion, bending forward. I ſhould incline to ſuppoſe it St. Catharine kneeling before the Virgin and Chriſt, as there is a repreſentation of the wheel called after that ſaint on the oppoſite end of the tomb. The colours of the face are very clear and good, the hair a light cheſnut. A cap on her head is of vermillion, and in perfect preſervation. The drapery is of white, and little more than outlines. See it in the plate.

On the roof of the arch ſome colour ſeems to have been bliſtered off by the heat of burning candles or torches placed under it at funerals. The horizontal moulding of the top of the ſtone-work is continued beyond the receſs to the pillars, and ſupports an oaken canopy, which fills the intercolumniation. The back part of this, or South ſide, is divided by three buttreſſes into four compartments. The ſecond from the left hand contains fragments in diſtemper of St. Edward the Confeſſor, ſo broken, battered, and deſtroyed, that nothing but a ladder and perſeverance can trace any thing of it. The late Mr. Schnebbelie made a correct engraving of this remnant in the year 1791, which, by the favour of Mr. Nichols, I am permitted here to uſe. The three others are for ever loſt. On the North ſide, facing the high altar, are other paintings, engraved many years ſince by the Society of Antiquaries. Thoſe can be approached now only through an aperture in the roof of not more than eighteen inches diameter, into which I could not think of venturing. Theſe pictures are ſuppoſed to have been the work of Peter Cavallini, an Italian artiſt of great merit. The bodies of Sebert and his queen were interred in the old church, carefully preſerved during the re-building by Henry the Third, and were finally depoſited here in 1308.

J. Thrnebbelie Delint et Sculpsit.

PAINTING ON THE SOUTH SIDE SEBERTS TOMB,

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

London Published as the Act Directs May 8th 1791 by J. Thrnebbelie No 7 Poland Street

The Chapel of St. Benedict

was, without doubt, dedicated to the abbot of that name, who was ſtyled the Great, founder of the holy order of Benedictines, and whoſe anniverſary was held on the 21ſt of March; and not to St. Benedict, abbot of Wire, who had an anniverſary on the 12th of January.

This chapel has no door. A ſkreen of monuments and their railings incloſe it from the South tranſept and the aile. I ſcaled the rails, in defiance of the beds of duſt which lay undiſturbed on the tombs and pavement, and at the riſk of being made unfit to be ſeen or approached.

I firſt viſited the Eaſt ſide, in order to know whether any thing was left of the altar, where it was the cuſtom to grant indulgences of two years and forty days to thoſe who heard maſs. I found an altar; but it is to the tomb of Frances counteſs of Hertford, whoſe effigies lies preciſely where the candleſticks and hoſt formerly ſtood. The lady died in 1598; and probably this tomb was erected within two years after, when the two ſteps to the altar were made to ſerve as baſements to it. The platform is ſtrewed with duſt; but I ſcraped and waſhed till I found that great part of the original glazed-tile pavement is ſtill in being, but entirely deranged, and without a ſymptom of regularity in their diſpoſition *. The ſteps are of coarſe marble, but were probably covered with carpeting in times of ceremony. On the South wall near the altar is a plain long ſtone bracket; what its uſe may have been I know not, but it probably ſupported ſmall moveable ſtatues of the ſaint, or poſſibly his ſcapula, which was among the numerous relicks belonging to the church, might at times have reſted on it.

The oldeſt tomb in this chapel is that of Simon de Langham. He was monk, prior, and afterwards abbot, of this monaſtery, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and a cardinal. He died in 1376; and founded a chantry for the ſouls of his father and himſelf. It is of the altar form, and the ſides are adorned with quatrefoils and ſhields of arms. The effigies, robed and mitred, is exceedingly well ſculptured, particularly the face and profile. It had a canopy, of which nothing remains. Another was erected to William Bill, dean of Weſtminſter, 1561; and a third to dean Goodman, 1601. Both thoſe tombs are very black and decayed.

As the door leading to Palace-yard is open in all kinds of weather, the damps confined in this corner, without light or a circulation of air, have corroded the

* See a repreſentation of them in the plate.

walls,

walls and ſome of the tombs greatly. The arches on the wall are otherwiſe uninjured on the South ſide.

In the midſt of the pavement is a great tomb, with cumbent effigies of the earl and counteſs of Middleſex, robed and coroneted, 1645.

There is a pretty tablet to George Sprat, 1682.

At the entrance of this chapel, near the monument of the earl of Middleſex, was buried that celebrated dramatic writer Francis Beaumont, a native of Gracedieu, in Leiceſterſhire. Though he was the ſon of a Judge, and his grandfather was Maſter of the Rolls; and though he was himſelf the writer of ſeveral epitaphs on his friends, and in his turn was celebrated by moſt of the contemporary Wits; his ſepulchral ſtone remains wholly uninſcribed. He died March 9, 1615-16, before he had completed his 30th year. Iſaac Caſaubon (who died July 8, 1614,) was alſo buried in the entrance of this chapel.

THE SOUTH TRANSEPT, generally termed "The Poet's Corner."

An exceedingly chaſte and pleaſing Ionic monument, with an arch, and his buſt, inſcribed "J. Dryden, natus 1632, mortuus Maii 1, 1700," was erected againſt the chapel of St. Benedict by John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, in the year 1720.

Another of the ſame illuſtrious family, George duke of Buckingham, has ſhown himſelf the poet's friend, by a tomb conſiſting of a pedeſtal ſupporting a vaſe, which he cauſed to be erected to Abraham Cowley, who died in the year 1667.

Not far from the above is a tablet, "To the memory of John Roberts, eſq. the very faithful ſecretary of the right hon. Henry Pelham, miniſter of ſtate to king George II. This marble was erected by his three ſurviving ſiſters, Suſannah, Rebecca, and Dorothy, 1776."

A ſarcophagus, buſt, and infants holding a crown and label, "In memory of Barton Booth, eſq. deſcended from the antient family of that name in the county of Lancaſter. In his early youth, he was admitted into the collegiate ſchool of Weſtminſter, under the celebrated Dr. Buſby; where he ſoon diſcovered and improved a genius, which (favoured by the Muſe he loved) ſo happily combined the expreſſive powers of action with a peculiar grace of elocution, as not only procured him the royal patronage, but the grateful applauſe of a judicious publick. He died in 1733, in the 54th year of his age, very juſtly regretted by all who knew

knew how to eſtimate abilities in an actor, politeneſs in a gentleman, and fidelity in a friend. This monument is erected, A. D. 1772, by his yet ſurviving widow, Heſter Booth."

The monument to Mr. John Philips, who died in 1708, has round his buſt a good thought but indifferently executed. He died at Hereford. As he had written a poem intituled "Cyder," and Herefordſhire is celebrated for the production of that liquor, it ſuggeſted the idea of entwining a laurel with the apple-tree, to incloſe his medallion. The tomb was erected by ſir Simon Harcourt, his patron; and the inſcription pays many compliments to the talents of the deceaſed; invoking the ſhade of Chaucer to permit the name of Philips to be inſcribed near him, and numerous bards around.

The tomb of Chaucer ſtands at the North end of a magnificent receſs, formed by four obtuſe foliaged arches, and is a plain altar, with three quatrefoils, and the ſame number of ſhields. The inſcription, and figures on the back, are almoſt obliterated. He died in the year 1400.

The laſt memorial on this Eaſtern wall is a tablet to Michael Drayton, who died 1631.

All the arches under the windows are ſhamefully deſtroyed, to admit monuments.

In the South-eaſt corner is a door, which leads to a ſtair-caſe within the wall, and another to Palace-yard.

Three tall pillars, with arches, form the baſement of the South end of the Eaſt aile; over it a colonade, and a pair of ſtairs into the pier, and above, a half window. The key-ſtones of the roof are ſcrolls.

An elegant tablet and fine buſt, with a feſtoon of maſks, on the South wall, is inſcribed, "O RARE BEN JONSON!" which is repeated on a ſtone in the North aile of the nave, where (we are told by the people belonging to the abbey) he was buried in an erect poſture *. He died in 1637, aged 63.

Near it is the tomb of Samuel Butler; a baſe, pyramid, pedeſtal, and buſt. He died 1680, and had this memorial erected to him in the year 1721 by John Barber, citizen of London.

A very plain tablet to Edmund Spenſer, "the prince of poets in his tyme," born 1553, died 1598; reſtored by private ſubſcription 1778.

* Becauſe the ſtone is about 18 inches ſquare, and for no other reaſon.

A fine buſt of Milton. "In the year of our Lord Chriſt 1737, this buſt of the author of Paradiſe Loſt was placed here by William Benſon, eſq. one of the two auditors of the Impreſts to his Majeſty king George the IId. formerly ſurveyor-general of the Works to his Majeſty king George the Firſt."

Ryſbrack was the ſtatuary who cut it.

In the corner oppoſite the door, in a bad ſituation, is a pleaſing figure of Poetry ſeated, holding a medallion, by *Bacon*, inſcribed:

"No more the Grecian Muſe unrivall'd reigns,
To Britain let the Nations homage pay;
She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's ſtrains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.

He died July the 30th, 1771, aged 54."

The tablet of Thomas Shadwell, poet-laureat to William and Mary, who died 1692, aged 55, has been raiſed higher on the wall, between the two Southern pillars of the tranſept, in order to make room for a figure weeping over a medallion, by Bacon; thus claſſically inſcribed by his early and excellent friend Bp. Hurd:

"Optimo viro Gulielmo Maſon, A. M.
Poetæ, ſiquis alius, culto, caſto, pio, ſacrum.
Ob. 7. Apr. 1797, æt. 72."

A monument of Matthew Prior; a buſt and pediment; over it a ſarcophagus and two miſerable emblematic figures: "Sui temporis hiſtoriam meditanti paulatim obrepens febris operis ſimul et vitæ filum abrupit, Sep. 18, an. Dom. 1721, ætat. 57."

And the tablet of St. Evremond, the French author and ſoldier, who died 1703, aged 90."

Back of thoſe, in the middle aile, is the following inſcription: "To the memory of Mrs. Pritchard. This tablet is here placed by a voluntary ſubſcription of thoſe who admired and eſteemed her. She retired from the ſtage, of which ſhe had long been the ornament, in the month of April 1768, and died at Bath in the month of Auguſt following, in the 57th year of her age.

Her comic vein had every charm to pleaſe,
'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's eaſe.
E'en when her pow'rs ſuſtain'd the tragic load,
Full, clear, and juſt, the harmonious accents flow'd;
And the big paſſions of her feeling heart
Burſt freely forth, and ſham'd the mimic art.

Oft

Oft on the ſcene, with colours not her own,
She painted Vice, and taught us what to ſhun.
One virtuous track her real life purſu'd,
That nobler part was uniformly good;
Each duty there, to ſuch perfection wrought,
That, if the precept fail'd, th' example taught. W. WHITEHEAD, P. L."

Adjoining is the fine ſtatue of Shakſpeare, reclining on his hand, and pointing to his immortal lines on a label, "The cloud-capt towers, &c." The attitude, habit of his time, and excellence of the workmanſhip, do honour to the abbey. The angular pedeſtal has three buſts from his plays on the corners.

"Gulielmo Shakſpeare, anno poſt mortem CXXIV. amor publicus poſuit," is on the tablet behind him. *Kent* and *Scheemakers* deſigned and executed this monument.

The ſublime Thomſon is honoured by a handſome memorial next to Shakſpeare. His figure leans contemplative, on an exceedingly well-copied antique pedeſtal, on which is a bas-relief of Celadon and Amelia. A boy offers him a crown. The inſcription, "James Thomſon, ætatis 48, obiit 27 Auguſt, 1748.

Tutor'd by thee, ſweet Poetry exalts
Her voice to ages; and informs the page
With muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought,
Never to die."

This monument was erected in 1762 *.

The South end of the tranſept is divided into compartments very like the North, except that the circular window is larger, and forms a roſe, with quatrefoils at the ends of the leaves: the date in the centre is 1705; it has no painted glaſs. The roof has its ribs and key ſtones of ſcrolls and flowers richly gilt. The ſides down to the great arches of the ailes are exactly ſimilar to the reſt of the church; but what *ſhould* have been the Weſtern aile, is the cloiſter's Eaſtern ſide. Over it is a kind of gallery with preſſes for records at the South end, under the cumbent ſtag painted there by order of Richard the Second.

The baſement diviſion of the middle aile has had five arches. In the centre is a door leading to the chapel of St. Blaſe, which has been as carefully provided with faſtenings, as if it had been the portal of a baron's caſtle in times of civil diſſention. That the riches of the crown, and thoſe of the monaſtery, were

* Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 238.

once depoſited either *in it*, or ſome place beyond it, is more than probable. Several huge cheſts of ſeeming antiquity ſtand within the chapel, and one where the altar ſtood. Beſides the grated door now remaining, ſtrong and heavy, there was another without it, of which nothing is left but the marks of its bolts and bars. The latter was of great thickneſs, and lay when undrawn, buried in the ſubſtance of the wall; at the end of it was a haſp, ſecured by a lock and bolts on the oppoſite ſide of the door.

The mouldings of the arches are ſtrewed with roſes, and the capitals of the tall pillars foliaged.

Under the middle is Goldſmith's tablet, of very little merit in the execution; a mere medallion and curtain; the work of *Nollekins*.

"Olivarii Goldſmith, poetæ, phyſici, hiſtorici, qui nullum ferè ſcribendi genus non tetigit, nullum quod tetigit non ornavit: ſive riſus eſſent movendi, ſive lacrimæ, affectuum potens, at lenis dominator: ingenio ſublimis, vividus, verſatilis, oratione grandis, nitidus, venuſtus: hoc monumento memoriam coluit ſodalium amor, amicorum fides, lectorum veneratio. Natus in Hiberniâ Forneiæ Longfordienſis, in loco cui nomen Pallas, Nov. 29, 1731; Eblanæ literis inſtitutus; Obiit Londini, Apr. 4, 1774."

On the Weſtern ſide of the door is an excellent monument by *Roubilliac*, to the memory of the duke of Argyll. It is a pedeſtal ſupporting a ſarcophagus, on which is the duke in Roman armour. A beautiful female whoſe eagerneſs in tracing the inſcription on a pyramid is finely expreſſed, is exceeded by her whoſe attitude and extended arm proclaims his virtues. This ſtatue is ſo full of animation that we almoſt overlook her oppoſite, and the indifferent bas relief. I am ſorry to ſay, the weight of the marble has broken part of the baſe. If this publication ſhould meet the eye of any of the noble family, I would recommend that a ſtatuary ſhould examine its preſent ſtate.

"In memory of an honeſt man, a conſtant friend, John, the great duke of Argyll and Greenwich. A general and orator, exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Fermer, baronet, by his laſt will left the ſum of 500*l*. towards erecting this monument, and recommended the inſcription. Born Oct. the 10th. 1680: died Oct. the 4th, 1743."

"Briton! behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A ſhrine that claims thy tributary tear.
Silent that tongue admiring ſenates heard,
Nerveleſs that arm, oppoſing legions fear'd.

Nor

Nor leſs, O Campbell! thine the pow'rs to pleaſe,
And give to grandeur all the grace of eaſe.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace,
Arts, which ennoble ſtill the nobleſt race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee."

On the left hand of the door is a monument to the memory of Gay; conſiſting of a pyramid, medallion, and boy, on a pedeſtal.

" Life is a jeſt, and all things ſhow it,
I thought ſo once, but now I know it."

" Of manners gentle, of affections mild,
In wit a man, ſimplicity a child.
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight at once and laſh the age.
Above temptation in a low eſtate,
And uncorrupted ev'n among the great.
A ſafe companion, and an eaſy friend,
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end.
Theſe are thy honours! not that here thy buſt
Is mix'd with heroes, or with kings thy duſt;
But that the worthy and the good ſhall ſay,
Striking their penſive boſoms, here lies Gay." A. Pope.

" Here lye the aſhes of Mr. John Gay, the warmeſt friend, the gentleſt companion, the moſt benevolent man, who maintained independency in low circumſtances of fortune; integrity, in the midſt of a corrupt age; and that equal ſerenity of mind, which conſcious goodneſs alone can give; through the whole courſe of his life a favourite of the Muſes, he was led by them to every elegant art, refined in taſte, and fraught with graces all his own. In various kinds of poetry ſuperior to many, inferior to none. His works continue to inſpire what his example taught, contempt of folly, however adorned; deteſtation of vice, however dignified; reverence for virtue, however diſgraced. Charles and Catharine, duke and dutcheſs of Queenſberry, who loved this excellent perſon living, and regret him dead, have cauſed this monument to be erected to his memory."

That of Rowe adjoining is a pedeſtal and figure weeping over his buſt. " To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, eſq. who died in 1718, aged 45: and of Charlotte,

lotte, his only daughter, the wife of Henry Fane, eſq. who, inheriting her father's ſpirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 22nd year of her age, 1739."

"Thy relicks, Rowe, to this ſad ſhrine we truſt,
And near thy Shakſpeare place thy honour'd buſt.
Oh! next him ſkill'd to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt paſſion more ſincere;
To nobler ſentiment to fire the brave,
For never Briton more diſdain'd a ſlave;
Peace to thy gentle ſhade! and endleſs reſt,
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt;
And bleſt that timely from our ſcene remov'd,
Thy ſoul enjoys that liberty it lov'd.
To theſe ſo mourn'd in death, ſo lov'd in life,
The childleſs parent and the widow'd wife,
With tears inſcribe this monumental ſtone,
That holds their aſhes, and expects her own."

The Chapel of St. Blase.

This ſaint was a Biſhop and Martyr, and had his anniverſary on the 3d of February. The indulgence granted at his altar was for two years and twenty days. As this chapel is very retired, our raging Reformers, who warred moſt furiouſly againſt the Arts, poſſibly did not think the poor ſaint on the wall over the altar of St. Blaſe likely often to be ſeen, and therefore left the figure for the admiration of Antiquaries.

At the Eaſt end of the chapel is a ſtrong plain pointed arch, about two feet in depth, painted in alternate red and white zig-zags. The ground of the back part is a dark olive, on which is a painted niche of deep red, formed by two ill-ſhaped pillars ſupporting a light blue angular canopy, edged with yellow, as are the pinnacles. On the capital of a pillar ſtands a female ſaint coroneted, whoſe under veſtment is blue, and the outer purple. Her right hand, holding a book, croſſes her breaſt, with the fore finger pointed to a ſquare croſſed by five bars held in her left by a ring on a line with the book. I cannot decide who this figure is intended to repreſent, nor can I ſuppoſe it deſigned for the Bleſſed Virgin.

Though

Altar of S^t Blase

Published Jan^y 1 1802 by J.P. Malcolm 52 Chalton S^t Somers Town

Though there are many faults in the drawing and in the proportions, there is ſtill an air of graceful dignity throughout the figure, improved by the correct folds of the drapery. It is much injured by the darkneſs and dampneſs of the ſituation. An oblong compartment croſſes the arch at her feet, formed into four lozenges of yellow within ſquares; in the centre is a painting of the Crucifixion, with the Virgin and Mary Magdalen on the ſides. The figure of the Saviour is a true repreſentation of a lifeleſs body, and the linen round it is formed into very correct folds. The figure on the right hand is far ſuperior to that on the left, her under garment is green, and the outer purple; the colours of the veſtments on that of the other Mary are the ſame. The artiſt ſeems to have failed moſt in the air of the heads *.

On the left ſide of the arch, a little higher than the altar, is a praying Benedictine monk, from whoſe mouth iſſues the following addreſs to the ſaint above:

✠ : ME QVEM CVLPA : GRAVIS : PREMIT : ERIGE : VIRGO : SUAVIS :
✠ : ME : MIHI : PLACATVM : XPE : DELEAS : QV : REATUM.

Two ſteps, of coarſe ſtone, to the altar remain; the lower projects into a ſemicircle. The pavement is of ſmall red tiles.

In the South wall, near the altar, is a deep receſs, and over it two large windows, now dark. They have each one mullion and a quatrefoil in the arch.

A vaſt pier carried into a ſtrong arch croſſes the roof, and from hence Weſtward it is higher than the reſt. The ribs ſpring from capitals on heads of rude workmanſhip and ghaſtly effect; but are extremely firm and ſtrong. A fence of deal boards defaces the Weſt end of the chapel. Over it, high in the wall, is an iron grated window, which opens into a ſpace of conſiderable width; and in the wall of that is a ſmaller glazed window. The chapel is deſtitute of any other light than what ſtreams through it.

There are receſſes in the North wall, one like that over the altar, and another flatter, with pillars and mouldings.

An antient oaken pulpit †, with a diminutive ſounding board, ſtands on the South ſide; the only furniture of the place beſides are plain preſſes, for the ſurplices of the clergy, gentlemen of the choir, and ſinging boys.

In the corner of the tranſept is a tablet over a ſarcophagus of very fine marble, "To the memory of ſir Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the reigns of King Charles the Firſt and Second. He was a perſon of

* See the plate. † This is the old pulpit from the choir.

ſuch

ſuch integrity, that he reſiſted the many advantages and honours offered him by the chiefs of the grand rebellion. He departed this life in 1669, aged 82 years.

" Of Sir Robert Atkyns, his eldeſt ſon, created knight of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles the Second; afterwards lord chief baron of the Exchequer under King William; and ſpeaker of the Houſe of Lords in ſeveral parliaments. Which places he filled with diſtinguiſhed abilities and dignity, as his learned writings abundantly prove. He died 1709, aged 88 years.

" Of Sir Edward Atkyns, his youngeſt ſon, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, which office he diſcharged with great honour and integrity; but retired, upon the Revolution, from public buſineſs to his ſeat in Norfolk, where he was revered for his piety to God, and humanity to men. He employed himſelf in reconciling differences among his neighbours, in which he obtained ſo great a character, that few would refuſe the moſt difficult cauſe to his deciſion, and the moſt litigious would not appeal from it. He died 1698, aged 68 years.

" And of Sir Robert Atkyns, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert abovementioned, a gentleman verſed in polite literature and in the antiquities of this country, of which his Hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire is a proof. He died 1711, aged 65 years."

" In memory of his anceſtors who have ſo honourably preſided in the Courts of Juſtice in Weſtminſter Hall, Edward Atkyns, eſq. late of Ketteringham, in Norfolk, ſecond ſon of the laſt named Sir Edward, cauſed this monument to be erected. He died Jan. 20, 1750, aged 79 years.

Near the above is a tablet " to the memory of Mary Hope, who died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, on the 25th of June, 1767, aged 25; and whoſe remains (unnoticed) lie in the neighbouring church at Norton. This ſtone, an unavailing tribute of affliction, is by her huſband erected and inſcribed. She was the only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Forty-Hall, Middleſex, eſq. and was married to John Hope, of London, merchant, to whom ſhe left three infant ſons, Charles, John, and William.

" Tho' low in earth, her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid:
In ſad remembrance the afflicted raiſe
No pompous tomb, inſcrib'd with venal praiſe.
To Stateſmen, Warriors, and to Kings, belong
The trophied ſculpture, and the Poet's ſong.

And

And theſe the proud expiring often claim,
Their wealth bequeathing to record their name.
But humble Virtue, ſtealing to the duſt,
Heeds not our lays or monumental buſt.
To name her virtues ill befits my grief,
What was my bliſs, can now give no relief!
A huſband mourns! the reſt let friendſhip tell:
Fame! ſpread her worth: a huſband knew it well."

Over the Atkyns's monument is a ſarcophagus, with a ſtatue of Fame holding a medallion; an infant, and trophies, by *Wilton:* "Sacred to the memory of Major General Sir Archibald Campbell, knight of the Bath, M. P. Colonel of the 74th Highland regment of foot, hereditary uſher of the White Rod for Scotland, late governor of Jamaica, governor of Fort St. George, and commander in chief of the forces on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the Eaſt Indies. He died equally regretted and admired for his eminent civil and military ſervices to his country. Poſſeſſed of diſtinguiſhed endowments of mind, dignified manners, inflexible integrity, unfeigned benevolence, with every ſociable and amiable virtue; he departed this life March the 31ſt, 1791, aged 52.

Heu pietas! Heu priſca fides! Et bellica virtus!
Quando habitura parem!——

On the baſement near the South wall are two exceeding good buſts, a ſarcophagus, and many emblems, by *J. Walſh*; which are "Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth, dowager baroneſs of Lechmere, eldeſt daughter of Charles Howard, third earl of Carliſle, and widow of Nicholas, lord Lechmere. She afterwards intermarried with ſir Thomas Robinſon, of Rookby Park, in the county of York, baronet, on the 28th of October, 1728; and died on the 10th of April, 1739, aged 44. By an order in his laſt will, dated the 13th of November, 1775, this monument was erected to perpetuate his grateful ſenſe of the pleaſure he had in the converſation of an accompliſhed woman, a ſincere friend, and an agreeable companion; with particular directions that his own buſt ſhould be placed by hers. Sir Thomas was member of parliament for the borough of Morpeth, in Northumberland, during the firſt parliament of King George the Second; and after the diſſolution thereof was appointed one of the commiſſioners of exciſe, in which office he continued till January 11, 1741, when his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint him governor of Barbadoes, in which government he continued near five

years; and though he did ſeveral eminent ſervices to the iſland, yet, upon ſome complaints ſent home, he was recalled. Though in juſtice to his memory it muſt not be concealed, that the complaints were afterwards ſubſtantially acknowledged to be groundleſs. He paſſed the reſt of his days after his return, in quiet retirement from public buſineſs, and departed this life on the 3d of March, 1777, aged 76."

The wall directly over the above has been hollowed into a niche; at the back of which is an organ, with an angel hovering before it on clouds, and performing on a celeſtial harp. A ſtatue of the immortal Handel, full of fire and expreſſion, has caught the ſounds, and, enraptured, ſhews he recognizes his own, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." In this figure *Roubiliac* has expreſſed every thing that could be wiſhed or hoped from the moſt exalted genius, and has made a ſhort clumſy man appear ſomething *more* than man.

"George Frederick Handel, eſq. born February the 23d, 1684, died April the 14th, 1759."

Higher up, on a plain tablet, is inſcribed,

"Within theſe ſacred walls the memory of Handel was celebrated, under the patronage and in the preſence of his moſt gracious Majeſty George the Third, on the 26th and 29th of May, and on the 3d and 5th of June, 1784.

"The muſick performed on this ſolemnity was ſelected from his own works, under the direction of Brownlow earl of Exeter, John earl of Sandwich, Henry earl of Uxbridge, ſir Watkin Williams Wynne, baronet, and ſir Richard Jebb, baronet. The band, conſiſting of five hundred and twenty-five vocal and inſtrumental performers, was conducted by Joah Bate, eſq."

A tablet to William Outram, S. T. P. a canon of this church, archdeacon of Leiceſter, &c. who died 1679. His wife Jane ſurvived him 42 years, and died 1721.

Over it is an indifferent performance in alto-relievo by *Wilton*, with figures holding a medallion before a pyramid, on which is written,

"Stephano Hales, S. T. P.
Auguſta Georgii Tertii Regis optimi mater
P.
Quæ viventem, ut ſibi in ſacris miniſtraret, elegit;
mortuum prid non. Jan. 1761,
octogeſimum quartum agentem annum,
hoc marmore ornavit.

"Haleſi

" Haleſi ad tumulum, nitido quem ſurgere ſaxo
Auguſta, et meritum juſſit habere decus,
Et Pietas, et cana Fides, et maxima Virtus,
Perpetuas fundant, ſacra cohors, lacrymas;
At ſupra extinctum Sapientia, dia propheta,
Prædicat, " Ille hominum doctus adeſſe malis,
Ille, opera indagare Dei: nec ſera vetuſtas
Laudem, Haleſe, tuam nec titulos minuet.
Anglia te primis inſertum jactat alumnis,
Anglia, Newtono, terra ſuperba, ſuo."

The tomb of Iſaac Barrow, S.T.P. is next in order. He died at the age of 47, in the year 1677. Over it is a tablet to Dr. Wetenhall, of whom ſee farther on.

Dr. Triplett's memorial is to the right of the former: he died July 16, aged 70.

Above it is a tablet by *Nollekens*, conſiſting of a pedeſtal, buſt, books, and pyramid on a curtain: " Sacred to the memory of ſir John Pringle, baronet, who was at an early period of life profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Edinburgh. Afterwards phyſician to the army, to the Princeſs of Wales, to the Queen, to and King George the Third; Preſident to the Royal Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, &c. &c. His medical and philoſophical knowledge, his inviolable integrity, and truly Chriſtian virtues, rendered him an honour to his age and country. He was born in Scotland, in April 1707; and died in London, in January 1782."

The monument of ſir Richard Coxe, kt. is next in ſucceſſion, who died at the age of 69, in the year 1623.

Above it is a tablet of variegated marble filling the outline of an arch, with a pedeſtal and urn; inlaid with oak leaves, feſtoons, and flowers: " Sacred to the memory of ſir Robert Taylor, knt.; whoſe works intitle him to a diſtinguiſhed rank in the firſt claſs of Britiſh architects; he was eminently uſeful to the public as an active and impartial magiſtrate. He rendered himſelf deſervedly dear to his family and friends, by the uniform exerciſe of every ſocial and domeſtic virtue. He died on the 26th day of September, 1788, aged 70 years."

Iſaac Caſaubon died in 1614, aged 55.

Above is a tablet to John Erneſt Grabe, S.T.P. 1711, aged 46.

A pedeſtal ſupporting a clumſy buſt of William Camden, the celebrated Engliſh Hiſtorian, is the laſt monument on the baſement. He died in 1623, aged 74.

Over it is one lately erected, repreſenting Garrick in an antient habit, puſhing aſide a veil which hung before a medallion of Shakſpeare, on the top of a pyramid. Lower down are the Tragic and Comic Muſes. The figures are all graceful in their motion, but rather diſproportioned; the thought deſerves praiſe. It is by *Webber*:

"To the memory of David Garrick,
who died in the year 1779, at the age of 63."
"To paint fair Nature by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakſpeare roſe: then, to expand his fame
Wide o'er this breathing world, a Garrick came.
Though ſunk in death the forms the Poet drew,
The Actor's genius bade them breathe anew.
Though like the Bard himſelf in night they lay,
Immortal Garrick call'd them back to day:
And till Eternity with power ſublime
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary Time,
Shakſpeare and Garrick like twin ſtars ſhall ſhine,
And earth irradiate with a beam divine. S. T. PRATT.
This monument, the tribute of a friend, was erected in 1797."

Againſt the wainſcot of the choir is an exceeding fine figure of the eminent Dr. Buſby. He reclines on a cuſhion, in his ſacred robes, with a book in one hand, and a pen in the other. If this ſtatue had been *ſeated*, it would have had few equals; as it is, we wonder why he *lays down* to write. The pedeſtal and tablet behind him are good. The epitaph is extremely pleaſing: "Behold, the repreſentation of Buſby as he lived! To know him as he was, examine what excellences may be found in the various departments of literature, the law, and religion; and reflect that thoſe were the product of his powers, of diſcrimination and application of talents in the youth of his time. He died in 1695, aged 89."

Near the above is a miſerable copy to the memory of Dr. South. His figure reclines in a gown on a ſkull, with a book in the left hand, but is wretchedly inferior to Buſby's. South was a pupil of Buſby's, and deſired he might be buried near him. He was a prebendary of Weſtminſter and of Chriſt Church, rector of Iſlip, and a great benefactor to it, for he rebuilt the rectorial reſidence and endowed a free ſchool. The ſum of one thouſand pounds was left by him to

enlarge

enlarge the college of Chriſt Church. He died the 8th. of July, 1716, aged 82 years.

Theſe two monuments have occaſioned the demolition of a larger one, ſuppoſed to be that of Anne of Cleves. A fragment may be ſeen between them, on which is a pilaſter with a relief of a ſkull and bones.

Thus are the ſeats of the great vacated in ſucceſſion!

Inſcriptions legible on the pavement.

Barbara Simpſon, 1795, aged 55.
"Quando ullam invenient parem?
Multis illa quidem flebilis occidit."—

"Hic ſepultus eſt Petrus Birch, D.D. hujus eccleſiæ præbendarius, et ſubdecanus. Obiit 2° die Julii, 1710, ætatis ſuæ 63."

Philadelphia Percy, 1791. Dorothy Percy, 1794.

Major Henry Carr, 1690, aged 38.

Anthony Horneck, 1641.

Richard Lucas, D.D. prebendary of this church, 1715, aged 67.

Samuel Barton, S.T.P. prebendary of Weſtminſter, 1715, aged 68. Jane Wowen, 1758, daughter of the above; and John Wowen, eſq. 1760, aged 73.

Dame Mary Steele, wife of ſir Richard Steele, knt. daughter and ſole heireſs to Jonathan Scurlock, eſq. of the county of Carmarthen, died Dec. the 26th, 1718, aged 40 years; leaving iſſue one ſon and two daughters, Eugene, Elizabeth, and Mary.

William Craig, M.A. prebendary of this church, 1720. Mary Craig, his widow, 1745, aged 81.

Robert Cannon, S.T.P. 1722, aged 59.

James Macpherſon, eſq. M.P. born at Ruthven, county of Inverneſs, the 27th of October, 1736; died 17th of February, 1796.

Robert Adam, eſq. architect, born at Kirkaldie, 3d of July, 1728, died in London, 3d of March, 1792.

Sir William Chambers, knt. of the Polar ſtar, architect, ſurveyor general of his Majeſty's works, F.R.S. F.A.S. and R.A. died March 8, 1796, aged 74.

Lieutenant George James Riddell, ſecond ſon of ſir James Riddell, baronet, by his firſt wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Milles, of Billockby, in the county of Norfolk, eſq.; he died April the 22d, 1783, aged 24 years.

William

William Burnaby, eſq. 1706, aged 33.

THOMAS PARR's inſcription * is ſtill perfectly legible, on a ſquare of white marble. He was born in 1483, and was buried here Nov. 15th, 1635, aged 152 years.

"In memory of the right hon. Mary Eleanor Bowes, counteſs of Strathmore, only child of George Bowes, eſq. of Streatham Caſtle, and of Gibſide in the county of Durham, who died the 28th of April, 1800, aged 51 years."

"Eliz. Heylyn, 1747, aged 49, wife of Dr. John Heylyn, prebendary of this church: Eliz. Heylyn, their daughter, 1759, aged 37: Dr. John Heylyn, died Auguſt the 11th, 1759, aged 74. He was the firſt rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, which rectory he held for 35 years, and was prebendary of this church 16 years."

Dr. Henry Barker, prebendary of this church, 1740, aged 87.

"H. S. I. Depoſitum Reverendi admodum in Chriſto patris Edvardi Wetenhall, S.T.P. primo Corcugienſis an. 20, deinde Kilmorenſis et Ardaghenſis an. 14, in Regno Hiberniæ, Epiſcopi; obiit 12 Nov. A. D. 1713, ætatis ſuæ 78. Hic jacet Edwardus Wetenhall, M. D. Filius natu maximus Reverendi admodum in Chriſto patris Edwardi Wetenhall, S.T.P. juxta depoſiti, ob. 29 Aug. 1733, æt. 71.

"O rare ſir William Davenant!"

"Underneath this ſtone are interred the remains of John Henderſon, who died the 25th day of November, 1785, aged 38 years."

"Samuel Johnſon, LL.D. obiit 13 die Decembris, anno Domini 1784, ætatis ſuæ 75." Next to his early companion reſts David Garrick, without a mark to point out his grave. I am told it is arched with brick, to ſecure his remains from the pick-axe and ſpade. On the coffin lays a volume of Shakſpeare's plays, thrown on it at the interment by an enthuſiaſtic admirer and friend.

A maſſy iron box, intended for mites to relieve the diſtreſſed, is fixed on a pillar in the path (ſo much frequented when the abbey was uſed as a ſtreet, court, or thoroughfare,) leading from the South eaſt door to that of the cloiſters, with the inviting inſcription, "*Beatus qui intelligit ſuper egenum et pauperem*;" "Bleſſed is he that conſidereth the poor."

As we are now treading this once-beaten track, I cannot avoid expreſſing my unqualified approbation of the late order for ſhutting the Weſtern door, and the gates of the nave. The conſtant tread of paſſengers kept the church always unclean, and expoſed the monuments to the fate which has befallen many a headleſs

* In Auguſt, 1757, died at Kinver, near Bridgenorth, Robert Parr, aged 124, great grandſon of the above Thomas. The father of this Robert was 109; the grandfather 113; and great grandfather 152.

figure,

figure, and occaſioned the loſs of numbers of fingers and hands of excellent ſtatues. I muſt acknowledge it fills me with indignation, when I ſee young gentlemen of *family* and high blood ſkip from tomb to tomb in that part of the church which it would once have been even worſe than death to violate, and trample upon fallen greatneſs!—Shades of the Edwards, the Henrys, conquerors of kingdoms! would that ye were conſcious of the indignities ſhewn to your ſepulchres, the profanation of your holy places, where ye have tottered under weights, and trodden barefooted, to ſhew your humble piety and reverence for God!

The South Aile.

The door to the cloiſters is cloſe to the corner of the tranſept: this has an angular arch, richly carved. On each ſide are lancet-ſhaped arches; over them is a horizontal moulding, and higher three large quatrefoils within circles. Theſe are filled with white marble, on which is inſcribed, "*Deus portus meus et refugium.*"

"Near lies buried, Rear Admiral John Harriſon, ſon of captain Robert Harriſon, who educated him from his infancy in the navy, having himſelf ſerved in it forty years. He was captain of the Namur, the ſhip of admiral ſir George Pococke in ſeveral ſucceſsful engagements with the French fleet commanded by Monſieur de Achè, in one of which he was wounded. He conducted, under the ſame Britiſh admiral, the armament againſt the Havannah, and brought the fleet and treaſure ſafe to England. In conſequence of exceſſive fatigue, ſoon after his return, he loſt the uſe of one ſide by a paralytick ſtroke, and remained helpleſs twenty-eight years. He was firm in action, prudent in conduct, poliſhed in ſociety. Generous and humane in a profeſſion, and upon an element, where human virtue is of the moſt rigid kind, and human nature is moſt ſeverely tried, his modeſty was equal to his virtues. He died the 15th October, 1791, aged 69 years. *Deus monſtravit miracula ſua in profundis.*"

A tablet to the memory of Mrs. Anne Wemyſs, 1698; and under it one,

"To the memory of William Dalrymple, midſhipman, eldeſt ſon of ſir John Dalrymple, baronet, one of the barons of the Exchequer in Scotland, and of Elizabeth Hamilton Macgill, repreſentative of the viſcounts of Oxenford; who, though heir of ample eſtates, preferred to a life of indolence and pleaſure the toilſome and perilous profeſſion of a ſeaman, when his country was in danger. At the age of 18, he was killed off the Coaſt of Virginia in a deſperate engagement, in which captain Salter, in the Santa Margareta, took the Amazone, a French ſhip of ſuperior

perior force, almoſt in ſight of the enemy's fleet; receiving, in the public diſpatches of his ſkilful and generous commander, the honourable teſtimony, that, "he was a worthy and deſerving youth, who, had he lived, would have been an ornament to his profeſſion;" and leaving to his once happy parents, in whoſe fond eyes he appeared to promiſe whatever could be expected from genius, ſpirit, and the beſt gift of God, a kind and melting heart, the endearing remembrance of his virtues. Father of All! grant to the prayer of a father and mother, that their ſurviving children may imitate the qualities of ſuch a brother! And that there may never be wanting to the Britiſh youth the ſpirit to purſue that line of publick honour which he marked out for himſelf and for them! Obiit July 29, 1782."

On the left is a very neat tablet, with a flattering epitaph, to the counteſs of Annandale, who died Dec. 13, 1716, aged 49; Lord William Johnſtone, her ſon, 1721, aged 26. And, laſtly, her eldeſt ſon James, marquis of Annandale, who died at Naples, in the year 1730. By *Gibbs*.

The next arch contains the monument of ſir Cloudeſley Shovell. I agree with Mr. Addiſon in condemning this deſign, but we differ in applying our cenſures. He ſays, "he is repreſented on his tomb by the figure of a beau dreſs'd in a long perriwig, and repoſing himſelf upon velvet cuſhions, under a canopy of ſtate." What idea doth this ſentence convey? A figure, in a laced long-flapped coat, equally fine jacket, ſilk ſtockings, brought half way up his thighs, a laced cravat, and ſquare-toed ſhoes, with diminutive buckles. This was the dreſs of a beau in the time of Addiſon. On the contrary, abſurd as thoſe flowing wigs were, it is the only part of his attire that brings the date of his death within a thouſand years of its time. Sir Cloudeſley is in the full armour of a ROMAN GENERAL, with his mantle faſtened by a fibula on his right ſhoulder, and wrapped round his legs to keep them comfortable, though careleſſly omitting one foot which is bare, and (that the *coſtume* may be compleat) on it is a *ſandal*; *qu.* is the above the habit of a beau? The whole of the tomb is wretchedly executed; but I think the deſign would have been very good if the effigies had been omitted. The trophies and ſhip wreck cannot be diſapproved of. I would have ſhown him in his Admiral's uniform; meeting the element into which he ſunk with fortitude, and as much reſignation as the fear of death would permit the *ſtouteſt* of us to feel. It is barely neceſſary to ſay he was ſhip-wrecked on the rocks of Scilly, the 22d October, 1707, in the 57th year of his age.

On

On the left is a buſt within a medallion, with a caduceus, and pair of ſcales behind it, on a black pyramid: "Near this place are depoſited the remains of the honourable ſir John Burland, knight, LL.D. one of the barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer. As a man, valued and beloved; as a judge, honoured and revered. He died ſuddenly, on the 29th Feb. 1776, aged 51 years; having left one ſon by his lady, Lætitia, the only daughter of William Berkeley Portman, eſq. of Orchard Portman, and Pylle, in the County of Somerſet; and Ann his wife, only daughter of ſir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, in the county of Wilts, baronet, formerly Speaker of the Houſe of Commons."

On the right is a tablet and pyramid of beautiful marble, with a weeping female leaning over a ſmall ſarcophagus, on which is a ſhip-wreck: "Sacred to the memory of William Wragg, eſq. of South Carolina, who, when the American Colonies revolted from Great-Britain, inflexibly maintained his loyalty to the perſon and government of his Sovereign, and was therefore compelled to leave his diſtreſt family, and ample fortune. In his paſſage to England by the way of Amſterdam, he was unfortunately ſhip-wrecked, and drowned on the Coaſt of Holland, the 3d day of September, 1777. In him ſtrong natural parts, and the love of juſtice and humanity, improved by education, formed the valuable character of a good man; and left thoſe who have ſurvived him to deplore the loſs of a moſt tender huſband, affectionate parent, kind maſter, and warm friend. His ſurviving afflicted ſiſter in England cauſed this monument to be erected, 1779."

Between the adjoining pillars are the monuments of

George Stepney, eſq. who was envoy to ſeveral courts from 1692 to 1706; and died 1707, aged but 27 years.

Thomas Knipe, S.T.P. who was employed for 50 years in the inſtruction of youth in Weſtminſter School, 16 of which he was head maſter, and a prebendary of this church; he died in the year 1711, aged 73.

A tablet of great beauty, by *Banks*, repreſents Dr. Watts ſeated, writing, with an angel inſpiring. The latter has had the head broken off. There is beſides a buſt, and two boys weeping.

"Iſaac Watts, D.D. born July 17th, 1674, died Nov. 25th, 1748."

On the window above, a very handſome tomb by *Ryſbrack*, with weeping boys: "Near this place lies the body of John Methuen, eſq. who died abroad in the

ſervice of his country, A. D. 1706. And alſo that of his ſon, ſir Paul Methuen, knight of the Bath, who died April the 11th, 1757, in the 85th year of his age."

The tomb of admiral George Churchill, nephew to John duke of Marlborough, ſtands in the next Weſtern arch; he died in 1710, aged 58 years.

Near it is a tablet to captain William Julius, 1698, aged 33; and another to major Richard Creed, who was ſhot through the head, at the battle of Blenheim, 1704.

On the ſame wall, "Near this place lye the remains of William Strode, eſq. lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, and colonel of the 62d regment of foot. He departed this life January the 14th, 1776, in the 78th year of his age; who conſtantly attended his duty, both at home and abroad, during a courſe of upwards of 60 years ſervice. He was a ſtrenuous aſſerter of both civil and religious liberty, as eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution by King William the Third. Military reader! go thou and do likewiſe."

Sir Richard Bingham, knt. 1598, aged 70.

In the window is a fine figure of Martin Folkes, ſeated in a contemplative poſture, with a variety of philoſophical inſtruments and calculations about him, and boys making experiments. By *W. Tyler* and *R. Aſhton*. The tablet is inſcribed, "Memoriæ Sacrum Martini Folkes, de Hillington, in comitatu Norfolciæ, armigeri; qui philoſophiæ ſublimioris ſtudio, auſpice Newtono, ingenium, operam, vitam, feliciter dicavit; ſocietatis regiæ Londini diu ſocius, et anno 1741 præſes merito electus; ſorti tandem communi placidè ſuccubuit 28 Junii, anno 1754, ætatis 63. Hoc marmor Helena, ſoror unica Ricardi Betenſon, Equitis aurati, qui Lucretiam uxorem duxit Martini Folkes filiam natu minorem, teſtamento ſuo hic erigi curavit, anno 1788."

The arches under the windows have been all more or leſs injured in erecting the tombs; ſome are quite deſtroyed, and of the antient arms of the contributors to the ſtructure but five ſhields remain.

Againſt the wainſcot of the choir are,

The altar-tomb, and effigies in armour, of William Thynne, eſq. who died 1584.

Sir Thomas Richardſon, with a buſt in a circular niche, who died aged 66, anno 1634;

Thomas Thynne, eſq. who was aſſaſſinated in Pall-Mall, by count Coningſmark. His figure is half reclined, with a huge wig, and ſomething on him between a ſhirt and a mantle, but which the artiſt intended it for, is not eaſy to ſay. On the pedeſtal is a relief of his death, which happened on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682.

Elizabeth and Judith Freke.

Dame Grace Gethin, 1697, aged 21.

James Kendal, eſq. 1708, aged 61.

The iron gate, formerly always open, which croſſes the aile to the organ-loft, is now as conſtantly ſhut, except upon the application of three-pence to the palm of the very civil and reſpectful keepers, when its iron jaws expand, and immediately cloſe again upon the viſitor.

The Nave.

In the South aile a tomb, with Britannia and a Lion mourning, on a ſarcophagus, on which is a repreſentation of major André, in the tent of general Waſhington, with a flag of truce, to ſolicit his pardon. Of but indifferent execution; by *Robt. Adams* and *P. M. Van Gelder* *.

As a proof of the neceſſity for ſhutting the nave againſt paſſengers, this monument may fairly be cited. It is nearly broken to pieces; the head of ſeveral figures being broken off.

* By this latter artiſt has this year (1801) been erected, in the church-yard of Wormley, Herts, a neat monument of white marble,

" To the memory
of ALEXANDER HUME, Eſq.
Nephew of the late and
Couſin german to the preſent
Sir ABRAHAM HUME, Bart.
He was many years
commander of a ſhip
in the ſervice of the honorable
Eaſt India company,
and departed this life on
the 18th of Nov. 1800,
aged 71 years.
This monument was erected,
in purſuance of the direction
in his will,
by his executors;
who, among his numerous friends,
moſt ſincerely lament his loſs."

Over the inſcription is a bas relief of a ſhip under ſail; correſponding with it on the other ſide an anchor. The pedeſtal is ſupported by two dolphins erect.

The ſame artiſt deſigned and executed the beautiful tablet to Mrs. Frampton, in Morton church, Dorſetſhire, in 1762; engraved in Mr. Hutchins's Hiſtory.

"Sacred to the memory of major John André, who was raiſed by his merit at an early period of life to the rank of adjutant-general of the Britiſh forces in America; and, employed in an important but hazardous enterpriſe, fell a ſacrifice to his zeal for his king and country, on the 2d of October, A.D. 1780, aged 29, univerſally beloved and eſteemed by the army in which he ſerved, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign King George the Third has cauſed this monument to be erected."

Adjoining is a horrid clumſy tomb, to ſir Palmes Fairbone, governor of Tangier; where he was killed by a ſhot from the beſiegers, Oct. 24, 1680, aged 46.

The next is an excellent performance, by *Adams* and *Carter*, conſiſting of a pyramid of red and white marble, againſt which are two Caryatide Indians in the complete *coſtume* of their country; one holding a gun, the other a tomahawk. I am at a loſs for due praiſes to theſe correct and well-ſculptured ſtatues. They ſupport a heavy ſarcophagus, on which is a beautiful bas-relief of a field of battle; but, unfortunately for propriety, the general and his ſoldiers are all *Romans*.

"This monument was erected by a diſconſolate parent, the lady viſcounteſs Townſhend, to the memory of her fifth ſon, the honourable lieutenant-colonel Roger Townſhend, who was killed by a cannon-ball on the 25th of July, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitring the French lines at Ticonderoga, in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his ſociable and amiable manners, his enterpriſing bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction. Yet, ſtranger! weep not; for, though premature his death, his life was glorious, enrolling him with the names of thoſe immortal ſtateſmen and commanders, whoſe wiſdom and intrepidity, in the courſe of this comprehenſive and ſucceſsful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominions, and upheld the majeſty, of theſe kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age."

The window above holds a large handſome tablet (by *Cheere*) with a globe and mathematical inſtruments:—"Nomen ſibi fecit eundo."—"Sir John Chardin."—"Soli Deo Gloria."—"Reſurgam."

A buſt, pedeſtal, and curtain, to Sidney earl of Godolphin, lord high treaſurer of Great Britain, and prime miniſter, in the reign of queen Anne. He died the 15th of September, 1712, aged 67.

The double tablets of ſir Charles Harbord, knight, and Clement Cottrell, eſq. are next in ſucceſſion. They periſhed together May the 28th, 1672, during an engagement with the Dutch fleet, the former aged 32, and the latter 22.

A tablet

A tablet to Diana Temple, Dorothy Oſbourne, William Temple, and Martha Gifford, 1722, aged 84.

Over thoſe, in a window, is one to which Europe can barely ſhew a parallel. It has a very bad light, and is ſeen to great diſadvantage from its height. The artiſt was *Roubiliac*; and it is "To the memory of William Hargrave, eſq. lieutenant-general of his Majeſty's forces, colonel of the royal Engliſh fuſileers, and governor of Gibraltar, who, having been 57 years a commiſſioned officer, died the 21ſt of January, 1750, aged 79 years. His body is interred cloſe to that of his friend lieutenant-general Fleming, and near to this monument."

As I had occaſion to notice this monument in the Gentleman's Magazine *, I ſhall not heſitate to inſert the following: "The figure of the general is ſuppoſed to be juſt re-animated, and riſing in an extacy of joy from the tomb in which he had repoſed; behind him a pyramid is tumbling into ruins; at his head and below him, Time has juſt thrown Death backward, and is in the act of breaking his dart. The expreſſion in Hargrave's face is admirable; it is a mixture of wonder and joy; every limb ſeems to ſtrain forward, every muſcle is exerted, to break from the graſp of death. The truth with which the pyramid is executed deſerves every praiſe; a plain ſurface is converted by the chiſſel into a vaſt maſs of ſtone falling in every direction. The figure of Time is fine; and the old broken feathers of his wings, torn with age and long uſe, are well worth examination. The ſkeleton ſeems to hang in agony by his broken ſpear, which is ſnapped by Time on his knee. The ſkull and bones are wrapped lightly round with drapery, and a crown drops from the head." Roubiliac was certainly unrivalled in repreſenting a human ſkeleton in marble.

Further Weſt is the tomb of John Smith, eſq. who died the 6th of July 1718. It is a deſign by *Gibbs* the architect; but, in truth, very common; a weeping female on a ſarcophagus, with a medallion of the deceaſed in her right hand.

On one ſide is the tablet of Carola Morland, wife of ſir Samuel Morland, baronet, who died 1674, aged 23. This gentleman lived to place on the other ſide of Mr. Smith's, another memorial to a wife, who died 1679, aged 19.

In the window are two fine figures of Hercules and Minerva, very fooliſhly employed in tying a ſerpent and glaſs to his club. Above, a medallion on a py-

* Vol. LXV. p. 389.

ramid,

ramid, inſcribed, "Major-general James Fleming died March the 17th, 1750, aged 68." This is the work of *Roubiliac*.

The next ſpace is filled by a door leading to the cloiſters, and two arches of unequal width; one ſhield quite obliterated; the other, De Clifford's, almoſt equally injured.

In the left arch a tablet to the hon. colonel John Davis, preſident of his Majeſty's council of St. Chriſtopher's, who died December 13, 1725, aged 63 years.

On the right, "Roberti Cannon, S. T. P. decani Lincolnienſis, et hujus eccleſiæ prebendarii; qui obiit 28° die Martii, A. D. 1722, ætatis ſuæ 59."

Above it, in the window, is a third monument by *Roubiliac*; it is alſo the third in the ſcale of merit. Fame puſhes Time from a column, on which armour and flags are ſuſpended, and on its baſe a medallion. A pretty ſarcophagus below is encircled with laurel: "To the memory of George Wade, field-marſhal of his Majeſty's forces, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, colonel of his Majeſty's third regiment of dragoon guards, governor of Fort William, Fort Auguſtus, and Fort George, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council. He died the 14th of March, 1748, aged 75."

The adjoining arches are for ever demoliſhed. The ſide ones have been, ſhall I ſay reſtored? Alas! the maſon could not even copy.

The centre monument was "erected, with the utmoſt reſpect, to the memory of Mrs. Katharine Bovey, and juſtice to her character, by her executrix Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near 40 years in perfect friendſhip, never once interrupted till her much-lamented death. She died Jan. 21, $172\frac{6}{7}$, aged 57."

It is a pretty deſign by *Gibbs*.

In the window ſits the Genius of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, ſupported by a ſhield. If the artiſt had aimed at a repreſentation of melancholy intoxication, I ſhould have pronounced him an adept in ſculpture; on the contrary, he wiſhed to repreſent the ideal guardian of a flouriſhing colony. Beneath her is inſcribed: "The province of Maſſachuſett's Bay in New England, by an order of the great and general court, bearing date February the firſt, 1759, cauſed this monument to be erected to the memory of George Auguſtus lord viſcount Howe, brigadier-general of his Majeſty's forces in America, who was ſlain July the 6th, 1758, on the march to Ticonderoga, in the 34th year of his age, in teſtimony of the ſenſe they had of his ſervices and military virtues, and of the affection their officers

and

and ſoldiers bore to his command. He lived reſpected and beloved. The publick regretted his loſs; to his family it is irreparable."

Another tablet is inſcribed "M. S. Viri admodum reverendi Johannis Thomas, LL. D. epiſcopi Roffenſis, hujuſque eccleſiæ collegiatæ honoratiſſimique ordinis de Balneo decani. Pueritiâ in ſcholâ Carliolenſi bene actâ, uberiorem ſcientiæ fructum apud Oxonienſes collegit; unde, ingenio, moribus, literis humanis reconditiſque, ornamentum ac patronus prodiit; famâque exinde increbreſcente, et ſuâpte pervulgatâ, dignitates merendo ornabat, divitias largiundo augebat, eccleſiam conſilio gubernabat, auctoritate tuebatur, exemplo inſtituebat: in negotiis impiger, ſtudiis indefeſſus, omnia ad οἰκοδομην referebat; donec, vitæ muneribus rectè perfunctis, atroci morbo diu oppreſſus, invictâ tamen patientiâ, animam Deo reddidit xx° Sextilis, A. D. 1793, ætatis 81. Hoc inane munus, hoc deſiderii (exiguum licet) teſtimonium, præſtare contigit nepoti ſuo G. A. T. A. M." The tablet ſupports a good buſt; beſide which there is a lamb bearing the croſs, a chalice, ſacramental bread, mitre, croſier, and books. This monument is the work of *Bacon*.

Near the above is a very fine buſt by *Tyler*; on its pedeſtal are the chalice, paten, mitre, croſier, and books. "M. S. Viri admodum reverendi Zachariæ Pearce, S. T. P. epiſcopi Roffenſis, hujuſque eccleſiæ collegiatæ necnon honoratiſſimi ordinis de Balneo decani. Pueritiâ in ſcholâ Weſtmonaſterienſi benè actâ, uberiorem ſcientiæ fructum apud Cantabrigienſes collegit. Quantus indè et criticus prodiit et theologus, teſtantur ſcripta ipſius jamdudum edita, teſtabuntur et mox edenda. Seceſſus tandem ac otii impenſè cupidus, quò ſacris literis elucidandis vacaret, decanatum hunc abdicavit; epiſcopatum inſuper, modò licuiſſet, abdicaturus. Abſoluto, demum, quod præcipuè in votis erat, in Sacroſancta Evangilia, et Acta Apoſtolorum, limatiſſimo commentario, a laboribus requievit, 29 Junii, A. D. 1774, æt. 84."

The arches under the next window that remain are coloured black. They contain the monument of ſir Lumly Robinſon, bart. who died 1684, aged 36; and another, of porphyry, inlaid with white marble flowers and foliage, of great taſte and beauty. On it two ſingularly elegant children hold and read a label.

On the pedeſtal is an oval tablet adorned by inlaid ſcrolls; and this contains a bas relief of a North-weſt view of the Abbey, extremely well done, and two figures of Faith and Hope. The inſcription is, "Hic juxtâ ſepultus eſt Joſephus Wilcocks, S. T. P. Georgio I^mo a ſacris, ab eoque ad prebendam in hâc eccleſiâ,

et

et epiſcopatum Gloceſtrienſem evectus. A Georgio IIdo creatus epiſcopus Roffenſis, et hujus eccleſiæ et honoratiſſimi ordinis de Balneo decanus. Hujuſce regis ſub auſpiciis, et ſenatûs Britannici ſumptibus, occidentalem hujuſce ædis faciem (unà cum turribus et feneſtrâ, inchoatis olim, erexit, perfecitque formâ maximè eleganti, univerſum etiam tectum contignatione novâ veſtiendo; fabricæ ſenio confectæ decus addidit et tutamen; diſciplinæ interim cultuſque divini non immemor; collegium hoc moribus ornavit, emendavit legibus: ad laudabilem nempe Kalendariæ reſidentiæ normam præbendarios adduxit volentes, et impetratâ cum capitulo viſitatoriâ regis confirmatione fecit perpetuam. Vixit nimirum cum fratribus ſuis præbendariis in pace, in amore, in amicitiâ; concionator, dum per ætatem licuit frequens erat, et poſteà publicarum precum auditor non infrequens. In eligendis præceptoribus prudentia ejus et felicitas collegii ſcholam fecerunt celeberrimam. Annorum tandem ſatur, et viribus paulatim deficientibus, placidè quievit in Domino, anno Chriſti 1756, ætatis 83. Sub eodem marmore requieſcit (unà cum filiolâ ſeptem annos natâ), Johanna, filia Johannis Milner, conſulis Britannici apud Luſitanos, fœmina ſuaviſſimis moribus ornata. Obiit Mart. 27, A. D. 1725, ætatis verò ſuæ 28."

Between the two preceding is one to Thomas Sprat, inſcribed:

"H. S. E. Thomas Sprat, S. T. P. In agro Durotrigum patre clerico natus, collegii Wadhamenſis, Oxon. ſocius, varia egregiæ indolis ac doctrinæ ſpecimina poeta adhuc impubes edidit: ſed Muſis, utcunque amicis, cito valedicens, hanc Couleio ſuo gloriam relinquere, et ſolutæ orationis venuſtatem ſequi maluit. Hoc ſeſe in ſtudio exercens atque oblectans, inter eos qui tum linguam Anglicanam perpolire cœperant, fere primus emicuit: omneſque in ſermonem patrium Græcæ Romanæque eloquentiæ gratias transfudit: meritò itaque viris primoribus cum eſſet acceptiſſimus, ſtatim Georgio illuſtriſſimo Buckinghamiæ duci, deinde regi Carolo, ſubtili illi elegantiarum arbitro, commendatus eſt; et in eccleſiâ Weſtmonaſterii et Windſoriæ prebendam obtinuit: mox hac in Æde decanus; deinde epiſcopus Roffenſis conſtitutus: utramque provinciam ſummâ cum dignitate adminiſtravit: tum in ſcriptis ejus, tum in quotidiano ſermone, illa enituit urbanitas, quæ illum cum magnis fuiſſe verſatum haud obſcurè oſtendit. Suaviter itaque cum omnibus vixit: et tamen ea, quam ſibi arrogare minime videbatur, maxime ſemper valuit authoritate. In dubiis pariter ac ſecundis temporibus conſtanti in eccleſiam, et reges fide perſtitit; tantamque in ſe perditorum hominum invidiam conflavit, ut falſis ipſorum criminibus in capitis diſcrimen adduceretur: ſed hiſce anguſtiis

anguſtiis feliciter expedito, æquabili deinceps temperamento defluxit vita, nec ipſi nec amicis injucunda: donec, ſenectutis maturitate ſenſim collapſus, tranquillè, uti vixerat, obiret Maii 20^mo^, A. D. 1713. A. æt. 77."

Above it is the moſt extraordinary conception ever realized in marble. To comprehend it, the ſpectator muſt ſuppoſe himſelf in a diving bell at the bottom of the ſea. When he has ſhaken off the terrors of his ſituation, he will find on his right hand the Buckingham, of 66 guns, jammed in a bed of coral. Directly before him, he will perceive a figure pointing to a ſpot on a globe, either intended to ſhew where the deceaſed body was committed to the deep, or the latitude where an action, mentioned in the inſcription, was fought. A harp, branches of palm, and ſeveral books, have alſo made their way to the bottom uninjured. A diſtorted figure, reſting on an anchor, intended for Hope, has juſt finiſhed writing on a rock; behind her is a flag, and *one* gun, large enough to ſink twenty ſuch ſhips as the Buckingham. Cloſe to the ſhip is another ſtatue *almoſt as tall as the maſt*, *pointing* to the words inſcribed on a rock, "The ſea ſhall give up her dead, and every one ſhall be rewarded according to his works." In conſequence the commander, unmindful of his *crew*, or otherwiſe *empty ſhip*, aſcends alone from the ſurface of ſuch a regular ſcalloped ſet of waves as he never witneſſed living, I will venture to decide. Lumps of marble intended for clouds hang above, and the laſt trumps from Angels ſound amongſt them. Stupid and diſproportioned as this monument is, two of the figures and the admiral have great animation, expreſſion, and grace. One would imagine *Read*, the ſculptor, had the drawing forced on him.

"Sacred to the memory of Richard Tyrrell, eſq. who was deſcended from an antient family in Ireland, and died rear-admiral of the White, on the 26th day of June, 1766, in the 50th year of his age. Devoted from his youth to the naval ſervice of his country, and being formed under the diſcipline, and animated by the example, of his renowned uncle ſir Peter Warren, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an able and experienced officer in many gallant actions; particularly on the 3d of November, 1758, when commanding the Buckingham, of 66 guns, and four hundred and ſeventy-two men, he attacked and defeated three French ſhips of war, one of which was the Floriſſant, of 74 guns, and 700 men; but the Buckingham being too much diſabled to take poſſeſſion of her, after ſhe had ſtruck, the enemy under cover of the night eſcaped. In this action he received ſeveral wounds, and loſt three fingers of his right hand. Dying on his return to England from the Leeward Iſlands, where he had for three

years commanded a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips, his body, according to his own deſire, was committed to the ſea, with the proper honours and ceremonies."

The next arch is filled with a circular pedeſtal and buſt, by *Ryſbrack*. "Johannes Johannis P. —— Johannes Freind, M. D. archiater ſereniſſimæ Reginæ Carolinæ; cujus perſpicaci judicio cum ſe approbaſſet, quantâ prius apud omnes Medicinæ famâ, tantâ apud Regiam familiam gratiâ floruit. Ingenio erat benevolo et admodum liberali, ſocietatis et convictuum amans, amicitiarum (etiam ſuo alicubi cum periculo) tenaciſſimus. Nemo beneficia aut in alios alacriùs contulit, aut in ſe collata libentiùs meminit. Juvenis adhuc ſcriptis cœpit inclareſcere, et aſſiduo tum Latini tum Patrii ſermonis uſu orationem perpolivit. Quam verò in umbraculis excoluerat facundiam, eam in ſolem atque aciem ſenator protulit. Humanioribus literis domi peregrêque operam dedit; omnes autem, ut decuit, nervos intendit ſuâ in arte ut eſſet verſatiſſimus. Quo ſucceſſu, orbis Britannici cives et proceres; quam multiplici ſcientiâ, viri omnium gentium eruditi; quàm indefeſſo ſtudio atque induſtriâ, id quidem, non ſine lacrymis, amici loquentur. Miri quiddam fuit, quod in tam continuâ occupatione, inter tot circuitiones, ſcribendo etiam vacare poſſet; quod tanto oneri diutius ſuſtinendo impar eſſet, nihil miri. Obiit ſiquidem, vigente adhuc ætate, annum agens quinquageſimum ſecundum, ær. Chriſti 1728, Jul. 26. Collegii Weſtmonaſterienſis et Ædis Chriſti Oxonienſis Alumnus; Collegii Medicorum Londinenſis e Societatis Regiæ ſocius."

Another is an indifferent medallion over a ſarcophagus inſcribed, "Mr. William Congreve, died January y^e^ 19, 1728, aged 56, and was buried near this place; To whoſe moſt valuable memory this monument is ſet up, by Henrietta, dutcheſs of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly ſhe remembers the happineſs and honour ſhe enjoyed in the ſincere friendſhip of ſo worthy and honeſt a man; whoſe virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and eſteem of the preſent age, and whoſe writings will be the admiration of the future."

A tablet to Henry Wharton, A.M. 1694, aged 31.

At the Weſt end of the aile is a ſtatue in an antique habit, leaning on an urn, (whoſe noſe is broken off) erected to James Craggs, "Regi Magnæ Britanniæ a ſecretis et conſiliis ſanctioribus; principis parit^r^ ac populi amor et deliciæ vixit, titulis et invidia major, annos heu paucos, 35; ob. Feb. 16, 1720.

"Stateſman, yet friend to truth! of ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear,

Who

Who broke no promiſe, ſerv'd no private end,
Who gain'd no title, and who loſt no friend.
Ennobled by himſelf, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd, by the Muſe he lov'd. A. POPE."

On the pavement of the South aile;

Michael Evans, A.M. hujus eccleſiæ prebendarius et ſubdecanus 1732, aged 83.
Colonel John Davis, ... Ann lady Morland, 167⅞.
Mary Robinſon, 16 . . . . Several other ſlabs are quite obliterated.

It would be uſeleſs to particularize the demolition of every arch and carving under the windows*. The remaining antient eſcutcheons I have engraved, and the moſt curious key ſtones. All the windows are partly filled by ſtone work, excluſive of the monuments in them. The great pillars for the towers are formed by 16 ſmall ones, and the arches acroſs the roof of the nave from them are extremely ſtrong and maſſy. Under the laſt window of the South aile is a door, over it a gallery of oak, pannelled, with ſmall arches, and a range of quatrefoils; behind it a ſtrong flat arch, in which is a door.

At the Weſt ends, under the towers of both ailes, are lancet-ſhaped windows; in the point of each arch are blank trefoils. The lower part of that to the North is filled by a poorly-executed figure of a bearded old man, in a crimſon veſt, and blue and yellow mantle. The colours both of the drapery and ill-ſhaped canopy are wonderfully clear and brilliant. Under him is a portcullis and a double triangle. This is generally ſaid to repreſent Edward the Confeſſor.

In the South window is a King completely armed, of the houſe of Lancaſter, by the red roſe. Under him, are the arms of Edward the Confeſſor; this is not by the ſame artiſt who ſtained the other, if we may decide from the colours. Beſides, the latter is a more finiſhed performance though rude. This window was probably made about the time when that part of the nave was completed, which has key ſtones of the Lancaſtrian roſe, that is, between the years 1399 and 1461. If Iſlip had put them up we ſhould have had the red and white roſes; after all, the King may be intended for Henry the IVth, Vth, or VIth. I ſhould incline to call him Henry the Vth.

* I am ſorry to add that the nave is to be filled between the pillars with iſolated monuments. From the hour that the firſt is introduced I date the deſtruction of all the beautiful ſymmetry I have ſo often admired. Beſides, there will be ſuch a confuſion of lights, that not one figure will have its due effect in either of the ailes.—But, if Great Britain and Ireland go on to produce more Worthies than either St. Paul's or this Abbey-church can contain, what is to be done!!!

The Middle Aile.

Its Weſt end is filled by the great door, and ſtill greater window, with the exception of a double row of pointed pannels, fourteen in number, between them. A vaſt arch includes both, from the pavement to the roof, adorned with pointed pannels. The window conſiſts of twenty-one compartments under the arch, over them a row of quatrefoils; two of the mullions form arches with the ſides, and in the middle are three compartments, containing Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob; fourteen of the lower have as many prophets, &c. and beneath, the King's arms, thoſe of Weſtminſter School, &c. &c.

The date is 1735. At the bottom is inſcribed, "Favente Georgio Secundo, reiteratâ Senatûs munificentiâ feliciter inſtaurata, A. D. 1735."

The above figures are generally well imagined, and the colours of the drapery very clear. I lament that the ſame expence had not been beſtowed on ſome grand and ſtriking paſſage in the Scriptures: there is ſomething ſcattered and divided in it now, and the eye is at a loſs where to fix.

On the right ſide of the door is a pedeſtal and ſarcophagus, with boys of bronze hanging a medallion on a pyramid, by *Cheere*; the inſcription as follows:

"Johannes Conduitt, rei monet. præf."—"Exadverſus hunc locum, juxta magni Newtoni cineres, affinitatis illi vinculo conjunctus, ſuas deponi voluit reliquias Johannes Conduitt, arm. Vir, propter oris ſuavitatem, pectoris candorem, ingenii comitatem, quæque inter alias virtutes præcipuè eminebat φιλανθρωπων, amicorum ut nuper deliciæ, ita graviſſimus jam luctus et deſiderium. Uxorem duxit Catharinam Barton, fœminam lectiſſimam, ex quâ unicam ſuſcepit filiam, conjugis cognominem. Monumentum hoc, quod marito dilectiſſimo mœſtiſſima deſtinaverat vidua, amborum parentum, optimè de ſe meritorum memoriæ, ſacrari juſſit ſuperſtes filia, honorabilis Johannis Wallop, honoratiſſimi Johannis Vicecomitis de Lymington filii natu maximi uxor. Obierunt, ille 23 Maii, 1737, annus natus 49. Illa 20 Januarii, 1730, annum agens 59."

On the left ſide of the door is a very good reclining figure, with a boy weeping by an urn; but abſurd from the Roman *coſtume*, with the uſual accompaniments of a ſarcophagus and pyramid on the pedeſtal, thus inſcribed:

"Sir Thomas Hardy, to whoſe memory this monument is erected, was bred in the royal navy from his youth, and was made a captain in 1693.

In the expedition to Cadiz, under ſir George Rooke, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coaſt of Spain to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spaniſh galleons being arrived

arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of 17 French men of war. By his great diligence and judgement he joined the Engliſh fleet, and gave the Admiral that intelligence, which engaged him to make the beſt of his way to Vigo, where all the aforementioned galleons and men of war were either taken or deſtroyed.

After the ſucceſs of the action, the admiral ſent him with an account of it to the Queen; who ordered him a conſiderable preſent, and knighted him.

Some years after he was made a rear-admiral, and received ſeveral other marks of favour and eſteem from her Majeſty, and from her royal conſort Prince George of Denmark, lord high admiral of England. He died Aug. 16, 1732, æt. 66."

The ſkreen which formed the incloſure under the South tower has been removed for a magnificent monument, whoſe baſe and pyramid are of rich Sicilian jaſper, 36 feet high, deſigned and executed by *Taylor*, and erected by order of King George II. on the unanimous vote of the Houſe of Commons. On it is a double-arched rock of white marble, with laurel and plants growing in the interſtices, cannon, anchors, and flags at the ſides. In the rock are two cavities. In the one a Latin epitaph is inſcribed. In the other, is a view of the ſea fight off Toulon, in bas relief; repreſenting a fleet engaged, remarkably well done, both in the fore-ſhortening of the veſſels, and the correctneſs of their rigging. On the fore-ground the Marlborough is ſeen fiercely engaged with admiral Navarre's ſhip, the Real of 114 guns, and her two ſeconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock ſtand two figures. The one repreſents Britannia under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expreſſive of Fame; who, having preſented to Britannia a medallion of the hero, ſupports it whilſt exhibited to public view. The medallion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty ſpreading palm-tree (whereon is fixed the hero's ſhield of arms), together with a laurel-tree; both of which iſſue from the naturally barren rock, as alluding to ſome heroic and uncommon event *." The marble is ſo ſtrangely corroded, that little more of the inſcription can be read than the name of James Cornwall, who, commanding the Marlborough, a 90 gun ſhip, loſt his life in an engagement with the Spaniſh admiral's ſhip off Toulon, Feb. 11, 1744, in the memorable fight under Mathews and Leſtock.

Under the North tower is the belfry, the antient door of which remains. The reſt of the ſkreen is hidden by a circular pedeſtal, and behind it an Ionic tablet and pediment, Minerva is repreſented in the act of removing a curtain from a

* Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XXV. pp. 86, 90.

medallion,

medallion, with books, ſquare, and compaſs, at her feet; a boy holds the plan of a fortification. "In hoc templo, juxta paternos cineres, ſuos requieſcere voluit Gul. Horneck, armiger, in re tormentariâ machinatorum director primus: vir, quoad vixit, verè militaris, quippe qui, ubi primum adolevit, ſub imperatore fortiſſimo ac peritiſſimo, duce Marlburienſi, ætatem in caſtris agebat: diuque inter belli opera verſatus, cum rerum bellicarum omnium haud imperitus, tum munitoriæ bombardicæque artium, quibus præcipuè intentus ſtudebat, poſt nullos evaſit ſciens. Quo factum eſt ut ad maxima ejuſmodi munera obeunda cum primis ſemper eligeretur. Inter alia gnaviter feliciterque geſta, Calpen et Balearum minorem utrumque Magnæ Britanniæ utiliſſimam provinciam munimentis ſatis cum arte factis firmavit. Poſt, ubi multum patriæ profuerat, plus prodeſſe ſemper ardens, domum, reverſus rem machinalem ingenio, ſcientiâ, longeque temporis uſu multum quidem, ſed, heu! parem diu promovit: morbus enim ſubitus vehementer ingraveſcens, non ſine gravi propinquorum luctu, vitæ tam utilis curſum abrupit, 9 kal. Maii, anno Chriſti 1746, ætatis 62."

The architecture of the ſides over the pillars is exactly the ſame with thoſe of the North tranſept before deſcribed. Many of the key ſtones are adorned with rich foliage, ⅈ ϸ ℟, croſs keys, a Catharine wheel, and ſome with the devices which may be ſeen in the plate. Several of the pillars of the choir, to the third in the nave, are filleted with braſs; the remainder with ſtone.

The gate of the choir is a flat arch, with an obtuſe foliaged one over it, and pinnacles on the ſide pillars. The ſpaces on the right and left are filled by the monuments of Newton and Earl Stanhope. The former is on the left, and repreſents him leaning and repoſing at full length, with four books under his arm, in an antique robe, upon a ſarcophagus. Near him are two winged boys, with a label, who appear to be ſpeaking. Half buried in a dark pyramid behind hangs a celeſtial globe, on which is a golden line with "Dec. 24, 1680." On the globe is an exceedingly *ſleepy* figure of Aſtronomy leaning on a book; and the tablet of the ſarcophagus contains a bas relief of infants making philoſophical experiments. It is the joint production of *Kent* and *Ryſbrack*, and, in my opinion, does but little credit to their talents. On the pedeſtal is inſcribed,

"H. S. E. Iſaacus Newton, eques auratus, qui animi vi prope divinâ, planetarum motus, figuras, cometarum ſemitas, Oceanique æſtus, ſuâ Matheſi facem præferente, primus demonſtravit; radicorum lucis diſſimilitudines, colorumque inde naſcentium proprietates, quas nemo anteà vel ſuſpicatus erat, perveſtigavit. Naturæ, Antiquitatis,

Antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ, ſedulus, ſagax, fidus interpres, Dei O. M. Majeſtatem Philoſophiâ aſſeruit, Evangelii ſimplicitatem moribus expreſſit. Sibi gratulentur mortales, tale tantumque extitiſſe HUMANI GENERIS DECUS. Nat. 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20 Mar. 1726."

Directly before the tomb, on a blue ſtone, is,

"Hic depoſitum eſt quod mortale fuit Iſaici Newtoni."

On the right ſide of the gate is a large monument, on the ſarcophagus of which reclines a *Roman general* under a moſt diminutive canopy, hardly high enough indeed to admit the winged boy who ſtands near it bearing a ſhield. The goddeſs Minerva has alighted upon the little cupola of it, and there maintains an uneaſy ſeat, aſſigned her by *Kent* and *Ryſbrack*. The pedeſtal is very handſome. On it are four medallions, the firſt inſcribed, "Pugna equeſtris, Hiſpanis ad Almenarem vict. Julii 16, 1710." The battle is well grouped. On the ſecond is queen Anne. The third repreſents a figure on a ſhell upon the ſea, a palm-branch in her right hand, and the Britiſh flag in her left: "Sardinia et Balearis minor captæ 1708." The fourth has the queen ſeated under a canopy, an angel laying flags at her feet; the earl of Stanhope points to them: "Hiſpanis profligatis, ad Cæſariam Auguſtam, Aug. 9, 1710." "M. S. Viri prænobilis Jacobi comitis Stanhope. Quem, pro multifaria ingenii præſtantia, ſplendida honorem varietas gradatim illuſtravit. Caſtris ab ineunte adoleſcentiâ innutritus, perpetuâ titulorum ſerie, ad militaris faſtigii gloriam, ſine invidiâ, viam ſibi munivit. Quid exercitûs imperator geſſit, teſtis eſt Hiſpania, et affixa veraci præconio loquuntur numiſmata. Nec in civilibus rebus dirigendis minorem adeptus eſt celebritatem; cum nullum fere eſſet officium illuſtrius, in quo ipſum non exercuit fortuna patriæ, in quo ipſe non emicuit adjutor patriæ fidus et ſagax. Regi à ſecretis fœdorum graviſſimorum auctor fuit perfectorque. In ærarii adminiſtratione caſtè verſatus, delicatam publicarum pecuniarum fidem, temperato ſolerter fœnore, conſervavit integram. In utrâque ſenatûs curiâ, vividâ dicendi facultate præpollens, arrectos auditorem animos inflammavit, ipſe interea, in medio ardentis eloquii æſtu, immotâ judicii tranquillitate ſibi conſtans. Has belli paciſque artes ſuaviſſimæ indolis humanitate condientem, politioriſque doctrinæ deliciis intervalla negotiorum elegantiſſimè diſtinguentem, patriæ diutius prodeſſe, niſi per ſuperſtitem optimæ ſpei progeniem, vetuit mors præmatura, quinto die Feb. A. D. 1720, ætatis ſuæ 47."

On

On the baſe: "Hocce monumentum, amoris conjugalis extremum pignus, virique publicâ funeris pompâ condecorati, perennem effigiem adornari moriens curavit uxor domina Lucia, tanto marito et amore et virtutibus conjunctiſſima."

On a ſmall pedeſtal of the baſement is, "Hic quoque memorandus eſt Georgius Stanhope, Jacobi comitis Stanhope filius ſecundus, qui tribunatu vicario (quem annos tenuerat circiter quinque) abdicato anno 1747-8, privatus obiit Mar. 24, 1754, annum agens 37. Patriâ forſan deſiderandus, amicis certè deſideratiſſimus, anno 1743. Coram rege ſtrenuus apud Dettingen, anno 1745-6. Cladis depulſor apud Falkirk, anno 1746. Victoriæ particeps apud Culloden, anno 1747. Honeſtè vulneratus apud Lafeldt. Mœrens faciendum curavit frater P. C. S."

On another pedeſtal: "To the memory of Philip (ſecond) earl Stanhope. Conſpicuous for univerſal benevolence, unſhaken public integrity, and private worth. Deep were his reſearches in philoſophy, and extenſive his ideas for his country's good. He was ever a determined ſupporter of the trial by jury, of the freedom of elections, of a numerous and well regulated militia, and of the liberty of the preſs. On the 7th day of March, 1786 (and in the 72d year of his age), he terminated an honourable life, ſpent in the exerciſe of virtue, in the improvement of ſcience, and the purſuit of truth. In reſpectful remembrance of him the above lines are inſcribed by his affectionate ſon Charles earl Stanhope."

The Pavement.

George Churchill . . . . . .

Robert lord Conſtable, viſcount Dunbar, 1714, aged 61; his ſecond wife Dorothy Brudenell, counteſs of Weſtmorland, Jan. 26, 1739, aged 91.

Sir Thomas Hardy, knight, 1732; Dame Conſtance Hardy, his wife, ...

General Wade.

Mary Grainger, 1734.

John Grainger, eſq. 1735, aged 75.

Joannes Woodward, M. D. 1728.

William Hargrave, eſq.

"Underneath this ſtone, near the remains of his uncle major-general Fleming, and his beſt of friends lieutenant-general Hargrave (to whoſe memories he had erected the two monuments in the aile adjoining), lies the body of ſir John Fleming,

ming, of Brompton-park, in the county of Middleſex, baronet, who died November the 5th, 1763, aged 61 years. And underneath the ſame ſtone lies the body of his ſon Hargrave William Fleming (by his wife Jane Fleming, only daughter of William Colman, eſq.) who died Oct. the 7th, 1763, aged 7 years; alſo his daughter Catharine Elizabeth Fleming, obiit 7th July, 1767, aged 10 years, &c."

Miſs Margaret Fleming, daughter of ſir John Fleming, 1769, aged 7 years.

" Captain Charles Abbott, of the royal regiment of Artillery, died the 8th of Auguſt, 1793, aged 59 years."

Lieutenant-general John Wynyard, eſq. died Feb. 20, 1752, aged 69.

The hon. John Burke, 1719, aged 3..

The right hon. William Lord Blakeney died Sept. 20, 1761, aged 91.

" Here lye depoſited the remains of Agnes, the dear wife and fellow travellour, and conſtant companion, of major Alexander Hardine above 27 years. Obiit 8 Auguſti, 1720, æt. 42."

" The hon. James Cholmondeley, general of his Majeſty's forces, colonel of the Inniſkilling regiment of dragoons, and governor of Cheſter caſtle, obiit 13 Oct. 1775, ætatis 68."

Here lie the mortal remains of James Johnſton, an old ſoldier and faithful ſubject, who began his military career as a cornet on the 1ſt day of October, 1736, and finiſhed it as a general of his Majeſty's forces, governor of the town of Quebec in the province of Canada, and colonel of the 6th or Enniſkilling regiment of dragoons, on the 13th of December, 1797, which day he departed this life at his houſe at Hampton, in the county of Middleſex, in the 77th year of his age."

Catharine Hyde, 1706.

" Here lies the body of Thomas Tompion, who died Nov. 20, 1713, aged 75. Alſo George Graham, watchmaker, and F. R. S. whoſe curious inventions do honour to y^e^ Britiſh geniùs, whoſe accurate performances are y^e^ ſtandard of mechanic ſkill. He dyed y^e^ 16th of November, 1715, in the 78th year of his age."

Ann, counteſs dowager of Clanrickard.

Colonel Tomkyns Wardour died Feb. 13, 1752, aged 64.

Elizabeth Wardour, widow of the above, June 23, 1767, aged 79.

Mrs. Anna Sophia Wardour, Feb. 17, 1736, aged 71.

William Wardour, eſq. July 17, 1746, aged 60.

The North Aile.

Againſt the Eaſt end of the belfry ſtands the tomb of ſir Godfrey Kneller. It conſiſts of a good buſt under a canopy, with boys, and a medallion, inſcribed: "M. S. Godefredi Kneller, equitis Rom. Imp. et Angliæ baronetti, pictoris regibus Carolo II. Jacobo II. Gulielmo III. Annæ reginæ, Georgio I. Qui obiit 26 Oct. an. 1723, ætat. 77.

Kneller, by Heaven, and not a maſter, taught,
Whoſe art was nature, and whoſe pictures thought,
When now two ages he had ſnatch'd from fate
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
Reſts crown'd with princes honours, poets lays,
Due to his merit and brave thirſt of praiſe.
Living, great Nature fear'd he might outvie
Her works; and, dying, fears herſelf may die. A. Pope."

On the North wall a large dark tablet, with a white frame or border, on a baſe, to Penelope, wife of Randolph Egerton, eſq. &c. died 1670.

The next is a monument by *Tyler*, "Erected by the Eaſt India Company to the memory of major-general Stringer Lawrence, in teſtimony of their gratitude for his eminent ſervices in the command of their forces on the coaſt of Coromandel from the year 1746 to the year 1766." The above is on a pedeſtal of rich marble; on it are the flags of France and India. Britannia ſeated on a bale covered with matting, remarkably well done, *points* to a buſt on another pedeſtal, behind which are colours. On it "Born March 6, 1697, died January 10, 1775." A very pleaſing ſtatue of Fame on the other ſide holds a ſhield inſcribed: "For diſcipline eſtabliſhed, fortreſſes protected, ſettlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic." There is beſides a bas relief of the fortreſs of Trichinopoly.

A tablet in the window to James Egerton, 1687, aged 10.

Adjoining is a moſt miſerable ſtatue on a ſarcophagus of beautiful marble, and "Here lyes the right hon. Ann counteſs dowager of Clanrickard, eldeſt daughter of John Smith, eſq. who is interred near this place. She married, firſt, Hugh Parker, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir Henry Parker, of Honnington, in the county of Warwick, baronet, by whom ſhe had the preſent ſir Henry John Parker, bart. three other ſons, and three daughters. By her ſecond huſband, Michael earl of Clanrickard

Clanrickard of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the antient and noble family of the Burkes, ſhe had Smith, now earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, lady Ann and lady Mary. She dyed January 1, 1732, in the 49th year of her age."

A tablet to Martha Price, 1678.

The next is a handſome female ſtatue, repreſenting Philoſophy, ſitting, and looking upward. In her left hand ſhe holds a ſhield, whereon is the Doctor's head in bas relief, ſupported on her knee; and her right arm reſts upon two books lying on a pillar, with a ſceptre in that hand, pointing downward to a pedeſtal ornamented with various plants and foſſils, in the front of which is this inſcription: "M. S. Johannis Woodward, medici celeberrimi, philoſophi nobiliſſimi, cujus ingenium et doctrinam ſcripta per terrarum ferè orbem pervulgata, liberalitatem verò et patriæ caritatem Academia Cantabrigienſis, munificentiâ ejus aucta, opibus ornata, in perpetuum declarabit. Natus kal. Maii, A. D. 1665; obiit 7 kal. Maii, 1728. Richardus King, tribunus militum, fabrûmque præfectus, amico optimè de ſe merito D. S. P."

An highly ornamented ſarcophagus by *Hayward*, inſcribed, "To the memory of William Levinz, eſq. grandſon of ſir Creſſwell Levinz, knt. who was attorney-general in the reign of king Charles the IId, and afterwards one of the juſtices of the Common Pleas; from which ſtation he was diſplaced in the reign of king James the IId, for oppoſing the diſpenſing power, and was one of the counſel for the ſeven biſhops. William Levinz, eſq. the ſon of ſir Creſswell, repreſented the county of Nottingham in parliament, as did his ſon William Levinz, eſq. till the year 1747, when he was appointed a commiſſioner of his majeſty's cuſtoms, and in the year 1763 receiver-general of the ſaid revenue, in which office he died, upon the 17th of Auguſt 1765, aged 52 years."

A ſmall tablet to John Twyſden, a midſhipman on board ſir Cloudeſley Shovell's ſhip, when ſhe was ſhipwrecked anno 1707, aged 24.

Another to Joſiah Twyſden, who was killed by a cannon ball at the ſiege of Agremont, near Liſle, in the year 1708, aged 23 years.

A third to Heneage Twyſden, who was killed in an action under the duke of Argyll, at Blaregnies in Hainault, 1709, æt. 29. He was the duke's aid de camp.

Theſe three gallant and unfortunate youths were ſons of ſir William and lady Frances Twyſden; a rare inſtance of caſualties in one family in ſo ſhort a period!

An oval tablet on a curtain, with military trophies, contains an inſcription to colonel James Bringfield, aid de camp to the duke of Marlborough, &c. He

loſt his life when remounting the general, by a cannon ball ſtriking his head, at the battle of Ramilies, May 12, 1706, aged 50, and was buried at Bavechem. Clemence his widow erected the tablet the ſame year.

An aſſemblage of fire arms, axes, ſwords, and banners, in marble, with a ſhield on them, was erected to brigadier-general Robert Killigrew, killed at the battle of Almanza in Spain April 14, 1707, aged 47, and of his military life the 24th year.

Mrs. Mary Beaufoy, who died July 12, 1705, is repreſented kneeling on another tomb, with cherubs about to crown her, and others weeping. She was the daughter and heireſs of ſir Henry Beaufoy, and the hon. Charlotte Lane, who, when the monument was erected, was a widow. She informs us, "that young and old, without diſtinction, leave this world."

In a window is the ſimple, affecting, and exquiſite monument, by *Bacon*, "to the memory of Miſs Ann Whytell, who died the 17th of Auguſt 1788." Two ſtatues, full of beauty, and highly expreſſive of *Innocence* and *Peace*, lean gently againſt a pedeſtal, on which is an urn.

Another ſtands in the ſame window, by *Banks*. A ſtatue, tall and well executed, of a female reſting her right hand on a lion, and holding a medallion in her left, which is ſupported by a circular pedeſtal, is the only figure in the deſign.

Another pedeſtal ſuſtains a pyramid, on which are the arms of Loten Hœuff, Seltns, Deutz Aerſon, van Juchen, Starick van Linſchoten, and others.

The inſcription is, "Memoriæ ſacrum illuſtriſſimi optimique viri Joannis Gideonis Loten, ſupremi ſenatus Indiæ orientalis Batavæ quondam conſiliarii ordinarii, necnon in inſulis Celebe et Celona ſummo magiſtratu ornati, Societatis Regiæ Londinenſis et Antiquariorum Sodalis; quem publicas res procurantem patria ſua civem experta eſt integerrimum: quem privatum, ſummo cultu et obſervantia proſecuti ſunt omnes quibuſcum vixit, quibuſque cordi erant; incorrupta fides, egregia animi equitas, et moderatio amabilis, morum ſuavitas, et exquiſita non unius generis eruditio ille, anno 1732, in Indiam profectus. 24 Aug. 1733, uxorem duxit Annam Henriettam a Beaumont, mortuam 10 Aug. 1755. Et in Europam anno 1758 reverſus, ſecundo matrimonio, 4 Julii, 1765, in Anglia duxit Letitiam Cotes, de Cotes, in agro Staffordienſi. Obiit Trajecti ad Rhenum 25 Feb. 1789, ætatis ..... *(too high and too ſmall to read)*. Lord, who ſhall dwell in thy tabernacle? or who ſhall reſt upon thy holy hill? Even he that leadeth an incorrupt life, and doeth the thing which is right, and ſpeaketh the truth from his heart. He that ſitteth not by himſelf, but is lowly in his own eyes, and maketh much

much of them that fear the Lord; he that ſweareth unto his neighbour, and diſappointeth him not, though it were to his own hindrance; he that hath not given his money upon uſury, nor taken reward againſt the innocent; ſuch was John Gideon Loten."

The figure of Jane Stoteville, in a ruff, kneels on a cuſhion upon a pedeſtal. Before her is a vine with cluſters of grapes, and behind a ſkeleton. She died 1631, aged 78.

Another to Gilbert Thornburgh, who died 1677, aged 56.

A tablet to Edward Herbert, 1715, aged 23.

And one to Edward Manſell, 1681, aged 15.

A monument, of three ſpiral Corinthian pillars on a pedeſtal feſtooned, with an urn on the centre pillar, and two oval tablets in the intercolumniations. That to the left is inſcribed to Thomas Manſell, who died 1684, aged 38 years; and the other to William Morgan, 1683, aged 19.

Further Eaſt is a neat pedeſtal, with a curtain for the inſcription, to Robert and Richard, ſons of lord viſcount Cholmondeley. The firſt died in 1678, aged 14; and Richard 1680.

Adjoining, a pedeſtal and buſt, among books and medical emblems, by *Scheemakers*; with the following inſcription, written by Dr. Ward.

"M. S. V. A. Richardi Mead archiatri, antiquâ apud Buckingenſes familiâ nati; qui famam haud vulgarem medicinam faciendo in primâ juventute adeptus, tantâ nominis celebritate poſtea inclaruit, ut medicorum hujus ſæculi princeps haberetur. In ægris curandis lenis erat ac miſericors, et ad pauperes gratuito juvandos ſemper paratus. Inter aſſiduas autem artis ſalutaris occupationes operibus non paucis docte et eleganter conſcriptis, quæ ingenio perſpicaci et uſu diuturno notaverat in generis humani commodum vulgavit. Literarum quoque et literatorum patronus ſingularis, bibliothecam lectiſſimam optimis et rariſſimus libris veterumque artium monumentis refertam comparavit, ubi eruditorum colloquiis labores levabat diurnos. Animo itaque excelſo præditus, et moribus humanis orbiſque literati laudibus undique cumulatus, magno ſplendore et dignitate vitâ peractâ, annorum tandem ac famæ ſatur, placide obiit 14 kalendas Martias, A. D. 1754, ætatis ſuæ 81. Artium humaniorum damno haud facile reparabili, quibus ipſe tantum fuerat decus et præſidium. Bis matrimonio junctus, ex priori decem ſuſcepit liberos, quorum tres tantum ſuperſtites ſibi reliquit; duas filias viris archiatrorum honore ornatis nuptas,

nuptas, et unum ſui ipſius nominis filium, qui pietatis cauſa patri optime de ſe merito monumentum hoc poni curavit."

The next is a roſtral column on a ſarcophagus, with military trophies round the baſe, erected to the memory of John Baker, eſq. vice-admiral of the white, who died at Port Mahon, the 10th November, 1716, aged 56.

An adjoining ſarcophagus ſupporting a pyramid with a medallion on it, an anchor and eight cannon, is for Henry Prieſtman, eſq. who was commander of a ſquadron of ſhips in the time of Charles the IInd.; a commiſſioner of the navy, and for executing the office of high-admiral of Great-Britain in the reign of William the IIId. He died the 20th of Auguſt, 1712, aged 65.

The monument of Philip Carteret, ſecond ſon of lord George Carteret, who died at Weſtminſter ſchool 1710, aged 19, has a very good figure of Time, inſcribing ſome affecting and claſſical Latin lines in his praiſe, upon a label in his left hand; above him a buſt of the deceaſed:

"Quid breves te delicias tuorum
Næniis *Phœbi* chorus omnis luget,
Et meæ falcis ſubito reciſum
Vulnere plangit?
En, Puer, vitæ pretium caducæ!
Hic tuam cuſtos vigil ad favillam
Semper adſtabo, & memori tuebor
Marmore famam.
Audies clarus pietate morum
Integer, multæ ſtudioſus artis:
Hæc frequens olim leget, hæc ſequetur
Æmula pubes."

Theſe elegant lines were written by Dr. Robert Freind; and are thus tranſlated in Mr. Nichols's Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 587:

"Short-lived delight of every friend,
Why do the tuneful Nine attend
To mourn my ſickle's ſtroke!
Behold, dear youth, what meed awaits
Thy life, thus ſhorten'd by the fates,
My ſentence to revoke.

Watchful

Watchful I guard thy aſhes here;
In marble guard thy memory dear:
Thy piety and truth,
Thy ſpotleſs life, thy ſtudious pain,
Eternal monuments remain
T' inſtruct each royal youth."

Another to Edward Carteret, ſon of ſir Edward Carteret, 1677, aged 7 years.

And a tablet to Thomas Livingſton, viſcount de Tiviot, and baron Levingſton of Peebles, lieutenant-general, &c. who died Jan. 14th, 1710, aged 60.

The Pavement.

Hon. Philippus Carteret, 1710, æt. 19.

"Hic ſitus eſt Georgius Stone, S.T.P. Archiepiſ. Armachan: tot. Hib. Prim. et Metrop. Ob. Dec. 19, 1764, ætat 57. Depoſitum Andreæ Stone, ſereniſſ. Regin. Charlot. Theſaurar. ob. Dec. 16, 1773, æt. 71. Et Thomæ Stone nat. ejus unigenit. Ob. 7 Feb. 1761, æt. 12. Hic etiam depoſitæ ſunt reliquiæ Hannæ præfatæ Andreæ Stone viduæ, ob. 5 Junii, 1782, æt. 73."

Margaret Stradling, widow of Dr. George Stradling, prebendary of this church, 1681: and George Stradling.

"Here lie the remains of general Staats Long Morris, who died the 2d of April, 1800, aged 70. Alſo Mrs. Jane Morris, widow of the above, who died the 15th of March, 1801, aged 52.

"O rare Ben Jonſon!"

Elizabeth Meek, 1711. Elizabeth Meek, 1695, aged 31.

Adria Lucy, 1681.

Martha Price, 1678: her huſband Gervaſe Price, eſq. 1687, aged 59.

Jacobus Egerton, eſq. 1687.

Randolph Egerton, of Staffordſhire, major-general of horſe to Charles the Iſt. 1681. And the Hon. Elizabeth Egerton, 1712.

Moſt of the ſhields are demoliſhed, and five of the antient arches under the windows. A ſaint, a prieſt, and a few heads ſupporting the mouldings are left. The key ſtones, and remaining ſhields, are on the plate of fragments.

A gate croſſes the aile from the organ to the North wall.

We

We now paſs through it, and are in the aile oppoſite the choir.

A handſome tablet to Robert lord Conſtable, viſcount Dunbar, who died Nov. 23d, 1714, aged 64: and his ſecond wife the counteſs of Weſtmorland.

Dr. Peter Heylin's tablet is broken and decayed. He was ſub-dean and prebendary of this church, and died 1662, aged 63.

Another is to Charles Williams, of Caerleon, eſq. he died 29th Auguſt, 1720, aged 87.

The next is a pretty little monument with a buſt on a medallion, a ſleeping and weeping boy, and a ſepulchral lamp, by *Cheere*. "Near this monument in one grave, in the middle aile, are depoſited the remains of ſir Edmund Prideaux, of Netherton, in the county of Devon, baronet; and dame Anne his wife. He departed this life Feb. 26th, 1728, in the 55th year of his age. And ſhe May the 10th, 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married firſt, Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardſon, eſq. by whom he had iſſue Mary, married to James Winſtanley, eſq. Afterwards he married the above mentioned Anne, daughter of Philip Hawkins, of Pennans, in the county of Cornwall, gent. They had iſſue one ſon named Peter, who died in his infancy; and one daughter, Anne, married to John Pendarves Baſſet, of Teniddy, in the county of Cornwall, eſq.; who ſurviving her father and mother, erected this monument out of a due filial and affectionate regard to the memory of both of them. The above John Pendarves Baſſet died the 19th of Auguſt, 1739, leaving his ſaid wife enſeint of a ſon, born the 22d of May, 1740; baptiſed John Prideaux; who dying in May, 1756, lies interred in the ſame vault with his father at Illogan, in Cornwall, the burying place of their anceſtors. And the ſaid Anne dying 10th December, 1762, aged 42, lies buried in the ſame vault."

Another to captain Richard Le Neve, who was commander of the Edgar, and killed at the age of 27, in an engagement with the Dutch Auguſt 11, 1673.

Farther Eaſt is a very handſome pedeſtal with a good buſt, and trophies; lately cleaned. "Sacred to the memory of Temple Weſt, eſq. who dedicating himſelf from his earlieſt youth to the naval ſervice of his country, roſe with merit and reputation to the rank of vice-admiral of the white. Sagacious, active, induſtrious. He was a ſkilful ſeaman, cool, intrepid, and reſolute. He approved himſelf a gallant officer in the ſignal victory obtained over the French, May the 3d, 1747. He was captain of the ſhip which carried ſir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory. In the leſs ſucceſsful engagement

gagement near Minorca, May the 20th, 1756, wherein as rear-admiral he commanded the ſecond diviſion, his diſtinguiſhed courage and animating example were admired by the whole Britiſh ſquadron, confeſſed by that of France, and, amid the national diſcontent which followed, rewarded, as they deſerved, by the warmeſt applauſe of his country, and the juſt approbation of his Sovereign. On the 17th of November following, he was appointed one of the lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty: he adorned this ſtation by a modeſty, which concealed from him his own merit, and a candour which diſpoſed him to reward that of others. With theſe public talents, he poſſeſſed the milder graces of domeſtic life; to the frank and generous ſpirit of an officer, he added the eaſe and politeneſs of a gentleman; and with the moral and ſocial virtues of a good man, he exerciſed the duties of a Chriſtian. A life ſo honourable to himſelf, ſo dear to his friends, ſo uſeful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preſerve to poſterity his fame, and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave, unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple Weſt, A. D. 1761.

The next is a pedeſtal with a wretched buſt, with an equally wretched repreſentation of an organ; under which is, "Expergiſcere, mea gloria; expergiſcere, nablium et cithara; expergiſcar ego multo mane." And above, "Hic juxta ſepultus eſt Gulielmus Croft, muſicæ doctor, Regiique Sacelli et hujuſce Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ organiſta. Harmoniam, a præclariſſimo modulandi artifice, cui alterum jam claudit latus, feliciter derivavit; ſuiſque celebratis operibus, quæ Deo conſecravit plurima, ſtudiosè provexit: nec ſolennitate tantum numerorum, ſed et ingenii, et morum, et vultûs etiam ſuavitate, egregiè commendavit. Inter mortalia per quinquaginta ferè annos cum ſummo verſatus candore, (nec ullo humanitatis officio conſpectior, quàm erga ſuos, quotquot inſtituerit, alumnos amicitiâ et charitate verè paternâ) 14 die Auguſti, A. D. 1727, ad cœlitum demigravit chorum, præſentior angelorum concentibus ſuum adſtiturus Hallelujah!"

Dr. John Blow's tablet informs us, he was organiſt, compoſer, and maſter of the children of the chapel royal for 35 years; and organiſt of the Abbey 15. He was the pupil of Gibbons, and the maſter of Purcell; and died the 1ſt of October, 1708, aged 60.

The laſt on the wall is a monument, by *Cheere*, of porphyry and white marble, beautifully inlaid with ſhells, tied by ſtrings of beads, and a large ſhell for the inſcription; under it is a bas relief of an engagement at ſea; above it a weeping child, and another withdrawing a curtain, ſhewing a buſt on a medallion.

"Sacred to the memory of Philip de Saumarez, eſq. one of the few whoſe lives

ought rather to be meaſured by their actions than their days. From 16 to 37 years of age, he ſerved in the navy, and was often ſurrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalleled, always approving himſelf an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a lieutenant on-board his Majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, under the auſpicious conduct of commodore Anſon, in his expedition to the South Sea. He was commanding officer of the ſaid ſhip when ſhe was driven from her moorings at the Iſle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ſhip, he, then alone, attacked and took the Mars, a French ſhip of 64 guns. In the firſt engagement of the following year, when admiral Anſon defeated and took a ſquadron of French men of war, and Indiamen, he had an honourable ſhare; and in the ſecond, under admiral Hawke, when the enemy after a long and obſtinate reſiſtance were again defeated, in purſuing two ſhips that were making their eſcape, he glorioufly but unfortunately fell. He was the ſon of Matthew de Saumarez, of the Iſland of Guernſey, eſq. by Ann Durell, of the Iſland of Jerſey, his wife. He was born November the 17th, 1710. Killed October the 14th, 1747. Buried in the old church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his diſtinguiſhed merits. And this monument is erected out of gratitude and affection, by his brothers and ſiſters."

Againſt the Choir is the tomb of ſir Thomas Heſkett, who died in the year 1605. His effigies in cloſe garments and ruff lays under a Corinthian canopy on a handſome pedeſtal. The tomb has been richly painted and gilt, but is conſiderably injured.

A clumſy urn on a pedeſtal near it is to the memory of dame Mary James, who died anno 1677.

In the North aile, and on the South ſide, is a very good monument to H. Chamberlen, by *Scheemakers* and *Delvaux*. His ſtatue reclines on a ſarcophagus under an arched pediment. The mourning females on the ſides do credit to the artiſts.

" Hugo Chamberlen, Hugonis ac Petri, utriuſque Medici, filius ac nepos; Medicinam ipſe excoluit fœliciter, et egregiè honeſtavit; ad ſummam quippe artis ſuæ peritiam, ſummam etiam in dictis et factis fidem, inſignem mentis candorem, morumque ſuavitatem adjunxit, ut, an languentibus an ſanis acceptior, an medicus an vir melior eſſet, certatum ſit inter eos, qui in utroque laudis genere primarium fuiſſe uno ore conſentiunt. Nullam ille medendi rationem non aſſecutus; depellendis tamen puerperarum periculis, et avertendis infantium morbis, operam

operam præcipuè impendit; eaque multoties cavit, ne illuſtribus familiis eriperentur hæredes unici, ne patriæ charaſſimæ cives egregii. Univerſis certè prodeſſe, quantum potuit, voluit: adeoque diſtractâ in partes Republicâ, cum iis a quorum ſententia diſceſſit, amicitiam nihilominus ſanctè coluit, artiſque ſuæ præſidiæ lubens communicavit. Fuit ille tantâ vitæ elegantiâ ac nitore, animo tam forti tamque excelſo, indole tam propenſâ ad munificentiam, ſpecie ipſâ tam ingenuâ atque liberali, ut facilè crederes proſapiæ ejus nobilem aliquem extitiſſe autorem, utcunque ex præclarâ ſtirpe veterum Comitum de Tankerville, jam à quadragentis illum annis ortum neſcires. In diverſâ quam expertus eſt fortunæ ſorte, quod ſuum erat, quod decuit ſemper tenuit; cum magnis vivens, haud demiſsè ſe geſſit; cum minimis, non aſperè, non inhumanè; utroſque eodem bene merendi ſtudio complexus, utriſque idem æquè utilis ac charus. Filius erat mirâ in patrem pietate, pater filiarum amantiſſimus, quas quidem tres habuit, unam è primâ conjuge, duas ex alterâ; caſtas, bonas, matrum ſimillimas. Cum iis omnibus uſque ad mortem conjunctiſſimè vixit: tertiam uxorem ſibi ſuperſtitem reliquit. Ad humaniores illas ac domeſticas virtutes tanquam cumulus acceſſit rerum divinarum amor non fictus, ſumma Numinis ipſius reverentia, quibus imbuta mens, exuvias jam corporis depoſitura, ad ſuperiora ſe erexit, morbi diutini languoribus infracta permanſit. Et vitam tandem hanc minimè vitalem non diſſolutè non infructuosè actam, morte verè Chriſtiana claudens, ad Patriam Cœleſtem migravit. Obiit 17° Junii, A. D. 1728, annis ſexaginta quatuor expletis: provectiori ætate ſanè dignus; cujus ope effectum eſt, ut multi non inter primos penè vagitus extincti ad extremam nunc ſenectutem poſſint pervenire. Viro integerrimo, amiciſſimo, ob ſervatam in partu vitam, ob reſtitutam ſæpius et confirmatam tandem valetudinem, monumentum hoc ſepulchrale ejus effigie inſignitum poſuit Edmundus Dux Buckinghamienſis, appoſitis hinc inde ſtatuis, ad exemplum marmoris antiqui expreſſis, quæ et quid ab illo præſtitum ſit, et quod illi redditum, licet adhuc debetur poſteris teſtatum faciant."

On a pillar: "Here lyes Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that bleſſed place where only his harmony can be exceeded. Obiit 21 die Novembris, anno ætatis ſuæ 37, anno Domini 1695."

On this tablet a perſon of the name of *P. Abbott* has recorded with a pencil that he paſſed the night of the 5th of July, 1800, in the Abbey, in conſequence of a wager. Upon enquiry, I find he did elude the vigilance of the keepers, by hiding amongſt the tombs.

A very indifferent performance, further Weſt, was erected to Almericus Courcy, who died 1719, aged 57.

On a pillar the tablet of ſir Thomas Duppa, 1694, aged 75: and the laſt next the nave is a moſt wretched tomb to dame Elizabeth Carteret, who died 1715, aged 34.

The communication through the piers ceaſes at the nave; ſix ſhields of the contributors to this glorious church remain tolerably perfect, but the inſcriptions are generally not legible. They are hung by ſculptured ſtraps over heads which project from the wall.

The key ſtones of the roof are, a man beſet by apes, a ſatyr drawing a bow, and others of foliage.

In the North tower is a well-ſtair-caſe leading perpendicularly to a level with the roof of the church; after which it aſcends on the oppoſite ſide to the leads of the tower; whence a moſt expanded and beautiful proſpect is ſeen on three ſides, the South tower hiding the fourth.

The pointed roof of the nave and tranſepts have a ſingular effect, and ſeem to hurry the eye down the buttreſſes to the church-yard, ſpotted with crouds of grave ſtones, and paſſengers reduced to the ſize of children. The Thames winds beautifully round the ſpectator, and Weſtminſter Bridge is extremely pictureſque with its white ſides oppoſed to the river; the trees at Lambeth, thoſe fronting the Houſe of Commons, and others more diſtant. St. James's and Hyde Parks give rich groves, and grand canals. The whole is ſo well diſpoſed for a panoramic view, that I would recommend it to Mr. Barker's pencil without delay. I think the ſubject far ſuperior to any he has exhibited. That part of the ſcene which is moſt offenſive to my eye, is the *waving* line of the battlements on the North ſide of the church.

The Bells

are ſix in number.

On the oldeſt is this inſcription, IHV DI NOS ✠ ERISTE.

On the great bell, "Remember John Whitmell, Iſabel his wife, and William Rus, who firſt gave this bell, 1430." "New caſt in July 1599, and in April 1738, by Richard Phelps and T. Leſter."

Two others have on them,

"Patrem laudate, canantibus cultum. Gabriell Goodman Decanus, 1598."

Another, "T. Leſter made me, 1743."

And the ſixth, "Thomas Leſter, of London, made me,
And with the reſt I will agree." 1743.

The

The Cloisters.

As I have now tranſcribed all the Epitaphs, according to the plan propoſed, *within* the church; I ſhall invite my reader down the ſteps from the nave into the Weſtern avenue of the cloiſters, to notice their architecture, and the various memorials for the dead on the walls and pavement.

The door has a pointed arch, and over it four circles; two filled with croſſes, and the others with leaves round like a wheel; without, a flatter arch from two pillars. The key ſtones are roſes, ſcrolls, faces, a figure with uplifted hands, a terrific maſk with acanthus leaves in the mouth, and foliage. Monks, projecting from the wall, ſupport the ribs of the laſt arch at the South end; in it are two circles with croſſes, and two pannels. The ſide is nine pillars in length, and has a ſeat, or baſement, which is continued round the cloiſters. The outward arches have three cluſtered columns in each, and above them five broken apertures; many of thoſe interſections, becoming dangerous and decayed, have been entirely removed. I would much rather have ſaid—have been *carefully reſtored!* Each ſquare of the roof has eighteen ribs.

To avoid prolixity, I ſhall omit every random praiſe in the epitaphs, and give the hiſtoric ſubſtance faithfully.

The firſt tablet is from *Coade's* artificial ſtone manufactory; a neat ſarcophagus with a weeping female; and inſcribed, "Edvardo Wortley Montagu, qui, ab Indis Orientalibus, in Britanniam rediturus, naufragus periit 1777, annum agens 27. In memoriam amicitiæ, apud ſcholam regiam vicinam inchoatæ, Oxonii continenter productæ; magnâ parte orbis interjectâ non diminutæ; morte vix abruptæ; Cœlis, ſi videatur Deo, renovandæ: monumentum hoc erigebat, J. E. D. librorum prædicti hæres, et reſidui cohæres legatus."

One to the family of Chapman.

Another of common marble:

"Here lyes the body of George Vertue, late engraver, and F. S. A. who was born in London, an. 1684, and departed this life on the 24th of July, 1756.

"With manners gentle, and a grateful heart,
And all the genius of the graphic art,
His fame ſhall each ſucceeding artiſt own,
Longer by far than monuments of ſtone."

Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, ſays, he was buried probably near an old monk of this Abbey, of his own family, whom Willis diſcovered to have been buried there 1509. The engraver was a Catholic.

Margaret

Margaret Vertue, his faithful wife, who ſurvived him near 20 years, lies buried in the ſame grave. She died March the 17th, 1776, aged 76.

The wall of this firſt arch has been painted with orange-coloured ſprigs, on a dark ground, the tint of which is loſt.

In the next is a large monument, compoſed of a pedeſtal, ſarcophagus, pilaſters, and a pediment, erected to Charles Godolphin, eſq. brother to Sidney, earl of Godolphin. He died July the 10th, 1720, aged 60. His lady July 29th, 1726, aged 63. He was a commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms. They gave a rent charge of £. 180 *per annum* from lands in Somerſetſhire, for charitable purpoſes; £. 160 of which (to commence from 1726) was to educate eight young gentlewomen of the eſtabliſhed church, whoſe fortunes did not exceed £. 300; not to be admitted to the benefit of the legacy before eight, nor kept after 19 years of age. The overplus, except £. 5 to apprentice poor children.

Near it John Baneſter, 1679.

Further South, a tablet to Arthur O'Keefe, deſcended from the Kings of Ireland. He died 26th Sept. 1756; and Iſabella his wife, 26 Sept. 1762.

Jeremiah Lewis, gent. 1761, aged 61.

Below it, a very handſome white marble tablet with a canon "by two-fold augmentation" in ſcore. "Near this place are depoſited the remains of Benjamin Cooke, doctor of Muſic, in the Univerſities of Oxford, and Cambridge; and organiſt and maſter of the choriſters of this collegiate church for above thirty years. His profeſſional knowledge, talents, and ſkill, were profound, pleaſing, and various. In his works they are recorded, and within theſe walls their power has been felt and underſtood. The ſimplicity of his manners, the integrity of his heart, and the innocency of his life, have numbered him among thoſe who kept the Commandments of God, and the faith of their Saviour Jeſus Chriſt. He departed this life on the 14th day of September, 1793, in the 59th year of his age."

A buſt and bas relief deſcribed in the following lines, "the Genius of Engraving handing down to poſterity the works of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, whilſt Fame is diſtributing them over the four quarters of the globe," was erected and inſcribed to "William Woollett, born Aug. 22d, 1735; died May the 22d 1785."

In the adjoining arch, an exceedingly pleaſing tablet, with the genius of the healing art mourning, near a medallion, formed by a ſerpent and oak branch above,

above, and two torches below, containing a buſt, "Richardi Jebb, equitis aurati, Societ. Reg. Socii; Sereniſſimo Regi Georgio III. necnon Georgio Walliæ principi, medici primarii. In memoriam poſuit R. J. Obiit 4^to^ die Julii, A.D. 1787, ætatis 58."

A tablet to —— Partridge, ... illegible.

Another to Peter Maſon, gent. 1738, aged 82.

Ann Davis, wife of David Davis, yeoman uſher to the Houſe of Peers, died 1714, aged 47. Walter Davis, their ſon, 1708, aged 6 years.

The arch next in ſucceſſion contains the memorials of Annis Freeman, wife of John Freeman, a member of this church, of St. Paul's, and one of the gentlemen of the chapel royal. She died 1732, aged 60. And he died 1736, aged 70.

Mr. James Chelſum, one of the gentlemen of his Majeſty's chapel royal, a member of St. Paul's cathedral, and of this collegiate church, died Auguſt the 3d, 1743, aged 43; and his ſon Robert, a child, 1744.

Another, "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sanders Dupuis, Muſ. Doc. Oxon. organiſt and compoſer to his Majeſty; who departed this life July the 17th, 1796, aged 66 years. He was a man as much eſteemed for every moral and ſocial virtue, as he was eminently diſtinguiſhed in his profeſſion."

Pavement.

John Legge, one of the gentlemen of the choir, 178 . . aged 61. His widow, aged 73.

In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope, late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, who died the 15th March, 1797, aged 52 years.

Mary Hare, 1797, aged 48.

Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. Henry Evans, A.M. 1748.

Marian Clough, 1798, aged 65.

Several of the name of Aubrey on one ſtone, much worn.

Elizabeth Broughton, 1784, aged 59; and Mr. John Broughton, 1789, aged 86.

Mrs. Eſther Blount, 1784, aged 59.

Samuel Jebb, 1780, aged 50.

Robert Weſton, eſq. 1793, aged 80; Louiſa Weſton, his widow, 1799, aged 70.

Edward

Edward Blackſtock, eſq. clerk of the papers to the Houſe of Lords 30 years, 1799, aged 66.

John Pilkington, of Fulham, 1786, aged 50.

Frances, wife to Thomas Gayfere, maſon to this collegiate church, 1770, aged 40.

Benjamin Fidoe, clerk of the works to this collegiate church, 1780, aged 79.

Mary Shelvocke, widow of George Shelvocke, eſq. 1761, aged 54.

Mary Cooke, daughter to the above, by a firſt marriage, 1784, aged 52; and wife to Dr. Benjamin Cooke, organiſt to this collegiate church. Their ſon Benjamin, 1772, aged 11. And ſix others infants.

William Spring, 1757, aged 86. Dorcas Spring, 1755, aged 69.

Elizabeth Mountain, 1757, aged 33. Thomas Mountain, 1762, aged 34.

George Weſt, 1773, aged 52. Sarah Weſt, 1784, aged 63.

James Spring, 1747, aged 20.

Agnes Marton, 1787, aged 72. Jane Marton, 1798, aged 81.

Lewis Richard, 1731, aged 27; his mother, 1754, aged 73.

John Willis, carpenter to this collegiate church, 1736, aged 47.

Edward Willis, 1780, aged 44: and John Clayton .....

The South Side;

whoſe Weſt end has a pointed entrance.

On the wall above it are fragments of black letter inſcriptions, on ſerpentine labels, too diſtant and decayed to be legible.

In the firſt key ſtone, once a ſhield, is an antient iron pulley for a lamp.

The firſt arch contains a door with double pillars to the ſides, the mouldings terminating in a pinnacle. This leads to the carpenters' lumber yard. Far different was its former uſe. Over it, without the cloiſters, is a range of brackets that ſupported the roof of the refectory, and below them many pointed windows that lighted the hall; through this door the monks paſſed to their meals. Thoſe are the only marks that remain to ſhew us the ſituation and length of the dining hall, which was that of the cloiſter.

In the arch on the left, are four lancet-ſhaped niches, ſaid to have been uſed as a lavatory. I have been ſhewn marks where the rollers for the towels have been inſerted

inſerted in the wall. A light yellow ſtone, with an outline cut in it, has been ſet in the Eaſtern niches behind the piers, but for what purpoſe I know not.

The tracery above has been broken for a tablet, whoſe inſcription is beyond mortal ken to read.

A tablet to Francis Ligonier.

Another to Elizabeth Waldron.

A ſquare-topped door with a pointed arch over it, containing cinquefoils, opened from this arch.

A tablet to Elizabeth Jennings, 1726, aged 57; and Thomas Jennings, 1734, aged 74.

Mrs. Jane Rider, 17....

A large one to John Hay, third ſon of George earl of Kinnoul, born 1719, died 1751.

Further Eaſt, on a tablet; "H. S. E. Annis morumque integritate juxtà reverendus Petrus Franciſcus Courayer, cœnobii de Sanctâ Genevovâ dicti apud urbem Lutetiæ Pariſiorum regularis olim canonicus. Vir, ſi quis alius, de eccleſiâ atque politiâ Anglicanâ, animo pariter ac ſcriptis, optimè meritus. Quippe qui Epiſcopalium jus adminiſtrationum jamdiù a Pontificiis acerrimè impugnatum huic idem eccleſiæ, et Gallus ipſe et Pontificius, invictâ argumentorum vi aſſeruit et vindicavit: quique adeo, ob id vindicandum, pulſus jam patriâ, profugus, omnibuſque demum exutus fortunis, hâc in urbe quærebat aſylum, et inveniebat; ibique, per annos propè quinquaginta, honeſtæ mentis otio egregius fruebatur exul; bonorum omnium deliciæ vivus, moriens commune deſiderium. Obiit quintadecimâ die Octobris, anno poſt natum Chriſtum 1776, poſt ſe natum 95. Huic tali tantoque viro marmor hoc, amoris ſui monumentum, poſuere amici, cui famam marmore perenniorem peperit defenſa veritas, refutatus error *."

To the left is a large monument of a pedeſtal, ſarcophagus, buſt, &c. much broken, to Edward Tufnell, architect, who died 1719, aged 41.

In the laſt arch, over that leading to the ſchool, is a tablet for John Collins, 1681; another illegible, and a bracket.

The key ſtones are two animals entwined, obliterated ſhields, roſes, and foliage.

* This epitaph was written by the late Rev. John Kynaſton, of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford; but, having been put up too haſtily before the author's laſt reviſal, it is here printed from a more accurate copy in Mr. Nichols's Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 545.

ON THE PAVEMENT.

Mary Kirke, 1754.

Harriet Milles, 1797, William Milles, 1799, (children.)

Catharine Smallbrooke, widow of the right rev. Richard Smallbrooke, D. D. late lord biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, died 1765, aged 81.

William Smallbrooke, their third ſon, 1797, aged 79.

Mrs. Crawford Robertſon, wife of colonel William Robertſon, 1797, aged 59.

Mary Medley, 1783, aged 61.

William Dakins, ſon of the rev. William Dakins, 1800, aged 5.

Mary Salt, 1771, aged 59.

Eſther Hook, 1798, aged 47.

Joſeph Newcomb, 1780, aged 22; Ann Newcomb, 1781, aged 60.

Joſeph Newcomb, cook to this collegiate church, 1786, aged 68.

Eleanor Winkles, 1724.

H. Brooke, 3 years.

John Rice, 1768, aged 70.

Mr. and Mrs. Church, and ſeveral children.

Ann Fenwick, 1798, aged 71. John Fenwick, eſq. 1800, aged 75.

John French, verger twenty-nine years, 1725, aged 45.

Mary French, 1735.

Elizabeth French, 1736, ...

Helen Smith, 1744, aged 40.

Judith Powell, 1744, aged 26.

Mary French, wife of the above, 1758, aged 85.

Ann Poſton, wife of William Poſton, eſq. 1759, aged 42.

Warwick Calmady, eſq. of Calmady, in Devon, captain in the navy, whoſe family is now extinct. He died Jan. 19, 1788, aged 77.

Philip Clarke, plumber to this church, ...

Charles Walter Congreve, archdeacon of Armagh, 1777, aged 70.

Richard Gaven, 1771, aged 71.

Jane Gaven, 1775, aged 74.

Vitalis abbas, 1082.

Giſlebertus Criſpinus abbas, 1114.

Captain Edward Tufnell, maſon of this church 22 years, 1719, aged 41. His ſon Edward, 1736, aged 30.

Laurentius

Laurentius abbas, 1176 *.

Gervaſius de Blois abbas, 1160.

Elizabeth Tufnell, 1720, aged 39. William Tufnell, 1733, aged 53.

John Lacani, 1759.

Colonel Alexander Johnſtone, of Grenada, 1783.

Sir James Johnſtone, baronet, M. P. of Weſterhall, died Sept. 3, 1794, claiming the title of marquis of Annandale.

Dame Louiſa Maria Elizabeth, his wife, who died April the 17th, 1797.

The East Side

Is about three feet higher than the South.

In the firſt diviſion is a pedeſtal, ſarcophagus, and reclining, reading ſtatue, erected to Daniel Pulteney.

Near it is a memorial to James Broughton, 1710.

A very ſtrong and handſome iron gate croſſes the Cloiſters on this ſpot; but the uſe it was intended to anſwer I cannot eaſily fathom. Indeed it reminds me of the father of the celebrated Johnſon, who carefully locked a door every night to a building open in every other part. There is not an arch in the Cloiſters, but would admit twenty perſons to the four ſides, who underſtood the art of climbing.

In the ſecond arch is a ſtrong door; and over it a tablet to lieutenant-general Henry Withers, not legible.

Another to lieutenant-colonel Richmond Webb, who died the 27th May, 1785, aged 70. Sarah, his widow, the 8th June, 1789, aged 66.

In the next diviſion a ſtrong pointed arch; and near it a tablet to Michael Robert Van Millengen, 1778, aged 13.

A tablet for "Johannes Savage, S. T. P. Alumni ſcholæ Weſtmonaſterienſis poſuerunt, 1750."

The Antient Chapter House

Has the arch over its entrance moſt magnificently adorned with carving, gilding, and painting. On each ſide are three pillars, between them foliage. One range of the mouldings contain circular ſcrolls which have been gilt, and the depths coloured black. Another, ſcarlet. A third ſpace is divided into ſmall niches by waved ſcrolls. Within them are twenty ſtatues. I recognized the Bleſſed Vir-

* Three of theſe abbats, the three firſt, have figures over them, engraved in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, Plate I. p. 10.

gin, and Infant Jeſus, and King David. Fragments of the paint and gilding adhere on various parts of them, enough to ſhew their former ſplendor. The centre is divided into two arches; one containing a door and window, and the other a window. The mouldings of thoſe are ſcrolls, and are ſupported by a head. A plane between them has been painted with white foliage on a red ground, and the outſide ones in compartments of golden flowers. Between the arches is a broken carved bracket, without a ſtatue. On each ſide are two others; the right ſuſtains a headleſs, and almoſt wingleſs angel, whoſe right arm has been elevated; the left is nearly deſtroyed, but its outline is like the other; they appear to have been exceedingly correct figures. The beautiful tracery round them ſhews remnants of gilding. Directly before this door-way the vaulted roof of the Cloiſters has a greater number of ribs than the reſt, and the key-ſtones are rich in carving and gilding. I ſhould ſuppoſe many lamps were ſuſpended about it, for the double purpoſe of devotion and convenience; as a pulley remains in the centre key ſtone, and ſeveral hooks between the ſide pillars on the Eaſt wall.

On the ſpot where the centre ſtatue ſtood, a tablet has been erected, to Elizabeth Moore, who died 1720, aged 35. She was wife to Thomas Moore, Librarian of the church.

The outward wall oppoſite contains three pillars within its arch, which is filled with thirteen pierced quatrefoils. Others of thoſe arches have three trefoils, and four ovals. The remainder of the diviſions on the Eaſt wall are alike, and have three arches within each, with a ſtring of gold about three inches broad, extending horizontally ſomething more than a man's height from the pavement. The wall is painted of a dark faded colour, on which are numbers of white cinquefoils.

Tablets placed on it are, to lieutenant-general George Walſh, eſq. colonel of the 49th regment of foot: died October the 23d, 1761, aged 73.

Edward Godfrey.

One now illegible.

Mrs. Addiſon, who died the 30th of September, 1715.

Oppoſite, over a door leading into a buttreſs, one for lieutenant-general the hon. William Barrell, governor of Pendennis Caſtle, and colonel of the king's own regiment of foot. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Queen Anne's wars, and died the 8th of Auguſt, 1749, aged 78. Erected by Savage Barrell, eſq. his ſon.

On the Eaſt wall.

Elizabeth Hollingworth, 1785, aged 60.

Elizabeth

Elizabeth Weſt, 1710.

George Whicher, 1681. He founded an alms-houſe for ſix poor men in the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter.

Scipio Duroure, eſq. adjutant-general, colonel of the 12th regment of foot, and captain of the caſtle of St. Maw's. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Fontenoy; and died on the 10th of May, 1745, aged 56.

Alexander Duroure, eſq. lieutenant-general, colonel of the 4th reg. of foot, and captain of St. Maw's, died at Toulouſe on the 2d of January, 1765, aged 73.

Sir John Kempe, baronet, died at the age of 17, upon the 16th of January, 1771. This tablet was erected by two of his young friends, who loved and lament him.

Another inſcribed, "Infra ſepultus erat, veras inter condiſcipulorum lacrymas, Albanius Carolus Wallis, amantiſſimi patris unica ſpes; qui, vetitis Thameſis fluvii illecebris heu nimium captus, indomitâ ejuſdem vi abreptus, periit 29 die Martii, A. D. 1776, ætatis 13. Siſte, juvenis, hujuſque finem contemplere."

Jane Liſter, 1688.

"M.S. Chriſtophori Steigher, nobilis Bernenſis, e collegio Univerſitatis apud Oxonienſes ſup. ord. commenſalis, eximiæ ſpei juvenis, et ob ingenii elegantiam morumque ſuavitatem planè ſuam Britannis æquè ac ſuis percari. Pater è concilio ſupremo reip. Bernenſis, comitatûs Thunenſis præfectus, qui ad filium dilectiſſimum natuque maximum morbo diutino languentem ab Helvetiis uſque Londinum anxius properaverat, perfunctus mœſtiſſimo paterni amoris officio, hoc tandem monumento perpetuæ memoriæ commendat egregii adoleſcentis merita ſuoſque luctus. Obiit ille die 23 Dec. A. D. 1772, ætatis autem 20."

A fine buſt on a very handſome tablet, to "Bonnell Thornton, armiger, honeſtâ proſapiâ in hâc civitate natus; è vicinâ ſcholâ regiâ ad Ædem Chriſti, Oxon. alumnus migravit; ubi gradum Baccalaurei in Medicinâ ſuſcepit. Cujus ingenium in utroque domicilio fautiſſimè literis omnibus humanioribus excultum, mores aperti, ſinceri, candidi, comitabantur et commendabant. In ſcriptis, in ſermone, mirâ erat feſtivitate; et facetiarum venâ planè ſuâ pollebat. In hominum ineptiis calamo perſtringendis, ſine felle tamen, et multâ cum hilaritate, unicè felix: in convictu jucundiſſimus. In uxorem duxit Sylviam Braithwaite, quam, cum tribus liberis, ſuperſtitem reliquit: hujus etiam marmoris, in ſummo ſui ſuorumque luctu, ſumptus ritè facientem. Obiit deſideratiſſimus, Maii 9, A. D. 1768, æt. 40 *."

* Written by the late Mr. Thomas Warton. See Gent. Mag. vol. XLI. p. 38.

Bonnell

Bonnell George Thornton died April the 14th, 1790, aged 24.

"Oh! worth in early youth! by all approv'd,
Oh, happy Genius! ripen'd in thy bloom:
To thee, for every ſocial virtue lov'd,
Thy friend, thy brother, conſecrates this tomb."

Another to T. R. Winſtanley.

On the Pavement.

Thereſa Sciaccaluga, 1766, aged 16.

The rev. Thomas Winſtanley, A. M. prebendary of Peterborough, and rector of St. Dunſtan's in the Eaſt, 1789, aged 74.

Mrs. Silvia Winſtanley, his wife, 1799, aged 85.

Catharine Strutt, 1770, aged 38. Samuel Strutt, eſq. 1785, aged 49.

Ann Bracegirdle, ...

John Sandys, eſq. 1774, aged 37.

The hon. Jane Hyde, daughter of Benedict, lord Baltimore, by Charlotte daughter of the earl of Litchfield, and relict of John Hyde, of Kingſton Lyſle, in Berkſhire, died the 15th of July, 1778, aged 74.

Anne Morrice, wife of William Morrice, eſq. 1743, aged 37.

The rev. Clayton Mordaunt Cracherode*, M. A. born 1730; died 1799.

Anne Lewis, 1736. Elizabeth Lewis, 1762, aged 55.

Rear-admiral Charles Drummond, 1771, aged 90.

Gavin Drummond, eſq. 1773, aged 85.

Margaret Grant, of North Britain, 1775.

Thomas Fiſher, 1760, aged 8. Mary Fiſher, 1761, aged 48.

Thomas Fiſher, 1777, aged 63.

Elizabeth Davis, 1780, aged 34.

Alexander Hanna, eſq. 1778, aged 90. Elizabeth Hanna, 1786, aged 74.

Robert Halhed, eſq. 1778. Robert Spence Halhed, 1778, aged 13.

Ml. Rt. Van Millengen.

George Ward, eſq. 1779. Elizabeth Ward, his wife, 1783.

Lieutenant-general Joſhua Gueſt, 1747. Sarah Gueſt, his widow, 1751.

Suſannah Darbyſhire, 1735, aged . . .

* Of this accompliſhed ſcholar's munificent bequeſt to the Britiſh Muſeum ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LIX. p. 354.

Jonathan

Jonathan Chadwick Durden, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Middleſex, 1782, aged 62.

Lieutenant-gen. Alexander Duroure, 1765, aged 73 *.

The North Side.

A very ſtrong arch croſſes the Eaſt end. The mouldings over the arch of the great door leading to the South aile are numerous, and richly carved; all the key ſtones of the roof are ſcrolls. Quatrefoils have embelliſhed the outward arches, but they are now reduced to imperfect circles by the weather. Nine pointed windows, filled up, may be ſeen from this ſide over the roof of the South cloiſter, which belonged to the refectory before noticed.

The firſt four diviſions on the ſide of the church are like thoſe mentioned on the Eaſt ſide, except in the painting and gilding.

The tablets are to Owen Wynne, . . .

Ellen Buſt, 1697, . . .

—— Fox, 1680.

William Lawrance, 1621.

Elizabeth Palmer, ...

Thomas Ludford, eſq. 1776, aged 66.

Ann Playford, 1743, aged 72.

Ann her daughter, wife of the rev. Thomas Fitzgerald, A. M. one of the uſhers of Weſtminſter ſchool, 1739-40, aged 45. And an infant.

Rachael Taylor, relict of the rev. Edward Taylor, rector of Finningley, County of Nottingham, 1740, aged 65.

Anne Ludford, her only daughter, 1748, aged 50.

Elizabeth Atkinſon, body laundreſs to Queen Anne.

Elizabeth Gates, wife of Bernard Gates, maſter of the children of the Chapel Royal.

Elizabeth Gates, 1737, aged 48; and Bernard Gates, 1773, aged 88.

Elizabeth Atkinſon, died 1725, aged 64.

Humphrey Langford.

John Cokeman, eſq. 1709.

Richard Gouland, 1659.

* Many of the dates throughout the Church are obliterated; thoſe are ſupplied from Dart.

" Multis pervulgatus,
Paucis notus;
Qui vitam, inter lucem et umbram,
Nec eruditus nec idiota,
Literis deditus, tranſegit; ſed ut homo
Qui humani nihil à ſe alienum putat.
Vitâ ſimul, et laboribus functus,
Hic requieſcere voluit,
Ephraim Chambers, F.R.S.
Obiit xv Mart. MDCCXL *."

Frances Goodall, 1705. Francis Newman, 1649.

John Collier, 1732, aged 13. Rachael Field, 1718.

John Stagg, ... Thomas Jordan, ſon of the rev. George Jordan, 1736.

Owen Davies, eſq. 29 years receiver-general of this church, 1759, aged 60. His wife Mary, 1778, aged 72. Mary Davies their daughter, 1786, aged 46.

George Jewell, A. M. 1725, anno ætatis triceſimo primo.

Suſannah Bernard, daughter of ſir Edward Bernard, knt. 1721, aged 53.

Anne Gawen, 1659.

Frances Meyrick, 1734, aged 49.

Guyon Griffith, of Weſtminſter ſchool, youngeſt ſon of the late rev. Guyon Griffith, D. D. rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, in the city of London, 1789, aged 11.

William Wynne, eſq. ſerjeant at law, who died May 16, 1765, aged 72 years and 10 months. He was the ſon of Owen Wynne, doctor of the civil law, Under Secretary of State to Charles the IId, and James the IId, by Dorothy his wife, who lies near this place, ſiſter of Narciſſus Luttrell, eſq. of Little Chelſea. September the 30th, 1728, he married Grace, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of William Brydges, eſq. ſerjeant at law; by whom he had ſix ſons, and two daughters; three of whom, Suſannah, Edward, and Luttrell, with his widow, ſurvived him. Grace Wynne, 1779, aged 79, and Edward Wynne, eſq. barriſter at law, died Dec. 26, 1784, aged 50.

PAVEMENT.

Elizabeth Bancroft, 1758, aged 78. John Bancroft, gent. 1762, aged 78.

Mary Ormſby, 1790, aged 27.

Arthur Ormſby, eſq. father of the above, 1795, aged 63.

Catharine Rawle, 1777, aged 19. William Rawle, 1789, aged 69.

Thomas Jennings, eſq. 1787, aged 43.

* The well-known author of the Cyclopædia. This epitaph was written by himſelf. See the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 558.

John

John Evans, eſq. 1727, aged 70.
Mary Huſſey, widow of ſir William Huſſey, knt. 1731.
Thomas Prickard, eſq. 1795, aged 71.
Anna, wife of the rev. Thomas Watſon Ward, daughter of Charles Tuffnell, eſq. 1797, aged 33.
The rev. William Cliffe, M. A. 1742, aged 26.
Mary Davies, 1786, aged 46. Mrs. Anne Davies, 1791, aged 54.
Elizabeth Joye, 1790, aged 72.
David Collumbell, 1763, aged 66.
John Croft, eſq. clerk of the Journals and engroſſments of the Houſe of Lords, died January 29th, 1797, aged 70.
Sarah Croft, his wife, 1ſt of November, 1798, aged 82.
Rev. Charles Hall, D. D. 1774, aged 55.
Abraham Holmes Acworth, 1773, aged 21.
Abraham Acworth, eſq. 1781, aged 61.
Margaretta Mabella Acworth, 1794, aged 67.
Mary Jennings, 1779, aged 66. Robert Jennings, eſq. 1779, aged 72.
Henrietta Wrixon, 1800, aged 17, of Ballygiblin, county of Cork, Ireland.
James Hinde, 1771, aged 63. Mary, his wife, 1795, aged 81.
Mary Kempſter, 1771, aged 38.
Bernard Gates, eſq. 1773, aged 88.
Thomas Fox, eſq. 1691, aged 27.
Spanger Barry *, eſq. the celebrated tragedian, 1777, aged 57.
John Fox, eſq. 1691.
Dorothy Hull, 1777, aged 84.
Elizabeth Young, 1782, aged 76. William Young, 1799, aged 84.
The hon. Hendrick Stever Hynwick, eſq. 1752, aged 3 years and 7 months.
Margaret Whittle, 1729.
J. H. 1789, aged 70.
Dame Sidney Hawkins, relict of ſir John Hawkins, knt. 1793, aged 66.

Upon examining the preceding pages, I thought I perceived a great proportion of the deceaſed whoſe ages are recorded, had arrived to a conſiderable length of life; this led me to arrange them in claſſes of ten years, ſince the year 1700; the

* His widow, a celebrated tragedian alſo, afterwards married to Mr. Crawford, was buried near him, Dec. 7, 1801.

reſult will not, I am convinced, prove unacceptable; as it ſerves to ſhew that the atmoſphere of London is not ſo injurious to the human conſtitution as ſome phyſicians (who are fond of ſending their patients to the country for a change of air) have ſuppoſed. This evidence is concluſive.

Between 20 and 30 years of age	16
30 —— 40 - - -	27
40 —— 50 - - -	36
50 —— 60 - - -	52
60 —— 70 - - -	64
70 —— 80 - - -	79
80 —— 90 - - -	38
Upwards of 90 - - -	6
	318 perſons.

Of thoſe, 187 had paſſed their 60th year; and of eight diviſions of life, the greateſt number was between 70 and 80 years of age *.

Outside of the Abbey, West End.

The great door-way is of conſiderable depth, and contracts inwards. The ſides are compoſed of pannels, and the roof interſected with numerous ribs. On each ſide of the door are pedeſtals in empty niches, with ſhields in quatrefoils beneath them. A cornice extends over the whole, on which are ten niches ſeparated by ſmall buttreſſes: they are without ſtatues, and their canopies are cones, foliaged, and pinnacled. Above thoſe is another cornice, totally unfit for the deſign; indeed, I am at a loſs to ſay what order it belongs to. I am ſure the *dentals* are not Gothic; and I am almoſt certain the cornice is not correctly Grecian.

The King's and eight other coats of arms adorn the frieze above it.

Hence ariſes the great painted window before deſcribed; it has a border of eight pointed enriched pannels; a large heavy cornice over it; and a frieze, inſcribed, "Georgio II. 8. A. D. 1735."

* The difficulty in getting near enough to the bells occaſioned the omiſſion of a word in copying the inſcription, p. 192; a ſecond trial was ſucceſsful; it ſhould read:

"Campanis patrem laudate ſonantibus cultum. Gabriell Goodman Decanus, 1598."

The

The roof is pointed, and contains a ſmall window.

Two great buttreſſes ſtrengthen the towers, and are grand ornaments; with two ranges of canopied niches (unfortunately deprived of their ſtatues) on their fronts.

Each tower has projecting wings, panneled.

The lower windows are pointed; thoſe above them arches only, filled with quatrefoils and circles. It is from this part that the incongruity of the new deſign begins in a Tuſcan cornice; then a Grecian pediment and enrichments over the dial of the clock, a poor, tame window, pannels, and battlements.

The truly great and excellent architect, ſir Chriſtopher Wren reprobates irreconcileable mixtures in deſigning, thus: "I ſhall ſpeedily prepare perfect draughts and models, ſuch as I conceive proper to agree with the original ſcheme of the architect, *without any modern mixtures to ſhew my own inventions* *."

The antient front of the Jeruſalem Chamber obſtructs the view of the South tower; it has a ſquare window, of an horizontal and three upright mullions; with a battlement repaired with bricks. The wall extends ſome diſtance Weſtward, when it terminates in moderniſed houſes, againſt whoſe end is the ruin of a great arch of decayed ſtone, leading to Dean's yard.

The North Side

has nine buttreſſes, each of five gradations, with windows to the ſide ailes; and over them ſemi-windows, filled with quatrefoils. The buttreſſes are connected to the nave by ſlender arches; the wall finiſhes with battlements. The niches on the buttreſſes all remain, though there are but four ſtatues, which appear but little injured, and are certainly excellent figures. What ſir Chriſtopher Wren ſaid of the North ſide, nearly one hundred years paſt, is ſtrictly deſcriptive at this moment: "But that which is moſt to be lamented, is the unhappy choice of the materials. The ſtone is decayed four inches deep, and falls off perpetually in great ſcales." And ſo indeed hath the caſing intended to repair it, from the North tranſept to the towers, leaving a decayed, corroded, and weather-beaten ſurface, half black, and half the colour of the ſtones. The front of the tranſept is leſs injured, becauſe moſt of the heavy rains are from the Weſt; and the North Eaſt ſides remain perfectly ſmooth and good, as ſir Chriſtopher left them.

* Letter to the Biſhop of Rocheſter.

The great door is an arch from four large pillars on each ſide, whoſe capitals are ſingularly beautiful foliage. Within them is a range of ten circles incloſing ſtars on the roof, and on the ſides arched pannels. The wall is of conſiderable thickneſs, adorned by ſix columns on both ſides, with the ſame number of mouldings. It is remarkable that the tops of all the doors are flat, both in this and the ſmaller arches. The ſpace over the principal entrance has a vaſt circle of circles, within which is another of pointed pannels; and in a third, others, with the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, for a centre. In two ſmall circles at the bottom are portcullíſes.

On either ſide of the great door the wall is formed into two arches by handſome pillars; the leſſer entrances to the ailes are four pillars in depth, with ribbed roofs, and angels on the interſections; over the doors are circles incloſing cinquefoils. Above the whole is a range of pierced arches. Four enormous buttreſſes ſecure the front; thoſe at the angles terminate in octagons, and connect with the upper part of the walls, over the ſide ailes, by ſtrong arches.

It is unneceſſary to deſcribe the windows, as their ſhape has been already mentioned. The colonades of arches, and deep receſſes, have a fine effect, as well as the point of the roof, which is divided into panneled arches, with circles and quatrefoils over them.

All the Chapels that project on the North Eaſt and South Eaſt are, in their deſigns, like the body of the Church; thoſe to the North are incloſed by a row of handſome antient houſes; ſo near, "that there is no room left for raiſing of ſcaffolds and ladders, nor for paſſage for bringing materials." This was the complaint of ſir Chriſtopher—to which I add, nor for a view of the ſtructure.

Speaking of the Chapel of St. Mary, it "is ſo eaten up by our weather, that it begs for ſome compaſſion; which, I hope, the Sovereign power will take, ſince it is the ſepulture of the Royal family." If this were the caſe 90 years paſt, how ſhall I proceed in my deſcription, now that numbers of the carvings are mouldered away? However, there is enough left to ſhew that beautiful octagons, enriched with arches, foliage, badges, and every ſpecies of Gothic ornaments, riſe between each window, that have been adorned with numerous ſtatues, but whoſe niches, canopies, and the pinnacles above them, are decayed, in many inſtances, even to obliteration. Richly pierced arches, in ſome caſes almoſt ſhapeleſs, proceed from them to the battered, crumbling ſides, indented imperfectly, with remnants of equally rich ſculpture.

The

The repairs on the South ſide of the Abbey are ſtill perfect. The Chapter-houſe, I think, was injudiciouſly placed by the architect, as it hides all the South end of the tranſept; and it was certainly never ſufficiently enriched to make it worthy intruder. It is an octagon, protected to the Eaſt by a vaſt pierced buttreſs, with very large pointed windows, now filled up; they *had* each one mullion in the ſhape of the letter Y. Several windows of the common ſize are made in them, but appear very diminutive by compariſon; thoſe could have been introduced for no other reaſon than to ſave expence—ſo far they are to be preferred to the antient. A very tranſient and imperfect ſight is to be obtained of the front of the tranſept; and that, from the cloiſters only, four huge buttreſſes ſupport it; between the two Weſtern, is a ſtrong, deep, circular arch; ſtrength and durability ſeem to have been the architect's principal aim.

All the buttreſſes on the South ſide of the Nave, for the length of the cloiſter, and ſix in number, have their baſes without the wall of the cloiſter: conſequently it is only by their weight that they remain erect, and at the ſame time ſupport the wall of the church by ſlender arches, whoſe inſertions are ſo managed as to ſend all the preſſure downward. This manner "of contriving them," ſir Chriſtopher Wren ſays, was the work of "a bold, but ignorant architect," and for the purpoſe of flattering the "humour of the Monks." How an unobſtructed ſpace cloſe againſt the ſide of the church could have been otherwiſe procured, I cannot perceive; but, ſuppoſing it could, I do not ſee the architect's ignorance in acting as he hath; for I really believe the ſpecific gravity of each maſs of abutment to be equal to double the preſſure now experienced by it. But, as concluſive evidence, he adds, that the walls above the windows were forced out ten inches, and "the ribs broken." This I do not deny; but query, what has cauſed the ſame derangement directly oppoſite, on the North ſide; where, I aver, the wall is actually in a waved line, and where the abutments are firm againſt the wall? I am afraid, that within the cloiſters, on every ſide, from repeated interments, there is no ſolid ſupport for either walls or abutments. Whether any ſettling has occurred from this circumſtance on both ſides of the church, it would be well worth conſideration to enquire. The remainder of the buttreſſes, to the tower, are cloſe to the wall.

The entrance of the cloiſters from Dean's yard. Great part of the neighbouring walls are of the original buildings; and, where our preſent ideas of convenience have not introduced ſaſhed windows, and other alterations, they bear all the

the marks of venerable age and decay. I beg to be underſtood, once for all, not to condemn indiſcriminately modern improvements. Though I feel an enthuſiaſtic pleaſure in viewing the mouldering doors and caſements of antiquity, and praiſe them; I confeſs, the preſent mode of opening and glazing them to be far more comfortable, and therefore more proper.

It cannot be denied that our plans of œconomy are hoſtile to large and enriched ſtructures at the preſent day. It was different with our anceſtors; they certainly did ſacrifice comfort to ſplendour. Witneſs the vaſt halls in their manſions, which it is impoſſible ever could have been warm, with elevated windows never more than partially opened; thus retaining in them the humid vapours continually floating in our atmoſphere from Auguſt to March.

To deny that our caſtles and baronial reſidences, our abbeys and cathedrals, and many of the antient pariſh churches, were grand, laſting, and ſublime, is impoſſible; and to aſſert that we erect any thing equally excellent and durable now, is equally impoſſible. Therefore it is that I would preſerve their ruins, and, when practicable, reſtore them to the original deſign by repairs. Where it has been found convenient to inhabit the remains of the abbey houſes, I do not find that any thing has lately been done to deſtroy. On the contrary, the ſquare increaſed windows were neceſſary to our comparatively effeminate mode of living. But here I draw a line. Once enter the cloiſters, and I would have even every ornament reſtored, and the ſame through the whole church; for, with juſtice do I dread, ſuch another will never riſe on its ruins. Dean's yard is certainly an odd mixture of decayed grandeur, modern ruins, ſtrong old flinty walls, and crumbling new bricks. Even the very trees nod in uniſon with falling ſtructures and broken rails; and the earth, in many a riſe and fall, ſhews ſome remote effects of Henry the Eighth's diſſolution of monaſteries. There is a ſilent monaſtic air in the ſmall court from which is the entrance to the Jeruſalem Chamber, now extremely different from its antient ſtate, having undergone various alterations from the Reformation to the preſent time. It is uſed for a Chapter-houſe. The picture of Richard the Second, ſo often engraved, and written of, which was removed from the choir, now adorns the room. This, with ſome tapeſtry, and an old chimney piece, and a little painted glaſs, reminds us of paſt days. Two anti-chambers are more in their original ſtate; in one is a handſome niche.

The Abbot's hall is on the Weſtern ſide, and contains a gallery at the South end.

East of the passage leading to the School, is a long antient building, whose basement story is roofed with semi-circular groined arches, arising from pillars with handsome capitals. At the North end the Regalia is said to have been formerly kept. Since that has been removed, the Standard-money has been deposited there.

An Architect, in the Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1799, has given an account of this place, so much to my purpose, that I shall transcribe it without ceremony. "I likewise noticed, at the East end of the first division, a complete altar table, raised on two steps; which of late years has been erroneously called the Tomb of Hugolin; with a curious piscina on its right side. I saw the double doors closed, and fastened by seven locks, each lock a different key, and each key a different possessor." The upper story is used as the School room.

A poem in the same Miscellany, for the year 1736, thus describes this celebrated seat of learning:

"Fast by, an old, but noble fabrick stands *,
No vulgar work, but rais'd by princely hands:
Which grateful to Eliza's memory, pays,
In living monuments, an endless praise.
High, plac'd above, two royal Lions stand,
The certain sign of courage and command.
If to the right you thence your steps pursue,
An honour'd room employs, and charms, your view †.
There Busby's awful picture decks the place;
(Shining where once he shone a living grace).
Beneath the frame, in decent order plac'd,
The walls by various authors' works are grac'd.
Fix'd to the roof some curious laurels show
What they obtain'd who wrote the sheets below.
Fix'd, to support the roof above, to brave,
To stem the tide of Time's impetuous wave,
Nine stately beams their spacious arches show,
And add a lustre to the school below.

* This Poem I have compressed, as it was too long for insertion.
† A Museum.

Rais'd

Rank'd into ſeven, diſtinct the claſſes lie,
(Which with the Pleiades in luſtre vie.)
Next to the door, the firſt and leaſt appears,
Deſign'd for ſeeds of youth, and tender years.
The ſecond next your willing notice claims,
Her numbers more extenſive, more her aims.
Thence a ſtep nearer to Parnaſſus' height,
Look croſs the ſchool the third employs your ſight.
There Martial ſings, there Juſtin's works appear,
And baniſh'd Ovid, finds protection there.
From Ovid's tales transferr'd, the fourth purſues
Books more ſublimely penn'd, more noble views.
Here Virgil ſhines, here youth is taught to ſpeak
In different accents of the hoarſer Greek.
Fifth. Theſe better ſkill'd, and deeper read in Greek,
From various books can various beauties ſeek.
The ſixth, in every learned claſſick ſkill'd,
With nobler thoughts and brighter notions fill'd,
From day to day with learned youth ſupplies
And honours both the Univerſities.
And now, my Muſe, reduce thy wand'ring ſong,
Thy thread already hath been ſpun too long.
And let thy beſt, thy furtheſt aid be ſhown,
To ſing the claſs where all are join'd in one.
Beyond the utmoſt limits of the ſchool,
O dreadful place! of dire correction full!
The birch-room ſtands, there plac'd, to ſhew deſign'd
Its inclination for the parts behind.
Near theſe the ſhells *, high concave walls appear,
Where *Freind* in ſtate ſits pleaſingly ſevere.
Him as our ruler, and our king we own,
His rod his ſceptre, and his chair his throne †. The

* A claſs ſo called.

† As a gentleman, a member of the church, has undertaken a work relating to the School, &c. it has neceſſarily precluded any application from me for information. The above will give a general idea of

The building juſt mentioned, if we may pronounce from the Saxon ſtyle, is the moſt antient in the precincts of the Abbey.

Very little is left of the leſſer cloiſters; ſome Saxon columns were accidentally diſcovered a few years paſt in the neighbouring garden.

Near it is another portion, or room, of equal antiquity.

The place in which the Records of the Houſe of Lords are kept was originally a great ſquare tower, erected for a treaſury to the Abbey; it is now greatly altered; and ſo indeed is the inſide of the old Chapter-houſe, to make room for the Records of the Treaſury of the Exchequer, and the everlaſting Domeſday-book.

The roof, as uſual in ſuch buildings, is ſupported by a centre column; but the galleries, ſhelves, and preſſes, are determined enemies to deſcription. I ſhall therefore leave them undeſcribed; and conclude this ſurvey of the exterior of the Abbey and its dependencies by ſaying, fragments in ſome caſes, and large portions in others, of walls and gates, may be found in many directions; by means of which, the antient incloſure might be traced with conſiderable accuracy.

I ſhall finiſh with Francis Beaumont's expreſſive lines:

Mortality, behold and fear,
What a change of fleſh is here!
Thinke how many royall bones,
Sleep within theſe heap of ſtones.
Here they lye, had realmes and lands,
Who now want ſtrength to ſtir their hands.
Where, from their pulpits ſeal'd with duſt,
They preach, "In greatneſſe is no truſt!"
Here's an acre, ſown indeed
With the richeſt Royall'ſt ſeed

of the Inſtitution. I had found a liſt of the maſters in a MS. No. 7025, Harl. Catal. but it differs ſo totally in dates from that of Widmore, that I know not which to prefer. The number of ſcholars in Feb. 1728, were, in ſuperiori ſcholâ 201, inferiori ſcholâ 233, total 434. From the year 1561 to 1738, 716 ſcholars had been elected to Chriſt Church, Oxford; and 637 to Trinity College, Cambridge. The preſent learned and excellent maſter of Weſtminſter School was appointed ſecond maſter in 1771; and ſucceeded Samuel Smith, D. D. in the head maſterſhip. It has been the cuſtom to perform the plays of Terence for ſome years paſt in the ſchool, by the ſcholars; and at no time have they been more correctly "enacted" than through the inſtruction and management of Dr. Vincent, who ranks as high as a judicious and elegant author, as he doth as an eloquent preacher.

That the earth did e'er ſuck in,
Since the firſt man dy'd for ſin.
Here the bones of birth have cry'd,
Though Gods they were, as Men they dy'd.
Here are ſands ignoble things,
Dropt from the ruin'd ſides of Kings.
Here's a world of pomp and ſtate,
Buried in duſt, once dead by fate."

The Building of the Abbey

is involved in miſts too denſe for the ſun of antiquarian ſearch to diſſipate. The period of its erection, previous to Edward the Confeſſor's days, probably will not ever be diſcovered, I ſhall therefore paſs it over. In this venerable building lived Sulgardus, a monk, who devoted his leiſure hours to a hiſtory of it. He has indeed, according to cuſtom, uſed but little ceremony with Saint Peter, or the choir of heaven; for he hath preſſed both into his ſervice, in order to make the conſecration of this church hallowed and ſublime.

Widmore, whoſe work is the only one worthy of implicit credit, both from his having been a learned man, and his unreſtrained acceſs to every ſpecies of record belonging to the Abbey, fixes the foundation between the years 730 and 740; but is unable to ſay who was the founder. As it hath in antient days been aſſerted that the ground whereon it ſtands was an Iſland, I went to the roof of the Northern tower, in order to view the ground from thence; when the Iſland of Thorney clearly lay before me. If we follow the turn of the river Thames round Milbank, we perceive it ends in a marſh filled with reeds and aquatic plants at the extremity of Ranelagh gardens. From that place to Chelſea water-works is equally low and wet, excluſive of the creek or canal for barges. This brings us almoſt to the gates of St. James's park, where a valley nearly in a line with the above marſh contains the canal. Allowing thoſe probabilities, and for filling inequalities in ſtreets, an angular Iſland is formed. But a queſtion naturally occurs; when was made the embankment known by the name of *Milbank?* and where would high-water mark be found, ſuppoſing it away? I am afraid our Iſland would be greatly reduced. Poſſibly the tide paſſed in very antient times acroſs Parliament-ſtreet, through

through the Park, and over all the ground South Weſt of the Abbey, leaving on its return the whole a maſs of filth.

Having thus found the *ground* for the monaſtery, and *ſuppoſed* a founder, though we know him not, and fixed a date when it was probably built; we muſt imagine it to have been deſtroyed by the Danes, rebuilt through the influence of St. Dunſtan with King Edgar, and appropriated to the order of St. Benedict, and twelve monks, with endowments ſufficient for their maintenance.

The monaſtery continued unmoleſted till Edward the Confeſſor piouſly reſolved to thoroughly renovate and improve it; which he did, and I ſhould ſuppoſe entirely in the Norman ſtyle, from the fragments not long ſince ſtanding, and judging from the buildings ſtill extant of that period. Large revenues were given to the Monks by the King; and his Nobles, like true courtiers, copied his example.

In the time of abbot Lawrence, after the year 1159, ſome repairs were made to the out-buildings of the monaſtery, then greatly decayed, and their roofs covered with lead.

Henry III. in the year 1220, and on Whitſun-eve, laid the firſt ſtone of a chapel, which was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. Its ſite was that of the preſent chapel called Henry the Seventh's.

In the year 1223, a furious aſſault was made upon the monaſtery by the exaſperated citizens of London, who pulled down the ſteward's houſe, and did other conſiderable damage, in conſequence of a diſpute who was winner at a wreſtling match. It appears that the people at the Abbey were in ſome meaſure the agreſſors, as the ſteward had armed them againſt the day he appointed for a ſecond trial of ſkill.

Nothing more occurs relating to the repair or additions to the Confeſſor's ſtructure till the year 1245, when Henry III. began to take it down, in order to rebuild it. This circumſtance, his gifts to the abbot and convent, his will, and the tranſlation of the Confeſſor's body, would lead to a ſuppoſition that he was a man piouſly diſpoſed towards the Clergy and religious orders. On the contrary, he was a weak and artful prince, and ſuffered the moſt ſhameful exactions to be forced from the prieſthood, through legates and nuncios, for the popes.

Honorius III. even demanded that two prebends in every cathedral, and two monks portions in every monaſtery, ſhould be appropriated to the holy ſee. Though the King did not interfere, the Parliament did, and prevented ſuch an

arrangement from taking place. The Clergy too were firm; but, as the Monarch, who often wanted the capacious ſhield of Papal power as a guard from the reſentment of his people, countenanced the legates, they did not eſcape many pecuniary demands; which were paid, to avoid anathemas, excommunications, and deprivations.

It is impoſſible to aſcertain how far the architect had proceeded in the church when Henry died in the year 1272. According to Fabian, the choir was not completed till 13 years after his death. He lived, however, to attend divine ſervice in it; and in 1269 to ſet his ſhoulders, together with thoſe of the king of the Romans and other great perſons, to the coffin of St. Edward, in order to place it where it now reſts. This ceremony, accompanied by every circumſtance of pomp and ſolemnity, muſt have been grand and impreſſive. It is an eaſy matter to fancy this ſcene: the new ſhrine covered with riches and ſparkling Moſaic; the exquiſite carving, freſh from the ſculptor's hands; the ſuperb dreſſes of the religious; and muſic to fill the meaſure. In tracing ſuch proceedings, I throw aſide the abſurdity of the motives, and the ſuperſtitious cauſes, as beneath a thought. I view them only as ſcenes beautiful in effect; and in ſhort, as the audience at a theatre feel affected at ſolemn ſcenes, ſo do thoſe affect me. A ſhort time previous to the re-building of the church, abbot Richard de Crokeſley had erected a chapel near the North door, and dedicated it to St. Edmund. It was taken down with the reſt by Henry III.

Not long after, the beautiful pavement before the high altar was laid; for Ware died in 1283, and was buried under it.

The Abbey was damaged in 1297 by a fire, which deſtroyed part of the contiguous palace.

Abbot Langham, who died in 1376, contributed greatly towards the extenſion of the church Weſtward.

Nicolas Litlington ſucceeded Langham; and, chiefly with the ſums left by his predeceſſor, made great additions to the Abbey. Widmore, from the records, ſays, "he built the preſent college hall, the kitchen, the Jeruſalem chamber, the abbot's houſe, now the deanery, the bailiff's, the cellarer's, the infirmarer's, and the ſacriſt's houſes; the malt-houſe, afterwards uſed for a dormitory for the king's ſcholars, and the adjoining tower, the wall of the infirmary garden, a water mill; and finiſhed the South and Weſt ſides of the cloiſters." He died in 1386; conſequently the buildings ſtill remaining are in the 416th year of their age.

age. During the reign of Richard II. the work was carried on; and continued by William of Colcheſter, abbot, who died 1420. Richard Harweden, the next abbot, zealouſly proceeded with the nave. Abbot Eſtney, who died in 1498, did a great deal towards the finiſhing of it, and made the great Weſt window.

Abbot John Iſlip was the laſt, during whoſe time any additions were made to the church; and it remained unfiniſhed till ſir Chriſtopher Wren completed the towers.

In the 8th and 9th years of the reign of William III. the Houſe of Commons granted an annual ſum for repairing it.

In the 9th of queen Anne, an Act was paſſed, allowing 4000l. a year towards the repairs and additions.

Acts were paſſed in the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 10th years of George II. granting the ſame ſums. Notwithſtanding, in the year 1738, the works were at a ſtand for want of money; and a petition was preſented, which was referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe; yeas 174, nays 61. The aid granted was but an inconſiderable ſum, and not till ſome time after.

The expences attending theſe buildings from the year 1245 to 1740, including 505 years, can ſcarcely be aſcertained. A great deal was given by different monarchs, and large ſums by abbots and pious perſons. If they were brought to account and added, it would be next to an impoſſibility, from the fluctuation in the value of money, to give its *preſent* value. It appears that the dean and chapter had, from the time of their foundation to 1733, expended 20,912l. 17s. 11d. out of their dividends on the church and its dependencies, and applied the fees for monuments and burials to the fabrick. The ſums received from ſhewing the tombs is divided among the gentlemen of the choir and officers of the church.

The repairs of Henry the Seventh's Chapel are out of their province, and belong to the office of the King's Board of Works.

As every circumſtance relating to the building and repair of the Abbey has been detailed in the preceding pages, I ſhall now trace the progreſs of that wondrous building, St. Mary's chapel. Henry VII. hath left us a decided character of himſelf in two inſtances, as far as relates to his piety and ſuperſtition, in his will, and in the covenants between him and the abbots of Weſtminſter.

The latter was made in the 19th year of his reign, and dated the 16th July. Abbot Iſlip, aſſiſted by the King's miniſters, had laid the firſt ſtone of the magnificent chapel on the 24th of January, 1502, about two years and five months before,

before, which was deſigned by ſir Reginald Bray *, and built under the direction of the prior of St. Bartholomew's, as maſter of the works. This was intended by the King not only for his own place of interment, but for that of King Henry VI.: but whether the latter was ever placed in the chapel, is now a matter of doubt. According to Widmore, the body was actually removed by the convent to the abbey, in the year 1501, at the expence of 500 l. As the chapel was unfiniſhed at the King's death, it is probable, that his rapacious ſucceſſor thought the coſt of a public interment would be better applied to his own uſe, and therefore let the murdered king remain in privacy, unknown; and perhaps he is ſtill undiſturbed.

Through the indulgence of the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, I am enabled to preſent my readers with two prints from the illuminated pages of thoſe indentures, which form one of the moſt beautiful books now extant. Thoſe repreſent Henry VII. preſenting it to the abbot, and monks, and the beadſmen; and the abbot ſwearing, in the Court of Chancery, to perform the agreements faithfully. Before I proceed to the contents, it will be neceſſary to obſerve, that the part now in the Muſeum † belonged to the convent. The leaves are of the fineſt vellum, and the writing beautifully clear, and excellent. The cover is of boards, with red damaſk over them, and on that a large pall of crimſon velvet, lined with the ſame. On the covers are ſilver circles with the King's arms enamelled; thoſe are ſurrounded by others with enamelled portcullises. Five large impreſſions in green wax, from the King's ſeal, repreſenting him ſeated in a grand Gothic niche, are appended by green ſilk, and gold thread, incloſed in ſilver caſes, emboſſed with golden roſes, crowns, and portcullises. Rich ſtraps embelliſhed with ſilver angels holding roſes, and fringed with gold and crimſon, are the faſtenings; taſſels of the ſame materials are on the corners of the pall. A box has been added in later times for the ſeals, covered with Morocco traced with gold.

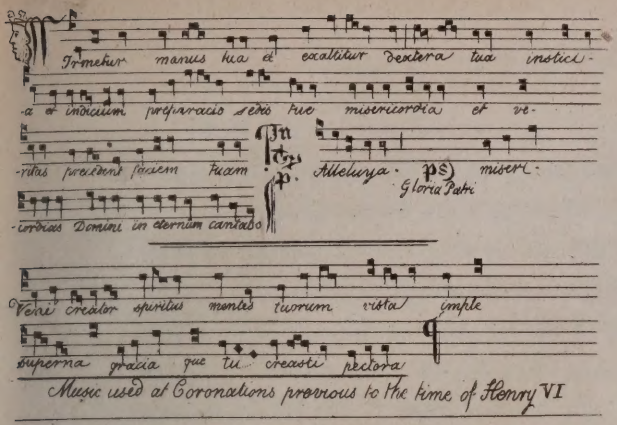
The title pages are covered with burniſhed gold, and relieved with red roſes and portcullises; and the drawings, four in number, are contained each in a letter T. Two I have engraved; the others are but copies of the firſt.

The firſt article binds every monk in the monaſtery to aſſiſt at high maſs at the high altar, to pray for the King's proſperity and welfare, during his life. The preciſe ſervice is inſerted.

* Of whom ſee an account in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, II. 572. He died 1503, and was buried in St. George's chapel, at Windſor, to which he had been a liberal benefactor. See his portrait from Malvern Abbey-church, engraved in Mr. Carter's Antient Sculpture and Painting, No. XXI.

† Harl. MSS. No. 1498.

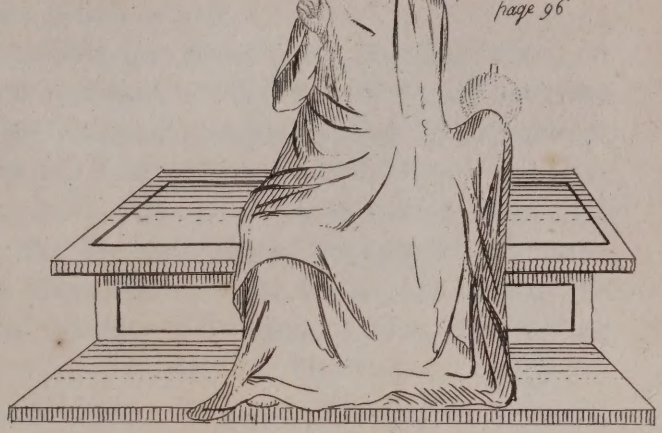
Then


Firmetur manus tua et exaltetur dextera tua iustici-
-a et iudicium preparacio sedis tue misericordia et ve-
-ritas precedent faciem tuam
Alleluya
Gloria Patri
-tudinis Domini in eternum cantabo
Veni creator spiritus mentes tuorum visita imple
superna gracia que tu creasti pectora

Music used at Coronations previous to the time of Henry VI

On the North side of the Church

A Key Stone



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Malcolm del et sculp

Then follows the ſervice, to be pronounced, "*while the world ſhall laſt*," at high maſs, at the high altar, after the King's deceaſe.

In conſequence of theſe agreements abbot Iſlip provided an altar and hearſe, on and about which were placed one hundred tapers, "under the lantern place betweene the quere and the high aultier," till the King's chapel was finiſhed. Three monks who were added to the uſual number, and doctors or bachelors of divinity, ſung maſs daily before it, for the proſperous eſtate of the King and his realm; for queen Elizabeth's ſoul; their iſſue; for Edmund, earl of Richmond; Margaret, counteſs of Richmond; and, when deceaſed, for their ſouls. On Sunday the maſs of the Aſſumption of our Lady, Monday of her Annunciation, Tueſday her "Statuute," Wedneſday her Conception, Thurſday her Purification, Friday her Viſitation, and Saturday her Commemoration. A ſecond prieſt at 8 in the morning ſung a maſs of Requiem; and the third prieſt a maſs of the day, beginning after the goſpel of high maſs.

Thoſe prieſts, after the King's deceaſe, addreſſed the congregation thus; "Sirs, I exhorte and moeve you ſpecially and devoutely of youre charite to praye for the ſoule of the moſt Chriſten Prince, Kyng Henry the VIIth late Kyng of Englande, founder of thre daily maſſes, perpetually to be ſayed at this aultier, whoys body reſteth here buried." At a quarter of an hour before each maſs the great bell of the Abbey was tolled 40 ſtrokes. As this altar was intended only for a temporary purpoſe, it was removed on certain days of ceremony to the South aile, facing the chapel of St. Benedict.

At twelve o'clock on Good-Friday, Eaſter-Monday, and every Sunday except Palm-Sunday and one or two others, and on all the Feaſts of the Bleſſed Virgin, the great bell began to toll, which was continued till one, when a chauntry prieſt, a regular, or ſecular, or doctor from either of the Univerſities, aſcended the pulpit, and in a ſolemn ſermon exhorted the audience to pray for King Henry and his relatives.

On the 12th of February, annually, the hearſe for the King, and his altar, were adorned with 100 tapers, each weighing 12 pounds, and nine feet in length; twenty-four almſmen were arranged round it with torches, 24 pound in weight. After thoſe were prepared, the bells began to toll, as for the anniverſary of Richard the Second.

A proceſſion then commenced through the choir to the high altar, formed by the Monks, Prior, and Abbot, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Chief Juſtice,

tice, Maſter of the Rolls, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and five other Juſtices, together with the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs, of London. The Abbot then proceeded to the high altar, and began the maſs of *Requiem*, while the Monks knelt before it. The officers of State kneeling before the hearſe ſaid the pſalm *De Profundis*, with the prayers belonging to the office.

During thoſe ſolemnities an almoner diſtributed 25 marks to the poor; two-pence each to adults, and one penny to children. Five marks beſide were divided between 13 men and 3 women.

Previous to thoſe anniverſaries, ſermons were preached at Paul's croſs and the Abbey, with an exhortation for the prayers of the congregation. The abbot and convent on the day before went to the high altar, and ſung *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with nine leſſons, and the lands.

A weekly obit was alſo held, preceded by the tolling of the bells. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the abbot and convent went in proceſſion to the choir, and *Placebo*, &c. were ſung.

The hearſe had four tapers, eleven feet in length, placed on the middle of each ſide (to burn perpetually), and 30 to be lighted only during the obit, maſs, and even-ſong. The ſockets were ſet in creſts of roſes and portculliſes; and the tapers never conſumed lower than four feet, when they were replaced.

After the proceſſion of the convent to the choir for this weekly ſervice, a monk went to the high altar, and ſung a maſs of *Requiem*, at which 124 poor people, and 13 men, and 3 women, each received one penny. After the maſs, the whole ranged round the hearſe, while *Libera me* and *De profundis* were chaunted. Leſt all this interceſſion ſhould not avail, the King founded an almſhouſe within the precincts of the Abbey, for 13 men and 3 women; whoſe frugal meals were hardly earned, as a diary of their employment will ſhew. The King provided a prieſt without benefice, who was a grammarian, and more than 45 years of age, together with 12 bachelors upwards of 50, whoſe attainments were equal to ſinging and repeating pſalms, and praying for his temporal and eternal welfare. After his deceaſe, the vacancies to be ſupplied by the abbot. One of the moſt diſcreet and pious of the Monks acted as their ſuperintendant.

Their habit was a long gown and hood, of brown ruſſet, at three ſhillings *per* yard, lined with black frieze; and on the left ſhoulder was embroidered a crown and roſe. Three women, upwards of 50 years of age, ſerved them as laundreſſes and cooks, bought their proviſions, and kept the rooms clean. Each member

filled

filled the office of ſteward for a week, in rotation, to whom the men paid 7½ d. and the women 6 d. every Thurſday for their viands. At dinner, an half-penny worth of fleſh or fiſh, a farthing loaf, and a quart of ale, "p^ce the ferthing," was each man's meal; added to which, the women might make pottage of oat-meal, to the value of three half-pence, and one pennyworth of ſalt. At ſupper they had as much bread and ale as they choſe. The ſalary of the prieſt was 12 pence, and four pence; and the almſmen's xii—ii d. (or 16 d. and 14 d.) *per* week, which was paid at the hearſe. The gowns were given at Eaſter. The abbot was bound, by the agreement, to keep the almſhouſes in repair.

At 6 o'clock every morning the bell belonging to the chapel of the almſhouſe was rung by an almſman, beginning the week with the youngeſt, and ſo in rotation to the eldeſt; one half-penny was their reward. Upon this notice, the brethren aſſembled in their chapel, where they knelt and prayed for the King and his relatives, and for all Chriſtian ſouls; five Pater-noſters, five Aves, and a Creed. Hence they proceeded, in the order of their admiſſion, in pairs, followed by their prieſt, to the altar and hearſe, where ſix kneeled on each ſide, and the prieſt at the Weſt end. The firſt chantry prieſt then performed the firſt maſs, and the almſmen recited the prayers appointed for them. After this they were permitted to return to their rooms, or remain in the monaſtery, till high maſs began. At 9 o'clock the alms-prieſt ſaid a maſs at the hearſe. They then attended at high maſs, and the third chantry maſs, when the alms-prieſt gave an exhortation, and read collects. Previous to their dinner the prieſt ſaid a grace after the form of Saliſbury. When they had dined, *De profundis* was ſung, and the King prayed for. Half an hour before veſpers in the monaſtery, the chapel bell rung, upon which the alms-men retired to it, and repeated their Pater-noſters and Aves; from thence to the hearſe, where they kneeled during even-ſong, and then returned to their rooms. At 7 o'clock the chapel bell was rung for the third time, and there they ſung *Salve Regina*, with other Pſalms, and repeated prayers.

As the eſtabliſhment of thoſe ſplendid ſervices required conſtant attendants, ſix brethren of the monaſtery, "commonly called Converſes," were appointed to aſſiſt the monks, and take care of the tapers and torches. Two others were appropriated to the new chapel, and the three chantry prieſts founded by the King.

Another foundation was of conſiderable utility, which is prefaced thus: "And for as much as the ſame oure Souverayne lord the Kyng hath, by long experience perceyved, and often ſeen, that, for lakke of grounded learned men in the lawes of

God, Virtue emonges religious men is litle uſed, Religion is greatly confounded, and few or noe hable perſons founde in dyvers houſes of religion, lakkyng lerned men to be the heddes of the ſame houſes, to the high diſpleaſure of God, and great ſubverſion of religion;" he therefore enabled the convent to ſend three of the brethren, elected by them in the Chapter-houſe, to Oxford, under the title of King Henry the Seventh's ſcholars; beſides "the three monks have uſed to fynde to ſcoles in the Univerſitie of Oxenford, there to ſtudie in the ſcience of divinitie." When the above ſcholars had taken a degree, others were to be immediately elected.

Abbot Iſlip bound himſelf and his ſucceſſors, by an oath, to the obſervance of the foregoing ceremonies and ſtipulations; and appeared in the Court of Chancery ſix days after the feaſt of All-Saints, 19 Henry VII. with the indentures for that purpoſe. The print annexed ſhews the manner in which the ſucceeding abbots were to take this oath, in the firſt term after their inſtallation.

Two days previous to every anniverſary, the Abbot, Prior, Monks, Prieſts, and Almſmen, the King's Attorney, the Recorder of London, and the Steward of the Abbey lands, aſſembled in the Chapter-houſe, when the whole of the indentures were audibly and diſtinctly read; after which they went in proceſſion, chaunting "*Verba mea*," "*De profundis*," and "*Voce meâ ad Dominum clamavi*," to the hearſe, where the Obit concluded the ceremony. "The chauntry monks of King Henry the VIIth were appointed by the abbot; and were ſworn, at their admiſſion on the Evangeliſts, before the monks in the Chapter-houſe. Their office was for life, unleſs they miſbehaved, or reſigned. They were required to perform all the duties of the order of St. Benedict, in addition to their other engagements.

Salaries and Fees paid by the Abbot.

To each chantry monk 100 s. *per annum*; to the ringer for the maſſes 26 s. 8 d. For the ſermons on Good-Friday, Eaſter, &c. 13 s. 4 d. each. The Chancellor and Treaſurer, for their attendance at the anniverſaries, 20 s. each; half that ſum to the Maſter of the Rolls and Chief Juſtice; and 6 s. 8 d. to the other Juſtices. The Lord Mayor received 20 s, and 10 s. for his barge; the Recorder, and Sheriffs, 6 s. 8 d. each. When any of the above perſons did not attend, their fees were given to ſuch priſoners in the King's Bench, and Marſhalſea, as were detained for their fees only. The preachers of the ſermons at Paul's-croſs and the Abbey

Abbey had 3 s. 4 d. each. When high maſs was celebrated by the abbot, he had 20 s.; the prior 6 s. 8 d.; the monks who were prieſts 20 d.; monks who were not prieſts 8 d. The Chancellor's fee, when the abbot was ſworn, 13 s. 4 d.; to the Maſter of the Rolls 10 s.; and to the clerk 6 s. 8 d.

The abbot paid, beſides, many other annual ſums for anniverſaries to cathedrals and monaſteries.

The funds for all thoſe expences were ſupplied by the following reſources, conveyed to the abbot and convent by the King.

The advowſon of the deanry of St. Martin's-le-grand, its canonries, prebends, churches, chapels, and all profits (except the prebend of Newlonde, founded by Herbert), valued at 266 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum*, above all charges.

The advowſons of the prebend of Tikehill, Yorkſhire; and the parſonage of Swafham Market, in the county of Norfolk; and that of Stamforde, in Berkſhire.

The free chapel of Uplamborne, Berkſhire.

The free chapel in the manor of Pleſshe, Eſſex; and of Playdon, in Suſſex; the whole valued at 130 l. 13 s. 4 d. *per annum.*

The priory and manor of Luffield.

Advowſon of the church of Sodford, Northamptonſhire, of Thorneburgh, Buckinghamſhire, to the yearly value of 40 l.

In money 5150 l. " to purchaſe and buye manors, londs, and tenements, rents, and ſervice, to them and their ſucceſſours for ever, to bere, ſuſteyne, and kepe perpetually, while the worlde ſhall endure, all ſuch charges as bene before."

The lands, &c. were purchaſed, and are recapitulated; and the whole annual amount, added to the beforementioned, was 668 l. 13 s. 4 d.

The expences of the anniverſaries, obits, almſhouſes, &c. &c. amounted to 582 l. and 8 d.

So that the convent gained 86 l. 12 s. 8 d.; to which was added, the church of Cheſterforde, to the yearly value of 22 l. over the endowment of the vicar; and 10 l. given to the abbot for the coſts of the appropriation, with St. Bride's vicarage, in London, to the yearly value of 26 l. 13 s. 4 d. over the endowment of the vicar.

In conſideration of repairs of the almſhouſes, accidents by fire, and renewing veſtments, &c. for the altar, the King purchaſed " of our holy father the pope, great indulgence and pardon of pleyn remiſſion oons in the yeare, perpetually," for the abbot and convent.

We have little reaſon to wonder at his thus beſieging heaven, after peruſing the prelude to his will, which he made March 31ſt, 1509 *. "We ſaye at this tyme, as ſithence the firſt yeres of diſcreſoune we have bene accuſtomid, theis wordes, Dñe Jhu Xpe, qui me ex nichilo creâſti, feciſti, redemiſti, et predeſtinaſti ad hoc quod ſum, tu ſcis quid de me facere vis; fac de me sc̃m voluntatem tuam cū miſericordiâ." Therefore doe of mee thy will; with grace, pitie, and mercy, moſt humbly and entirelie I beſeeche the. And thus unto thee I bequeth, and into thy moſt merciful handes my ſoule I committe. And howbeite I am a ſinful creature, in ſinne conceyved, in ſynne have lyved, knowinge perfectlie that of my merites I cannot attaine to the lyfe everlaſtinge, but onlie by the merits of thy bleſſed paſſion, and of thy infinite mercy and grace; natheleſſe, my moſte mercyfull Redeemer, Maker, and Saviour, I truſt that, by the ſpeciall grace and mercy of thy moſte bleſſed mother, ever virgin, our ladie St. Mary, in whom, after thee, in this mortall lyfe hathe ever byne my moſte ſinguler truſte and confidence; to whome, in all my neceſſities, I have made my continuall refuge, and by whome I have hitherto in all my adverſities ever hadd my ſpeciall comforte and reliefe; will now in my moſte extreame neede, of her infinite pitie, take my ſoule into her handes, and it preſente unto her moſt dere Sonne; whereof, ſweeteſt Ladye of mercye, verie mother and virgin, wel of pitie, and ſureſt refuge of all needful, moſte humblie, moſte entirelie, and moſte hartile, I beſeech the; and for mie comforte in this behalf, I truſte alſo to the ſinguler mediac̃on and praiers of all the holie company of heaven: that is to ſaye, angeles, archangeles, patriarks, profits, apoſtles, evangeliſts, marters, confeſſors, and virgines; and eſpeciallie to mine accuſtomed avoures I calle and crie, St. Michaell, St. John Baptiſt, St. John Evangeliſt, St. George, St. Anthony, St. Edwarde, St. Vincent, St. Anne, St. Mary Magdalen, and St. Barbara; humblie beſeechinge not onlie at the hower of death ſoe to aide, ſocore, and defend me, that the aunciente and goſtlie ennemye, nor non other evell or dampnable ſperite, have no power to envade me, nor w^th his terribleneſs to anoy me: but alſo with y^r holie praiers and interceſſyones to be interceſſours and mediators unto our Maker and Redeemer, for the remiſſyon of my ſynnes, and ſalvac̃on of my ſoule.

And for as much as we have reſeived our ſolempne coronac̃on and holie inunction w^thin our monaſterye of Weſtminſter, and that within the ſame monaſterye is the

* This will was publiſhed by Mr. Aſtle, 1775, 4to, from the original in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter; from which the orthography of this copy materially differs.

5 comon

comon ſepulture of Kinges of this Realme, and ſpeciallye becauſe that within the ſame, and amongeſt the ſame Kinges, reſteth the holie bodie and reliques of the glorious Kinge and Confeſſor St. Edwarde, and divers other of our noble progentores and blood, and ſpeciallie the bodie of our grauntdam, of right noble memorie, Queene Kathreen, wife unto Kinge Henrye the Vth, and daughter to Kinge Charles of Ffraunce; and that we by the grace of God purpoſe right ſhortlie to tranſlate into the ſame the bodie and reliques of our uncle, of bleſſed memorie, Kinge Henrye the Sixt *; for theſe, and divers other cauſes and conſideracones us ſpeciallye movinge in that behalfe, we will that when ſo ever it ſhall pleaſe oure Savioure Jhu Chriſt to call us out of this tranſitory lyfe, be it w^th^in this oure realm, or any other realm or place without the ſame, that oure bodie be buried w^th^in the ſame monaſterye."

He left his funeral to the diſcretion of his executors, only charging them to avoid "dampnable pompe, and outrageous ſuperfluities." Whether he purſued his own adviſe, will appear from the decorations on the chapel, altars, and his tomb, excluſive of the anniverſaries. And yet *I* am delighted with many of the remaining ſpecimens of his "outrageous ſuperfluities."

As he requeſts the chapel may be finiſhed as ſoon as poſſible after his deceaſe, if not then compleated, and particularly mentions that the windows were to be glazed with ſtories, images, arms, badges, and cognizances, according to the deſigns given by him to the prior of St. Bartholomew's; and that the walls, doors, windows, vaults, and ſtatues, within and without, ſhould be adorned with arms and badges; we may conclude that much remained to be done in the year 1509, as he died 22 days after the date of the will.

He mentions his having advanced 5500 l. to abbot Iſlip, and authoriſes his executors to pay other ſums to carry on the building of the chapel.

We may reaſonably ſuppoſe his directions in general were ſtrictly complied with; and therefore muſt imagine the high altar which was dedicated to "our lady" to have been adorned with the largeſt ſtatue of the Virgin in his poſſeſſion, and a croſs plated with gold to the value of 100 l. and two pair of ſilver-gilt candleſticks. The veſtments for the prieſts given to the abbot and convent were of cloth of gold tiſſue, embroidered with roſes and portculliſes, which were made

* I have quoted in p. 218, from Widmore, that the King was removed in 1501 to the monaſtery by the convent. The King means only from thence to a place in the new chapel; or Widmore is incorrect.

By

by his order at Florence. They conſiſted of thoſe for the prieſt, deacon, and ſub-deacon, and 29 copes.

The various altars mentioned in the deſcription received each two ſuits of cloths, two pair of veſtments, two corporaſſes, with their caſes, a maſs book, a ſilver-gilt chalice, a pair of ſilver-gilt cruets, a ſilver-gilt bell, and two pair of ſilver-gilt candleſticks. One of them was dedicated to Henry the Sixth; for a pair of candleſticks are expreſſly given to it.

The preſent ſkreen of his tomb was deſigned, and the artiſt employed on it, before this will was written; for he ſpeaks of it as a "cloſure of copper and gylte after the faſhione that we have begone."

The ſtep for the altar within the rails ſtill remains. It was dedicated to "our Savioure Jeſhus Chriſt," five feet in height, and the top projecting five inches over the ſides, which were adorned with a repreſentation of the Crucifixion, Mary and John, his guardian ſaints, and the twelve apoſtles, carved in wood, and plated with the fineſt gold.

On all ſolemn feaſts the chantry prieſts placed on this altar a fragment of the *real croſs*, ſet in gold, reſplendent with precious ſtones and pearls; and one of the legs of St. George, ſet in ſilver, gilt. The king gave to it a maſs book "hande written;" three ſuits of altar cloths, three pair of veſtments, a golden chalice value 100 marks, another of ſilver-gilt value 20 marks, two pair of ſilver gilt cruets of the ſame value, two candleſticks weighing 100 ounces, of ſilver gilt, and two others of the ſame materials weighing 60 ounces, three corporaſſes with their caſes, ſix ſilver-gilt ſtatues of our Lady, St. John the Evangeliſt, St. John Baptiſt, St. Edward, St. Jerome, and St. Francis, each valued at 20 marks, a ſilver bell value 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. and a "pax brede" of ſilver gilt 4 marks.

Such of the altar-cloths and veſtments as remained to be given by his executors were to be made worthy the gift of a King, and embroidered with his badges and cognizances.

He ordered that his body ſhould be interred before the high altar, with his wife; and that the tomb ſhould be made of touchſtone, with niches, and ſtatues of his guardian ſaints, in copper, gilt. The inſcription to be confined merely to dates.

Leſt his ſoul might not reſt in peace, although every precaution certainly was taken by him that poor ſinner could take, he requeſted 10,000 maſſes ſhould be ſaid in the monaſtery, London, and its neighbourhood, for its repoſe; 1500 in honour

honour of the Trinity, 2500 in honour of the five wounds of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, 2500 to the five joys of our Lady, 450 to the nine orders of Angels, 150 to the honor of the Patriarchs, 600 to the twelve Apoſtles, and 2300 to the honour of All Saints, and all thoſe to be ſung in a little month after his deceaſe.

He directed that a ſtatue of himſelf kneeling, three feet in height from the knees, ſhould be carved in wood, repreſenting him in armour, with a ſword, and ſpurs, and holding the crown of Richard the Third, won by him at Boſworth-field.

The figure to be plated with fine gold, and the arms of England and France enamelled on it. A table of ſilver, gilt, ſupporting it, enamelled with black letters, "Rex Henricus Septimus," was to be placed on the ſhrine of St. Edward, to whom, with St. Mary and the Almighty, he dedicated the ſtatue. He gave in truſt to the abbot and convent 2000 l. to be diſtributed in charity, and 500 marks to the finiſhing of the church. The remaining articles of the will are foreign to my ſubject.

The King's Burial.

On the 9th of May, 1509, his body was placed in a chariot, covered with black cloth of gold, which was drawn by five ſpirited horſes, whoſe trappings were of black velvet, adorned with quiſhions of gold. The effigies of his Majeſty lay upon the corps, dreſſed in his regal habiliments. The carriage had ſuſpended on it banners of arms, titles, and pedigrees. A number of prelates preceeded the body, who were followed by the deceaſed King's ſervants, after it were nine mourners. Six hundred men bearing torches ſurrounded the chariot.

The proceſſion was met in St. George's Fields *, by all the prieſts and clergy of London, and its neighbourhood; and at London Bridge by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in black. To render this awful ſcene ſublimely grand, the way was lined with children, who held burning tapers; thoſe, with the flaſhes of great torches, whoſe red rays darting in every direction upon glittering objects, and embroidered copes, ſhewing the ſolemn pace, uplifted eyes, and mournful countenances, muſt have formed a noble picture. The ſlow, monotonous notes of the chaunt, mixed with the ſonorous tones of the great bells, were not leſs grateful to the ear. When the body had arrived at St. Paul's, which was ſuperbly illuminated, it was taken from the chariot, and carried to the

* He died at Windſor.

choir,

choir, where it was placed beneath a hearſe, arrayed with all the accompaniments of Death. A ſolemn maſs and dirge were then ſung, and a ſermon preached by the biſhop of Rocheſter. It reſted all night in the church. On the following day the proceſſion recommenced in the ſame manner, except that ſir Edward Haward rode before, on a fine charger, cloathed with drapery, on which was the King's arms.

We will now ſuppoſe him removed by ſix lords from his chariot to the hearſe prepared for him, formed by nine pillars ſet full of burning tapers, incloſed by a double railing. View him placed under it, and his effigies on a rich pall of gold cloſe to him, the nine mourners, near them knight's bearing banners of ſaints, and ſurrounded by officers of arms. The prelates, abbot, prior, and convent, and prieſts, in meaſured paces, ſilently taking their places; when, breaking through the awful pauſe, Garter king at arms cried with an audible voice, "For the ſoul of the noble Prince King Henry the Seventh, late King of this realm." A deep peal from the organ and choir anſwers in a chaunt of *Placebo* and the Dirge; the ſounds die away, and with them the whole aſſembly retires.

On the 11th ſeveral biſhops ſung three maſſes; at the laſt of which the King's banner, his coat of arms, ſword, target, helmet, and creſt, and his courſer, were brought to the altar, and there offered; the mourners afterwards proceeded to its ſteps, and offered rich palls of cloth of gold, and bawdkins. "*Libera me*" then floated in gentle ſtrains from the choir, when the body deſcended to the earth. The officers of his houſhold approached to the grave, and dropt therein their broken ſtaffs. Garter finiſhed the ceremony by crying, "Vive le Roy Henry le Huitieſme, Roy d'Angleterre et de France, ſire de Ireland."

Henry VIII * ordered Lawrence Ymber to make an eſtimate for the tomb of his father according to the directions in his will. Caprice, or ſome other cauſe, led him to reject it. But Ymber is ſuppoſed to have worked under Torreggiano, who executed the tomb, as well as that of Margaret counteſs of Richmond in the ſame church, and that of Dr. Young, maſter of the Rolls, in their chapel †.

Humphrey Walker calculated that 19 large and ſmall figures on the tomb would require 6400 pounds weight of fine yellow metal at 20 s. a hundred weight; the caſting and finiſhing fit for gilding 66 l.; making the effigies (which I ſuppoſe were of wood for the moulds) 8 l. apiece; four lords images 4 l. each, and the ſmaller ones 40 s. each.

* Harl. MSS. No. 297. † Walpole's Painters, 4to, vol. I. p. 104.

Nicholas

Nicholas Ewen, gilder, offered to gild the whole for 410 l.; John Bell, and John Maynard, the painting, for 40 l. Theſe ſums amounted to 638 l. excluſive of maſonry.

Diveſting the ſubject of every veſtige of ſuperſtitious veneration, and viewing it merely as a ſpectacle of extreme grandeur, I cannot avoid calling to my reader's recollection the ſuperb ſcene Henry the Seventh's chapel muſt have preſented when juſt compleated. Then the windows were filled with painted glaſs; and the light which ſtreamed through them was tinged with a warm glow of colours, that heightened the brilliancy of the gold and ſilver utenſils of the various altars, and the embroidered veſtments of the prieſts; at the ſame time touching one pendant of the roof with purple, another with crimſon, and a third with yellow. The burning tapers, waving with every current of air, varied the ſtrong ſhadows on the exquiſite ſtatues above them, and ſhewed their features in every lineament.

In the centre ſtood the vaſt croſs of gold, the ſtatue of the Virgin, and the high altar. Behind it, the poliſhed brazen ſkreen, and within it the tomb and altar, glowing with the light of tapers. The ſculptured walls, and exquiſite minutely carved roof, bounded this unparalleled view; and, thanks to the ſkill of its architect, *ſtill* enchants us, though all its accompaniments are buried in irretrievable ruin.

It would take too much room for my plan, to recapitulate the various anniverſaries held in the Abbey, for the repoſe of the ſouls of the founders. The detail juſt completed, and the following from a vellum chronicle in the Muſeum *, will fully explain their forms and ceremonies. King Henry the Fifth, "who gaf his ſoule into the handis of Good, and dyed an made an ende of his naturell lyff at Boys-de-Vincent, beſide Paris, xxxvi yere of his age; on whoſe ſoule God have mercy! And thenne was that body enbamed, and cered and laide in a ryall chare, and an ymage lyke un to him was laide upon the corps open, wyth divers baners, and herſe; covered rychlye w^th^ the armes of Englond and Fraunce, and alſo the old armes of Seint Edwardes, Seynt Edmond, and othir, and w^th^ grete multitude of torchies. Wyth whome went the Kyng of Scotland, and many o^r^ lordes, which accompanyd the body tyll it came to Weſtmynſter, by London, in Englond. And in every towne by the way he had ſolempnye his dirige on theven, and maſſe on the morne. And moche almeſſe was gyven to pour peple by the way.

* Claudius A. viii.

" And the VII day of November, after the corps was brought to London, w^th^ grete reverence and ſolempnite, to Weſtmynſter (where he now lyeth), he was worſhupfully buryed. And after was layde on his tombe a ryall ymage, lyke to hymſelfe, of ſylver and gylte; whiche was made att coſt of Quene Katerne. And thus ended, and is entered and buried, the noble Kyng Henrie the Fyft. On whos ſowle and all Criſten ſoules God have mercy. Amen.

" Here is to be noted, that the Kyng Henry the V. was a noble prince aft he was Kyng and crouned; how be it before in his youthe he had bene wylde, recheles, and ſpared nothyng of his luſtes ne deſires, but accomplyſhed theym after his lykyng: but as ſonne as he was crouned, enoynted, and ſacred, anone ſodenly he was chaunged in to a new man, and all his intente to lyff vertuouſly, in mayntenyng of holy church, deſtroying of heretikes, kepyng juſtice, and defendyng of his reame and ſubgettes. And for as moche as his fader had depoſid by his labour the goode Kyng Richard, and petyouſly made hym to die, and for thoffence don to him ayenſt his legeaunce, he had ſent to Rome to be aſſoiled thereof. For which offence the Pope our holy fader enjoyned hym to make hym be praide for ꝑpetually; and lyke as he had done to be taken from hym his naturell lyff, therfor he ſhould do finde iiii tapers to bren ꝑpetually aboute his body; that for the extinction of his bodyly lyffe, his ſoule may ever be remembred, and lyve in Hevyn in ſpurituall lyfe. And alſo that he ſhuld every weeke, on the day as it comyth about of his deth, have a ſolempne maſse of Requiem; on the evyn tofore a Dirige, with IV leſſons; and a dole to pore peple alway on that day of XI ſhyllynges VIII d. to be delid peny mete. And ons in the yere, at his anniverſary, his terment to be holden in the moſt honeſt wyſe, and to be delyd that day XX pounde in pens to pore peple. And to every monke, to have XX ſhyllynges—which all thes thynges ꝑformed this noble Kyng for his fader; for Kyng Henry the IIII his fader ꝑformed not it duryng his lyfe, whome (as it is ſaid) God touched, and was a lepre er he dyed. Alſo then this noble prince let do calle all the abbottis and prioures of Seint Benettis order in Englond, and had theym in the Chapterhouſe of Weſtmynſter, for the reformation of the order, wherin he had comunicacion, and alſo wyth byſhoppys and men of the ſpiritualte, in ſoo ferre forth that they doubted ſore he wold have had the temporalties oute of theyr handes. Wherfore by thanys and labour, and procuryng of ſpualte, encoraged the Kyng to chalenge Normandye and his ryght in Ffraunce, to thentent to ſette hym a warke there, that he ſhuld not ſeke occaſions to entre into ſuch matters.

" And

"And all his lyve after he laboured in the werres, in conquerying greate parte of the royame of Fraunce, that by the agreement of the Kyng Charles, had all the governance of the royame of Fraunce, was proclaymed regent and heire of Fraunce. And foe notwʳstdyng all this grete werre that he had, yet he remembred his foule, and alfo that he was mortall, and muft die. For which, he ordeyned by his lyff the place of his fepulture, where he is now buried, and every day iii maffes perpetually to be fongen in a fayre chapell over his fepulture, of whiche the myddell maffe, and the firft and ye laft maffe fhall be, as is affigned by hym, as it aperith by thys verfis folowyng *. And yet the noble Kyng Henry the V. founde 11 houfes of religion, on called Syon, befide Braynford, of the order of Seynt Brigitte, both of men and of women. And on that other fide of the ryver of Tamyfe, an houfe of monkes of Chartreheus; yn which 11 places he is continually praid for nyght and day for ever. Whanne they of Syon reft, they of the Charterhoufe done ther fervice, and in lyke wyfe, whanne they of the Charterhoufe reft, the other gon to, and by the ringing of the belles off eyther place, eche knowyth whan they have ended their fervife; which he nobly endowed, and don daily there grete almeffe dedes."

"At the comyng in of Kynge Henry the V. out of France into Englande, his courfers were trapped wᵗʰ trappers of ptye coloure filk, one fyde blewe velvet, and embroiderd wᵗʰ anteloppes fittinge upoⁿ ftayers, with long flowerers fpringinge betwixte their hornes; which afterwards by hys cōmandment were fent to the veftry of Weftmifter; and of either of them were made a cope, a chefible, and ij tonacles; and thoffries of thone coloure, was of the clothe of the other coloure †."

* Henrici miffe quinti funt hic tabulate,
Que fucceffive funt per monacos celebrate:
Prima fit affumpte de feſto Virginis alme;
Poſcit poſtremam X'p'us de morte reſurgens.
Prima ſalutate de feſto Virginis extat;
Nunciat angelicis laudem poſtrema choris.
Eſſe Deum natum de Virgine prima fatetur;
Commemorat natam ſit ultima miſſa Mariam.
Prima celebretur ad honorem nempe matris almi;
Ultima conceptam denunciat eſſe Mariam.
Semper prima coli debet de Corpore X'p'i;
Ultima ſit facta de Virgine purificatô.
Condecet ut prima celebratur de Cruce ſanctâ;
Atque ſalutate fiet poſtrema Maria.
Omnes alii Sanctos eſt prima colendo ſupernos;
Ultima de requie pro defunctos debet eſſe;
Semper erit media de p'prietate diei."

† Harl. MS. No. 6064.

THE ABBOT, PRIOR, AND MONKS,

being of the order of St. Benedict, were habited in black. Their *coſtume* may be ſeen in the prints of abbot Iſlip, the prior and brethren receiving and ſwearing to the indentures before mentioned.

The abbot, according to the rules of the order, was elected by the monks, though the election was ſeldom perfectly free; a *recommendation* from the Pope or the King, I fancy, could not be wholly diſregarded. For a great number of years, a journey to Rome was neceſſary for the newly elected abbots, in order to be confirmed by his holineſs in perſon; this difficulty aroſe from their being exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London, who would otherwiſe have performed that ceremony. Through the influence of Edward IV. their preſence was diſpenſed with at Rome, on paying 100 florins *per annum* to the Pope. Excluſive of the power poſſeſſed by virtue of the office of abbot over the monaſtery and its poſſeſſions, they were often employed by the monarch in affairs of ſtate, and ſat in parliaments. Our abbots were indulged with the privilege of celebrating maſs, habited in every reſpect as a biſhop.

The functions of the prior were comparatively inſignificant when the abbot was preſent; in his abſence every thing depended on him. Many priors are recorded as having ſucceeded to the abbacy.

Dart and Widmore have entered largely into a hiſtory of the abbots; ſome of whom are repreſented as very excellent men, and of infinite benefit to the monaſtery; and others as the reverſe.

Wulffige, of whom little is known, was the firſt abbot, ſuppoſed to have been appointed by St. Dunſtan *.

Alfwy, whoſe deeds (good or evil) are buried in oblivion.

Wulnoth, a great favourite with King Canute, was of great uſe to the convent, died 1049.

Eadwine is ſuppoſed to have excited Edward the Confeſſor to rebuild the church: he died about 1071.

Galfridus was a Norman, acted improperly, was deprived, and died in diſgrace.

Vitalis, recommended to the convent by William the Conqueror, had been abbot of Bernay in Normandy: he greatly benefited the monaſtery, and died 1085.

* Many of the following particulars are from Widmore.

Gilbert Criſpin, another Norman, was a learned man and wrote ſeveral works, ſome of which are ſtill extant. Such an abbot muſt have been of ſervice to the monks. He died 1117.

Herebert, the fourth from Normandy who preſided over the abbey. It was him who founded the nunnery of Kilburn, now Kilburn-wells: he died in 1140.

Gervaſe de Blois, king Stephen's natural ſon, was far from being a good manager; on the contrary, he greatly injured the revenues of the convent: in conſequence he was deprived, and died in 1160.

Laurence was a man of good character, and from Durham. He ſucceeded in his application to the pope for the canonization of Edward the Confeſſor, before attempted in vain; and was a favourite with Henry the Second, and a man of learning; he is ſuppoſed to have died before 1176.

Walter, of Wincheſter, was a writer, and rather injured their intereſts from miſmanagement, and died 1191.

William Poſtard, had been prior: he was unanimouſly elected, and confirmed by the biſhop of London, and was of great ſervice to the monaſtery; his death happened in 1200.

Ralph de Arundel, a native of London, ſucceeded Poſtard: he was famed as a preacher; but, diſagreeing with the monks, and being charged with dilapidations, he was deprived, and had his ſeal broken in the Chapter-houſe; died 1223.

William Humez, the fifth Norman abbot, who was appointed by the pope's nuncio. In his time the convent was declared exempt from the juriſdiction of the biſhop of London. He died in 1222.

Richard de Berking, elected from the priorſhip: he was a learned man, and a benefactor to the abbey; enlarged the allowance of the monks, and was worthy and excellent in every reſpect. He died 1246.

Richard de Crokeſley was a favourite with Henry III. for ſome time; but, wiſhing to oppreſs the monks, and having taken an opportunity to gain the pope to his intereſt, the king was never after thoroughly pacified. His principal failing was a fondneſs for power: he was otherwiſe worthy. Several perſons were poiſoned by the Poictevans in the year 1258, at an entertainment at Wincheſter, in revenge for their baniſhment by the parliament. Abbot Crokeſley was one of the number.

Philip Leweſham had been prior, but died before any opinion could be formed of his conduct as abbot. His corpulency made him dread a journey to Rome for

for confirmation; he therefore deputized ſeveral monks to ſolicit his excuſe; they ſucceeded, but he was dead when they returned.

Richard de Ware was honoured with ſeveral employments by the monarchs Henry III. and Edward I. The former, in this abbot's time, granted the monaſtery two annual fairs in the Sanctuary, of ſixteen days each, January 5 and October 13; a market at Tothill; and a third fair for two days at the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen. His auſterity was too great for the monks; they therefore did not regret his death in 1283, notwithſtanding he contributed ſo much to the embelliſhment of their choir by its Moſaic pavement *.

Walter de Wenlok. Edward the Firſt, after conquering Scotland in 1296, brought from thence the reddiſh coarſe ſtone, which had been honoured with the title of Jacob's pillow, and uſed at the coronation of the kings of that country. Superſtition, triumph, and a deſire to perpetuate his atchievement, led him to preſent it before the ſhrine of Edward the Confeſſor, where it ſtill remains placed under an uncouth oaken chair uſed at all ſubſequent coronations; and, no doubt, it eſcaped being thrown aſide and loſt, from its intrinſic worthleſſneſs more than any other cauſe, when the church underwent its firſt and ſecond plunders. Since the Union, no deſire to retain ſuch a trophy could have prevailed; and it reſts unmoleſted as a curious piece of antiquity. As ſuch we wiſh it ſtill preſerved.

I have mentioned, in my deſcription of the door to the chapel of St. Blaſe, its great ſtrength and faſtenings, and that the king's treaſure was kept either in it or beyond it. In the year 1303 *this* place, or that which contained the treaſure, was robbed to the amount of 100,000l. Wenlok and the monks were charged with conniving at the theft. He was in conſequence (with 48 of the monks) ſent to the Tower. After enduring a tedious impriſonment, they were releaſed by the king, without a trial. He died in 1307, at variance with the prior and ſome of the monks.

Richard de Kedyngton was elected by ſeven of the monks, himſelf one of the number, to whom the election was committed. He was refuſed confirmation from his immoral conduct; but the application of 8000 florins carried every thing in his favour with the pope; yet he contrived to leave the greater part of the money to be paid after his death, which occurred in 1315.

* See before, p. 89.

William

William Curtlyngton was unanimouſly choſen, it is but reaſonable to ſuppoſe, in conſequence of good conduct and abilities. He died in 1333.

Thomas Henley was a benefactor to the monks, and a worthy abbot. He died 1344.

Simon de Byrcheſton died of the plague, together with 26 monks, in the year 1349. It is ſuppoſed that thoſe perſons were all buried under the great ſtone inſcribed "Gervaſius de Blois abbas," in the South walk of the cloiſters. Byrcheſton was a man of bad character.

Simon Langham had been prior. He died in 1376 (ſee p. 147); a moſt excellent abbot, and, without exception, the beſt upon record.

Nicolas Litlington (firſt prior) was extremely uſeful to the monaſtery, and gave a great deal to it in plate. In his time Robert Hawley and John Schakell had taken a Spaniſh count priſoner, who ſent his ſon as an hoſtage for his ranſom. The youth was left by his father unnoticed for ſome years, when the duke of Lancaſter thought fit to demand him. The captors refuſed him without a conſideration. Upon this they were committed to the Tower; they eſcaped; Schakell was re-taken, and Hawley fled to the choir of the Abbey for ſanctuary. Sir Alan Boxhull, conſtable of the Tower, and ſir Ralph Ferrars, with a number of armed men, ruſhed into the church, and in the very time of high maſs killed him becauſe he reſiſted. The church was ſhut for four months in conſequence of this outrage. In addition to his eccleſiaſtical abilities, he muſt have been a man of courage; for he armed, at the age of 70, to aſſiſt in repelling a threatened French invaſion. When his armour was afterwards offered for ſale in London, no purchaſer could be found whom it would fit, he was of a ſize ſo gigantic. He died in 1386.

William de Colcheſter preſided over the convent when Henry IV. was taken ill in the Abbey, and died upon his removal into the Jeruſalem chamber, which was then an apartment in the abbot's houſe. Colcheſter died in 1420. He was often employed in affairs of ſtate, and had the character of a man of talents.

Richard Harweden was appointed through the pope's influence. After he had rendered ſome ſervices to the convent he reſigned. It is not known when he died.

Edmund Kyrton has left a fair character as a man and divine. He alſo reſigned through age, and died 1466.

George Norwych was an eaſy man, and ſuffered the intereſts of the monaſtery to be injured. He reſigned through the exertions of the monks, and died 1469.

Thomas

Thomas Millyng was prior when elected. During his time, the queen of Edward the Fourth took ſanctuary in the Abbey from her huſband's enemies. While there, ſhe had the prince who was aftewards Edward the Fifth. Millyng and the prior were godfathers to the child. He was a perſon of abilities, and met with promotions for his kindneſs to the queen. He died 1492.

1474. John Eſteney, then prior, ſucceeded on Millyng's promotion. In his time the abbots were freed from the journey to Rome, as mentioned in a preceding page. He was ſerviceable to the monaſtery, and died 1498. In 1706, his body was found entire, cloathed in crimſon ſilk, and carefully reſtored.

George Faſcet, from being prior, was unanimouſly elected abbot. He died in 1500.

John Iſlip had been prior; his election was unanimous. He died in 1532. Widmore has printed an account of his moſt pompous funeral in his Appendix, N° 10.

William Boſton, whoſe family name was Benſon, was the laſt abbot under the antient order of St. Benedict; for, on the 16th day of January, 1539-40, he was compelled to ſurrender the monaſtery of Weſtminſter into the hands of the inſatiable Henry VIII. The inſtrument is in Latin, and is ſigned by Boſton and 24 monks.

Three years before, the convent had made an exchange of the manor of Hyde (now Hyde park) and ſeveral others, with Covent Garden, for territories belonging to the diſſolved priory of Hurley; a proof of the rapacity of Henry, to take places ſo near London in exchange for others of much leſs value from their ſituation.

Speed and Dugdale have both given the value of the income of the abbey; the former 3977l. 6s. 4¾d.; the latter 3471l. os. 2½d.

The Cotton MS. Cleopatra E. iv. contains the following entry:

Monaſterm Sci Petri Weſtm'.

London } Sum' inde - - - iijm.ixc.lxxvij l. vi s. viii d. ob. qu.
Midd. } Sum' clarat' - - iijm.xxxiij l. xvii s. qu.

The hiſtory of this church is well known from the time of the Diſſolution; yet it will be neceſſary to trace its progreſs.

Letters patent, dated December 17, 1540, were iſſued by king Henry, conſtituting the Abbey a Cathedral. Thomas Thirleby was appointed biſhop, with

with a dioceſe, including all Middleſex except Fulham. William Benſon became the dean, the prior (Dionyſius Dalyons), and five of the monks, prebendaries; four minor canons, and four ſtudents. The remainder were diſcharged with ſhamefully-pitiful penſions, the higheſt not more than 10 l. and ſome as low as 5 marks. The endowments were conſiderable.

In the reign of Edward VI. March 29, 1550, the new biſhop reſigned his office, in conſequence of the king's letters patent, together with his new dioceſe, to the biſhop of London, from whom it had been taken. An act of parliament was paſſed for continuing it a cathedral in the dioceſe of London ſoon after.

Queen Mary, ſucceeding to the throne in 1553, diſpoſſeſſed the cathedral of its dean and prebendaries, and reſtored the monaſtery to the order of St. Benedict. In 1556, John Feckenham, late dean of St. Paul's, was appointed abbot of Weſtminſter; and, Nov. 21, with fourteen monks, took poſſeſſion of the Abbey*; and the morrow after, the lord abbot, with his convent, went in proceſſion after the old faſhion in their monks weeds, in coats of black ſay, with two vergers carrying two ſilver rods in their hands†.

We cannot but view with abhorrence this *war of religion*, and ardently pray that no change may be attempted in our time.

The happy conſequences which have ariſen from the tyranny of Henry VIII. are ſtill felt in our mild and rational forms of worſhip, where the mind is abſtracted from all external pomp, and fixed only on the Majeſty of the Almighty. It has removed the abſurdly-ſtupid doctrine of miracles worked by beings no better than ourſelves, and expoſed the folly of ſaying 10,000 prayers for the repoſe of *one* ſoul. It would have been a greater ſatisfaction to the preſent generation, no doubt, had the ſuppreſſion of monaſteries originated from a nobler cauſe than plunder. The principal objection to them urged by the agents of Henry was the vices of their inhabitants. Many of thoſe charges he might have ſupported from the regulations adopted in councils and chapters. In thoſe we may find what *hath* been done by the orders for what *ſhall not* be done; for inſtance, that abbots ſhould not receive the honour of knighthood, or become "men of warre," or ſleep out of their abbeys, unleſs through imperious neceſſity. If any communication became neceſſary with women, the monks were ordered to converſe with them in the open ſtreet, with ſeveral witneſſes preſent. If monks re-

* Strype's Eccleſiaſtical Memorials, vol. III. p. 309.

† In 1557, the Muſcovite ambaſſaor attended maſs at Weſtminſter abbey; and afterwards dined with the lord abbot, and went to ſee St. Edward's ſhrine new ſet up: and then ſaw all the place through.

ſigned their orders for love of their "*wives*," they were to be excommunicated unleſs they reſumed them. They were not to be godfathers; and were forbid to enjoin penance without licence from the abbot; and thoſe licences were reſtricted to thoſe only whoſe ſouls were in their cure. On the other hand, it would be uncharitable to ſuppoſe that, among 80 monks (which number has been in the Abbey at once), there were not many excellent men, whoſe conduct, governed by conſcience, needed no reſtrictions.

I ſhall quote a few lines from a proclamation iſſued in 1553 to ſhew the probable ſtate in which Feckenham found the Abbey. Speaking of the churches, "eſpecially within the cittie of London, irreverently uſed, and by divers inſolent raſhe perſones ſundrie waies abuſed, ſoe farre forth, that many quarreles, riottes, frayes, and bloudſhedinges, have been made in ſome of the ſaid churches, beſides ſhotinge of hand-gonnes to doves, and the comon bringinge of horſes and mules into and throughe the ſaid churches;" he was indefatigable in reſtoring it to its former ſtate; but the death of his royal miſtreſs put an end to his exertions and his authority as abbot, July 12, 1559.

Feckenham poſſeſſed conſiderable talents, and knew how to make the moſt of a bad argument; he was therefore employed in declaiming from the pulpit againſt the Proteſtants. This circumſtance occaſioned him frequent impriſonments in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Setting aſide his zeal in defending that which could not be defended, he was humane, good-natured, and charitable. His ſpeech in the firſt parliament of Elizabeth againſt the new Liturgy * is a maſterpiece of ſophiſtry; and his art in dwelling upon the inconſiſtencies of his opponents is only equalled by his ſkill in not touching upon untenable points in his own doctrines. I inſert it as a curioſity, and as it is now very far too late in the *age of reaſon* † to do any miſchief.

"Hon^{ble} and my very good lords, having at this p̄^{nt} ſundry kind of religions here propounded and ſett before yo^{r} hon^{rs}; being already in poſſeſſion of the one of them, and yo^{r} fathers before you for the ſpace of 1400 years paſt, and here in this realme, like as I ſhall hereafter prove unto you. The other religion is here ſet in a booke, to be received and eſtabliſhed by the authorite of this high courte of plyment, and to take its effect here in this realme at Midſomer next comeing. And y^{r} being (as I know right well) diſpoſed to have ſome p̄fect and ſure knowledge which of both theſe religions is the better and moſt worthy to be eſtabliſhed here in this realme, and to be preferred before the other, I will, for my part, and for the diſcharging of my dutie, firſt unto God, 2^{d} unto our

* Harl. MSS. N° 2185. † Not Thomas Paine's.

ſoveraigne

ſoveraigne lady the queenes highnes, and 3^{dly} unto y^{r} hon^{rs} and to the whole comons of this realme, here ſet forthe and expreſſe unto you three briefe rules and leſſons, whereby y^{r} hon^{rs} ſhall be able to put difference betwixt the trew religion and the counterfeit, and herein never be deceived. The firſt is, in y^{r} ſearch and tryall made, y^{r} hon^{rs} muſt obſerve w^{h} of them that beene of moſt antiquitie, and moſt obſerved in the church of Chriſt, of all men, at all tymes and ſeaſons, and in all places. The 2^{d}, w^{h} of them is of itſelfe more ſtedfaſte, and alwayes one, and agreeable with itſelf. The 3^{d} and laſt rule to be conſidered of y^{r} wiſdomes is, w^{h} of theis two religions doth breed the more humble obedient ſub^{ts} unto God, and next unto our ſoveraigne lady the queene's highnes, and all ſup^{r} powers. Concerning the firſt rule and leſſon: It cannot be trulie affirmed, or yet thought of any man, that this new religion here now to be ſett forth in this booke hath beene obſerved in Chriſt's church of all Chriſtian men, at all tymes and in all places, when the ſame hath beene obſerved only here in this realme, and that for a ſhort tyme, as not much paſſing the tyme of two years, and that in Edwarde VIth his dayes; whereas the religion, and the very ſame manner of ſerving and honouring of God, of the w^{ch} you are at this p̄nt in poſſeſſion, did begin here in this realme 1400 years paſt, in king Lucius his dayes, the firſt Chriſtian king of this realme, by whoſe humble letter ſent unto the pope Elethurius, he ſent unto this realme two holy monks, the one called Damanus, the other Faganus. And they, as ambaſſadors from the ſee apoſtolique of Rome, did bring unto this realme (ſo many years paſt) the very ſame religion whereof we are now in poſſeſſion, and that in the Latyn tongue, as the ancient hiſtoriographer Guildas witneſſeth in the prologue and beginning of his booke of the Brittaine hiſtories. And the ſame religion, ſo long agone begunn, hath had this long contynuance ever ſince here in this realme, not only of the inhabitants thereof, but alſo generally of Chriſtian men, untill of late dayes of king E^{d} VIth as is afore^{d}, whereby it appeareth unto all men that liſt to ſee and knowe, how that, by this rule and leſſon, the ancient religion and manner of ſerving God (whereof we are already in poſſeſſion) is the very true religion, and of God. Touching the 2^{d} rule, of tryall and probation, whether of both theis religions is beſt, and moſt worthy of obſervation here in this realme, is this, y^{r} hon^{rs} muſt obſerve w^{h} of theis both is the moſt ſtedfaſt religion, and alwayes one and agreeable wth itſelfe. That the newe religion here now to be ſett forth in this booke is no ſtedfaſte religion, nor alwayes one, neither agreeable with itſelfe, who ſeeth it not? when, in the late practiſe thereof in k. E^{d} VI. dayes, how changeable and variable was it in and to itſelfe, every other

yeare haveing a new booke deviſed thereof, and each booke being ſett forth (as they profeſſed) according to the ſyncere word of God. Never any of them agrees in all points w^th^ the other; the 1^st^ affirming the 7 ſacraments, and the reall p̃ſence of Chriſt's body in the Euchariſt, the other denying the ſame; the one booke admitting the reall p̃ſence of Chriſt's body in the Euchariſt to be received in one kind, w^th^ kneeling downe and reu̇rence, and that in leavened bread; and the other, the communion received in both kinds, and in lofe bread, without any reverence, but only to the body of Chriſt in Heaven. But the thing moſt to be obſerved of y^r^ hon^rs^ is, how ſhort either booke made a ſchole to be ſett forth according to the ſyncere word of God, and neither of them both did agree with the other; and what great man would, I pray you, when the authors and reviſers of the ſame book could not agree amongſt themſelves, nor yet any one man of them might be found that did long agree with himſelfe? For the proofe wherof I ſhall firſt begin w^th^ the Germane writers, the cheife ſcholemen and inſtructors of our countrymen in all their doings. I doe read in an Epiſtle w^ch^ Philip Melancthon writt to one Frederic Micomius, how that one Carolſtadius was the firſt man and beginner of the late ſedition in Germany, touching the ſacrament of the altar, and the denyal of Chriſt's real p̃ſence in the ſame, and when he ſhould come to interprett the words of our Saviour Chriſt, "Accepit panem, benedixit, fregit; deditque diſcipulis ejus, dicens, Accipite, et comedite; hoc eſt corpus meu̇, quod pro vobis traditum; hoc, inquit ille, monſtrabit viſibile corpus ſuum." By the which interpretation of Carolſtadius, Chriſt ſhould w^th^ one hand point unto his viſible body that was there put, and ſay, "This is my body w^h^ ſhall betraye for you." Martin Luther, much offended with the fooliſh expoſic̃on made by Carolſtadius of the words of Chriſt, "hoc eſt corpus meu̇," giveth another ſence, and, ſaith that German, "ſenſus Chriſti" was this, "per hunc panem vel cum iſto pane do vobis corpus meum." Zwinglius, finding much fault with this interpretation of Martin Luther, ſayth that herein he was much deceived, for that, in theis words of Chriſt, "hoc eſt corpus meum," this verbe ſubſtantive "eſt" muſt be taken for figurate, and this word "corpus" muſt be taken "pro figurâ corporis;" ſo that the true ſence of theis words of Chriſt, "hoc eſt corpus meum," muſt be taken for ſignification "corpus meum, vel pro figurâ corporis mei." Peter Martyr, being of late here in this realme, in his booke by him firſt ſett downe of the diſputation which he had in Oxford with the learned ſtudents there of the matter, giveth another ſence of the words of Chriſt, contrary to all the reſt; and there ſaith theis words: Chriſt, "accipiens panem, dixit, Hoc corpus meum, quod diceret

corpus

corpus meũ per fidem receptũ erit vobis pro pane, vel inſtar panis;" of whoſe ſence the Engliſh is this: "that Chriſt's body, received by faith, ſhall be unto you as bread, or inſtead of bread." But, to ceaſe to ſpeak any more of the German writers, I ſhall draw nearer home, as unto Dr. Cranmer, late archp of Cant' in this realme, was to himſelfe in this matter; when that in one yeare he did ſett forth a Catechiſme in Engliſh, and did dedicate it to k. Ed. VIth, wherein he doth moſt conſtantlie affirme and defend the reall p̃ſence of Chriſt's body in the holy Euchariſt; and very ſhortlie after did ſett forth another booke, wherein he did moſt ſhamefully deny the ſame, falſyfying both the Scriptures and the D^{rs}, to the no ſmall admiration of all learned readers. Dr. Ridley, the notablieſt learned of that opinion in the realme, did ſett forth at Paules croſſe the reall p̃ſence of Chriſt's body in the ſacrament, with theis words (w^{h} I heard, being then p̃ſent), "how that the devil did believe that the ſacrament of God was able to make of ſtones bread; and we Engliſh people, which doe confeſſe that Chriſt was the very ſonne of God, and yet will not believe that of bread he did make his very body, fleſh and blood; wherefore we are worſe than the devills, ſince that o^{r} Saviour Chriſt, by expreſſe words, did moſt playnlie affirme the ſame, when at his laſt ſupper he took bread, and ſaid unto his diſciples, "Take ye, eate, this is my body, which ſhall be given for you." And ſhortlie after, the ſaid Mr. Dr. Ridley, notwithſtanding this moſt playne and open ſpeech at Paul's croſſe, did deny the ſame; and in the laſt book that Dr. Cranmer and his 'complices did ſet forth of the Comunyon in k. Ed. VIth his dayes (playne words of Chriſt) "hoc eſt corpus meum" did ſo incomber them, and trouble their wiſh, that they did leave out in the ſ^{d} laſt booke this verbe ſubſtantive "eſt," and the ſence of Chriſt's words to be Engliſhed thus: "Take, eate this my body;" and left out *this is* my body; which thing being eſpied by others, and great fault found with all them, they were fayne to patch up the matter with a like piece of art clapped on the foreſ^{d} words, wherin was written this verbe ſubſtantive "eſt." The dealing hereof being ſo uncertaine (both of the German writers and Engliſh), and one of them ſo much againſt the another, your hon^{rs} may be well aſſured that this religion by them ſett forth can be no conſtant nor ſtayd religion, and therefore of y^{r} honours not to be received. But great wiſdome it were of your honours to refuſe the ſame, untill you ſhall pceive better agreement among the authors and ſetters forth of the ſame. Touching the 3^{d} and laſt rule of tryall, makeing and putting of differance betwixt theis religions, it is to be conſidered of

y^{t}

y^r hon^rs which of them both doth breed more obedient and humble ſubjects, 1^st and chiefly unto our Saviour and Redeemer, 2^dly unto our ſoveraigne lady the queen's majeſty, and to all other ſup^rs: and for ſome tryall and probacon thereof, I ſhall deſire y^r hon^rs to conſider the ſudden mutacon of the ſub^ts of this realme ſince the death of *good queene Mary*, only cauſed in them by the preachers of this new religion *; where in queen Mary's dayes, y^r hon^rs doe know right well how the people of this realme did live in an order, and would not runn before lawes, nor openly diſobey the queenes maj^s proceedings and proclamacons ..... ſpoiling of churches, pulling down of altars, and moſt blaſphemous treadeing downe of the ſacraments under their feet, and hanging up the knave of clubbs in place therof. There was no ſearching nor cutting of the places and legges of the crucifixe and image of Chriſt. There was no open fleſh eating and ſhambles keeping in the Lent and dayes prohibited. The ſubjectes of this realme, and eſpecially the nobilitie and ſuch as were of the hon^ble councill, did in Q. Maryes dayes know the way to churches and chappells, there began their daye's worke with calling for helpe and grace, by humble prayer and ſerving of God. And now, ſince the coming and raigne of our moſt deare and ſoveraigne queene Elizabeth, by the only preachers and ſcaffolde players of this new religion, all things are changed and turned upſide downe, notwithſtanding the queene's highnes proclamacons moſt godlie made to the contrarye, and her moſt vertuous example of liveing, ſufficient to move the harts of all obedient ſub^ts unto the divine ſervice and honour of God. But obedience is gone, humilitie and meekneſs quite aboliſhed, vertuous and chaſt living abandoned, as though it had beene never heard of in the realme. *All degrees and kinds of fleſh*, and carnal libtie, whereby the ſpringalls are degenerate from their naturall fathers, the ſervants contempts of their maſters, the ſub^t diſobedient to God and all ſup^r powers. And therefore, hon^ble and my very good lords, of my part to miniſter ſome occaſion unto y^r hon^rs, to avoid and expell out of this realme this new religion, whoſe fruits are ſoe well knowne unto you, as I have repeated, and to pſwade y^r hon^rs to avoid; as much as in you lyeth, to pſevere and contynue ſtedfaſt in the ſame religion whereof you are in poſſeſſion, and have already made profeſſion of the ſame unto God. I ſhall rehearſe unto your hon^rs 4 things, whereby the holy Dr. St. Auſtyn was contynued in the catholique church and religion of Chriſt, which he had re-

* What could be a ſtronger argument in its favour?

ceived

ceived, and would by noe meanes change or alter the ſame. The firſt of theis 4 hings was, "Ipſa authoritas eccl'iæ Chriſti miraculis inchoata, ſpe nutrita, charitate aucta, vetuſtate firmata." The 3d thing was, "perpetua ſacerdotũ ſucceſſio in ſede Petri." The 2d was, "populi Chriſtiani conſenſus et unitas." The 4th was, "ipſũ catholici nomen." If theis 4 things did cauſe ſo noble and ſo learned a clerke as St. Auſtyn was in his profeſſed religion of Chriſt, without all change and alteration; how then ought not theis 4 points to worke the like in your honrs, and not to forſake your profeſſed religion; firſt, becauſe it hath the profeſſion of Chriſt's church; 2d, becauſe it hath conſent and agreement of Chriſtian people; 3d, it hath the confirmation of all St. Peter's ſucceſſors in the ſee apoſtolique; 4th, it hath "ipſum catholici nomen," and in all tymes and ſeaſons called the catholique religion of Chriſt. Thus bould I am to trouble yr honrs with ſo tedious and long an oration, for the diſcharge, as I ſaid before, of my duty, firſt unto God, 2dly unto our ſovraigne lady the queene's highnes, 3dly and laſtlie unto yr honrs, to take in good part, and to be ſpoken of for the onlie cauſes above ſaid, and for none other."

In examining the Harleian Catalogue I found ſome Latin lines in praiſe of our abbot, which ſee below *. He died in the caſtle of Wiſbeach 26 years after his deprivation.

From

* N° 3258. In laudem Joannis Feck'nam, abbatis Weſtmonaſterienſis.

Ultimus abbatum quos Anglia noverat, iſte
Ultimus, at primis equiparandus erat;
Angelicus vultus, vox ſuavis, lingua diſerta,
Mixtus erat ſummâ cum gravitate lepos;
Rege ſub Edvardo ſua dogmata falſa miniſter
Expoſuit populo cum ſibi finis erat:
Pulpita conſcendit Fecknamus, falſa refellit,
Deceptæ plebi dogmata vera refert;
Gratus erat ſermo multis, tutuſque receſſit,
Poſtea ſed ſtricto carcere clauſus erat;
Diſportat interea ſacris de rebus Hoperus,
Atque cupit docti nomen habere viri;
Ducitur e Turri Fecknamus, vincit Hoperum,
Londini in variis differit ille locis;
Sic voluere viri, claro certamine facto
Carcer eum recipit non ſine laude ſuâ;
Solvit eum vinc'lis regina Maria ſolutis,
Paulini templi quando decanus erat;
Mox abbas rexit monachos veteresque novoſque;
Weſtque monaſterii ſic reparator erat;
Hæreſis extinctâ cœpit remeâre Maria,
Fit parlamentum, relligioque cadit;
Suſcipit hic cauſam fidei: ſermone diſerto
Antiquam cunctis ſuadet habere fidem;
Mittitur ad turrim tranſacto tempore certo,
Pſeudo-præſul eum Vintonienſis habet;
Frangere dum tentat, Fecknamum flectere neſcit,
Vult de primatu juret, at ille negat;
Concipit et cauſas cur juramenta recuſat,
Aſſerit et ſcripto jura vetuſta libro;
Ad turrim rediit, ſed non ad tempora longa;
Si non longa, tamen tempora dura ſatis;

Ædibu

From 1559 to the preſent moment it has remained a collegiate church. Widmore has given a great deal of pleaſing information in his ſhort lives of the deans of Weſtminſter. He mentions that John Williams, who was inſtalled 1620, found "in the Eaſt part of the cloiſters a large empty room (the monks parlour while the place was a monaſtery): he converted it into a public library. The fitting this up, and furniſhing it with books, is ſaid to have coſt him 2000l. beſides the benefactions." This library was unfortunately burnt in 1664, and but one MS. ſaved out of 230. There is an exceedingly well written catalogue of them in the Muſeum, but too long to tranſcribe. It is dated 1672 *.

In the reign of Charles the Firſt, the Abbey underwent an aſſault from the mob (from exceſs of religion, and zeal in the good old cauſe); but they were beaten off, and a ſir Richard Wiſeman, one of the number, was killed. The ever-to-be-deteſted Parliament of that time, in repeated reſolutions, deſtroyed a

Ædibus inde ſuis cuſtodit epiſcopus Eli,
Nec ceſſat variis ſollicitare modis;
Et nimium falſus vexabat epiſcopus illum;
Antiſtes durus, ſævus, avarus erat;
Carcer erat melior, quam pſeudo-præſulis aula;
Eligit ad turris vinc'la redire, redit
Poſtea Martis † cum cuſtodia ſuſcipit illic
Detentus longo tempore vinctus erat;
Rurſus laxatur, certa remoratur in æde
Cujuſdam civis liberiore modo;
Ad ſe Cæcilius Fecknamum accedere juſſit;
Miratur quod poſt vincula longa valet;
Ille refert; cauſa eſt, quia vivo in carcere clauſus,
Non in me carcer; perfero vinc'la lubens.
Dum ſic Fecknamum cuſtodia libera ſervat
Hoſpitium placidos proſpiciebat agros;
Huc ſolet in feſtis percrebra coire juventus
Dum volat ad certum miſſa ſagitta ſcopum;
Sic minus in feſto peccatur: concio prava
Sic non auditur, nec mala ſacra colit;
Fecknamus videt hoc; pro metis ergo per agros
Diſponi vario ligna colore jubet.
Pulchra ſagittiferos invitant ſigna popellos:
Spicula jamque arcus, quæ jaculetur, habet.
Curritur in campis, per prata virentia ludunt,
Vincenti dantur præmia certa duci;
Interea ægrotat Fecknamus, balnea viſit,
Hic pro pauperibus commoda tecta ſtruit;
Diſplicet hæreticis Fecknami ſplendida virtus:
Abbatis nequeunt nomina ferre pii,
Ergo illum relegant ad Viſbica caſtra remota,
Hic reparit propriis ſumptibus ille vias;
Quidque prius fecit, dum Martis carcere manſit
Plurima dat vinctis pauperibuſque viris
Ut nunquam caruit vir juſtus, amatus ab omni,
Sic fratrum variis uſibus ille dedit.
Ferre ſed hæretici non hoc potuere miniſtri;
Invidiamque movent, inſidiaſque parant,
Fama refert igitur, quod dira venena dabantur
Fecknamo; nec res ſuſpicione caret.
Saltem fluxus eum ſubitaneus arripit ægrum,
Nec mors longè aberat, nuncius ergo venit
Et geſtat ſecum Chriſti venerabile corpus
Fecknamus viſo corpore lætus ait;
Tu bona cuncta mihi tecum ſapientia portas,
Tu mihi lætitia es, tu mihi vita, ſalus.

* Harl. MSS. N°. 694.

† The Marſhalſea priſon.

great

great deal, and burnt the ſacred veſtments; and, under pretence of knowing whether the regalia were in ſafety, took an opportunity of mocking royalty by dreſſing a perſon in the regal ornaments, and finally ſold them. Their mad agents contaminated the Abbey by what they called exerciſes of prayer, or rather rancour and virulence. I have had occaſion to notice, in my preceding pages, the marks of their abhorrence of the Arts.

Since the Reſtoration, Time has paſſed away in a ſmooth and unruffled ſtream, and the Abbey meets its aſſaults only. May it ſink into ruin from that cauſe alone!

Dr. Buſby has left us a parchment book, now preſerved in the Muſeum, containing his accompts for one year as treaſurer of the Abbey. I ſhall give an abſtract of it, as it clearly ſhews the nature of the inſtitution, and is too old to give an inſight into the preſent value of the different offices, which I do not wiſh to meddle with.

Eccl'ia collegiata beati Petri Weſtm'. { Computus Richardi Buſby, ſacræ theologiæ doctor', uniùs præbendar' dict' eccl'iæ, exercend' officium theſaur' ibm pro uno anno integro, finit' ad feſtum S'cti Mich'is arch'i, anno D'ni n'ri Caroli Scdi, Dei gr'a, Magn' Brittan', Scotiæ, Franciæ, et Hib'niæ R's, fidei defenſor', &c. decimo ſexto, annoq. D'ni 1664.

Arrerag'. { Idem computator reddit' computū de arrerag' anni precedentis } { nil, quia ſupra.

Recept' denar'. { Et de denariis per dictu' computant' receptis de Joh'e Needham, gen', receptor' gen'r' omniū revencōū et poſſeſſion' eccl'iæ collegiat' predict' ad diverſ' vices hoc anno, tam de exitib's hujus anni, quam de arrerag' annor' præcedentiū ſup' diverſ' perſonas pendent', prout patet tam ex aquitione dicti theſaurarii ſuper hujus computi declaracōem, quam per computum dicti receptoris hujus anni coram auditore fact' et examinat', } MMM.viiC.XXiili. vs. xd.

Et de arrerag' antiqū L li. iiiis. xid.

Sum total' oneris cū arrerag' MMM.viiC.LXXiili. xs. ixd. ob.

Doctor' Johi Dolben, d'no decano, - - - - £.232 10s.

Prebendariis. D'ri Waltero Jones, ſubdiacono, - - - 28 5

And the following at the ſame ſalary: Dr. Henry Killigrew, Dr. John Doughty, Dr. Richard Buſby, Dr. James Lambe, Mr. Herbert Thornedicke, Dr. Thomas Gorges, Dr. Thomas Triplett, Dr. Samuel Bolton, Dr. Charles Gibbs, Dr. George Stradling, Dr. Robert South.

Officiariis Collegii, at 41. each.

Dr. Walter Jones as ſubdeacon, Dr. Buſby treaſurer, Dr. Triplett as ſeneſcal, and Dr. Killigrew as archdeacon.

Archidadaſc', Dr. Buſby, 201. Hipodidaſc', Mr. Thomas Knipe, 151.

Minor Canons. Stipend' et regard'.

Philip Tinker, 121. and 48s. and 40s. Jona Caldicott, 121. 8s. and 40s. William Tucker, 121. 8s. and 40s. And John Tinker, 121. 8s. and 40s.

Cantatoribus in choro, pro ſtipend' et regard'.

Thomas Hazard, John Harding, Chriſtopher Chapman, Henry Purcell, Edward Braddock, William Hutton, Owen Adamſon, Thomas Hughes, Richard Ambler, Thomas Shorter, Thomas Corney, and Thomas Finnell, 81. and 40s. each.

Mr° Choriſt', &c. in denariis ſolutis, Henr' Purcell, 101.

Pro præcib' in ſacello, et in denariis ſolutis Philippo Tinker pro p̄cib' in ſacello nuper regis Henr' VII. manè recitand' 21. 13s. 4d.

Choriſticis, et in denariis ſolutis Hen' Purcell, pro decem choriſt' 31. 6s. 8d. cuilib' eor'; in toto hoc anno 331. 6s. 8d.

Organiſt', Chriſtopher Gibbon, 101.

Increment' Cantator'. Et in denariis ſolutis cantator' per ſuper conceſſion' fact' Barthol' Laxton de poſſeſſion' nup' priorat' de Hunckley, 41.

Et in denariis exeunt' de tenemento in Weſt', nup' in tenurâ Benedict' Deane, 21.

Et in denariis exeunt' tam de tenementis in le Bowling alley in tenurâ Mar' Samuell, quam de rector' S'cti Martini in campis, 121.

Ac etiam in denariis ſolutis cantat' p̄dict', increment' de Freiſton et Butterwicke, in com' Lincoln'.

Et de denariis aliis, terr' dat' et conceſſ' eiſdem cantator' p̄ d'm decan' et capitulū, 401. 10s. p̄ ann'.

Et ex redd' eccl'iæ S'ctæ Margaret' Weſt' 211. In toto 791.

Ac etiam dat' et conceſſ' Henr' Purcell, pro choriſt', 201.

Sum' tot' allocat' in choro 3341. 12s.

Twelve

Twelve almſmen 61. 13s. 4d. each, 80l. Et in denariis ſimil'er ſolutis hoc anno prelectori in eccl'ia predict' ſingulis diebus Mercurii et Veneris tempore termini 20l. Cl'ico capitul' Hugoni Cartwright, mil', 61. 13s. 4d. 2 ſacriſtis 61. 13s. 4d. each. Vergiferi, 2, at 61. 13s. 4d. each. Pulſator-campan', 4, at 61. 13s. 4d. each. Cl'ico coqũ 61. 13s. 4d. Opſonator', 31. 6s. 8d. Procurator' hoſpitii, 31. 6s. 8d. Inquiſitor' ſanctuarii, 61. 13s. 4d. Pincernis 2, 61. 13s. 4d. and 31. 6s. 8d. Coq° primo 41. Coq' et Lixæ, 31. 6s. 8d. and 33s. 4d. Janitoribus, 2, 61. 13s. 4d. and 31. 6s. 8d. Cuſtod' hort' 31. 6s. 8d. Cerviſiariis 2, at 40s. each. Cler' oper' et cuſtod' aquad' 61. 13s. 4d. Piſtor', 36s. 8d. Superviſor' opum 61. 13s. 4d. Tonſor' 26s. 8d. Lotric' 41. Cuſtod' horolog' 20s. Cuſt' equor' 40s.

Et in feod' ſolutis Edv'o comiti Mancheſter, pro exercend' officium ſeneſcal', eſcheator', coronator', et cl'ici mercator' civitat' Weſtm et S'cti Martini le Grand, ac offic' ballivi civit' 51. Et Willmo Dolben, ar. recordat' civitat' Weſtm, 51. Et in feod' ſolut' Henr' Finch, mil. jurisconſult', 10l. Et in feod' ſolut' Ric' Cox, ar. ſeneſcallo cur' in diverſis comitat' Angliæ 10l. Et in feod' ſolut' Johs Needham, receptor' gen' ab omnium rev' eccl'iæ p̃dict', 40l. Et in denariis ſolutis Georgio Blackborne, audit' collegii pred', pro feod' ſuo, 10l. 10s. Expens's ſuis in eundo et redeundo, ad audiend' et capiend' comput' miniſtorũ et receptor' ib'm 40s. pro p'cio iiijor virgat' pann' lan' libratur' ſua 40s. Et pro fact' et ſcript' comput' receptor' theſaurar' et ſeneſcalli, ad 13s. 4d. pro quolib' computo, 40s. In toto hoc anno 161. Et in feod' ſolutis Franciſco Smethwicke, Biblioth' collegii p̃dict', 20l. Et in denariis ſolutis diverſis collector' et aliis in Weſtm & Knightsbridge 10l. St. Martin's le Grand & London 81. 13s. 4d. Litcombe Regis 41. 13s. 4d. Stevington 31. 6s. 8d. Launton 13s. 4d. Oakham & Barleythorpe, nil. Whethampſtead & Harpenden 31. Sabridgeworth 6s. 8d. Bagnor 31. 6s. 8d. Southbemflett nil. Holme & Langford 6s. 8d. Kenneſbarne 10s. Baſingborne 6s. 8d.

Et in denariis ſolutis pro penc̃on' et ſubſid'.

Vicar de Stevington de penc'on' ſuâ 221. 10s. Ludimagiſtr' de Okeham de annual' ſtipend' nil. Vicar' de Mathon 81. Vicar' S'cti Bridgetti, London', de ſtipend' ſuâ 60l. Capellan' ſive miniſtro S'ti Bartholom' prope Sudbury, in com' Suff', de ſalar' ſive penc'one, nil. Curat' de Otford, in com' Kent, de penc'one ſuâ 20l. Vicar' de Creſhall, in com' Eſſex, 26s. 8d. Vicar' de Southbemflett, in com. Eſſex, pro duob' annis 51. 6s. 8d. Vicar de Godmancheſter 30l. Vicar'

de Windie de penc'one ſuâ, exeunt' de rector' de Baſingborne, nil. Decano de Hinckley, in com' Leiceſt', 21 s. Archid' Elienſi, de penc'one ſua exeunt' de feod' rector' de Baſingborne, nil. Vicar' de Baſingborne 40 l. Et in penc'one ſolut' ep'o Elienſi, exeunt' de rector' de Baſingborne 20 s. Et in denariis ſolut' decano et capitulo de Windſor, exeunt' de rector' de Baſingborne, viz. p rector' de Whaddon, 20 s.

Redd' ſive decim' d'næ reginæ. Et in denariis ſolutis d'næ reginæ Henriettæ Mariæ, pro decimis ſive annual' reddit' reſervat' et exeunt' de omnibus dominiis, terr', et poſſeſſion' dicto collegio pertin', et præfat' d'næ regina debit', pro uno anno finit' ad feſtum S'tæ Mariæ Virginis cc$^{xx}_{iiii}$.xvili. 19 s. 4 d. ob. Et in denariis ſimilit' ſolut' p aquit' et in diverſis expenſ' in ſolut' ejuſd' redditûs 12 s. 6 d. Expenſ' in tenen' cur' 23 l. 15 s. Et, &c. D'ri Bailey, incumbent' prebend' de Chiſwick, per redd' ejuſdem prebend' 17 l. 19 s. 2 d. Et, &c. ad usũ ſcholaſticor' ad Academ' Oxon' et Cantabr' annuatim elect', ex dono Will'mi d'ni Burley, nuper dom' theſaurar' Angliæ, 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Et, &c. ad usũ quatuor ſcholaſticorũ 25 l. Decano, theſaur', et ludimagiſtr' 20 s. ex dono Joh'is Williams, nuper epiſcopi Lincoln', et decan' Weſt'. In toto pro hoc anno 261. Expens's in lege 16 l. 4 s. Et, &c. hoc anno ſolutis circa electionem diſcipulor', viz. pro expens' equor' elector' durante elecc'on' 6 l. Et, &c. elemoſina pauper' in templo, viz. 21 dieb' Saturn' 22 l. 15 s. Et, &c. datis etiam pauperibus in 6 dieb' Quadrageſime 40 s. Et, &c. 6 dieb' Saturni tempore Quadrageſime 3 l. Et, &c. etiam pauperib' in elemoſinâ p 25 dieb' Saturn' 21 s. 8 d. pro quolib' 27 l. 1 s. 8 d.

To Mr. Chaunter, for the ſinging men and almſmens dinners for nyne hollydayes, 29 s. on each of the following, All Saints day, the firſt of November, Chriſtmas day, the Epiphany, Candlemas day, Lady day, Eaſter day, Whitſonday, and St. Peter's day — l. 21 s. 10 d. 0

For candles for the church — —	21	10	0
For Communion wine — — —	8	15	10
Tuning the organ — — —	2	0	0
To John Hill, for playing on the cornett in the church this year	4	0	0
For making a piece of embroidered cloth into a cuſhion for the pulpit, given by Mrs. Maidwell — —	1	0	0
Scowring the candleſticks, and putting up of hangings —	0	18	0
Timber, workmanſhip, irons, &c. for the bells —	8	0	0
The rent of the organiſt's houſe — —	8	0	0
Hearth money for the College and Chiſwick — —	3	6	0
The gardener — — — —	5	5	0

The

See page 133

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Bolben. Decanus
Walt: Jones Subdk. Robt South
H. Killigrew
Thos. Triplet
S. Botton
Charles Gibbes

Signatures to the Accounts p. 249

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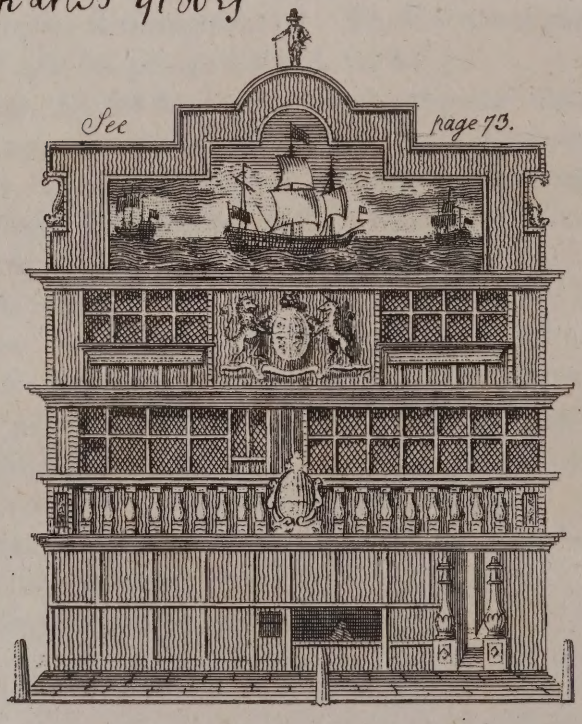
See page 73.



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	l.	s.	d.
The common ſewer — — —	20	0	0
Altering the clock in the library, and making a pendulum	2	0	0
Repairing a bridge neare the neathouſe — —	1	17	4
For new binding old books, and 2 dozen of braſs loops to chain them — — —	2	13	6
For paper and books — — —	0	5	0
For coach and boat hire, to keep court at St. Martin's le Grand, &c.	0	5	0
Library ſweeper — — —	1	0	0
For money bags, wax, &c. — —	2	0	0
For exchange of 10 pounds (ſilver) into gold, for payment of ſir Heneage Finch his ſalary — —	0	13	4
To Mr. Auditor's man, as a reward from the Chapter —	1	0	0
Given to the organiſt out of the rents at the takeing of his degree	5	0	0
Given to the beadle of the Sanctuary for a jackett —	1	6	8

Given by order to the chriſtened Turk, nil.

Given to Mr. Robert Taylor, miniſter of Wicke, in the pariſh of Parſhore, in the countie of Worceſter, nil.

Allowed Dr. Tucker, curate of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, two years ſtipend — — —	26	13	4
Paid to Dr. Samuel Bolton, in conſideration of his prebend's houſe	10	0	0

Reparation' dom' decani et prebendar' et circa colleg' p̃dict' iiijc.xv li. xvis. Et in denariis predict' computant' tempore predict' ſolutis et deliberat' ad manus doctoris Thom' Triplett, prebendar' dictæ eccl'iæ, exercend' officiũ ſeneſcal' hoſpit' predict', ad divers's vices prout p̃ librum dicti computant' manu dicti ſeneſcalli ſignat' patet, 700l.

Et pro ſoluc'on' arrerag' relict' in fine computi ſuperior' anni vc.xxxii li. xiis. viiid.

Sum' total' omniũ allocat' et liberat' MMM.VC.lxiiij li. xvi s. ob.

Et remanet CCviii li. ix s̃. iiij d̃. ob̃. q̃.

Jan. 11, 1664.

I have given fac ſimilies of the ſignatures to this account in a miſcellaneous plate annexed.

In 1725 the ceremony of inſtalling the Knights of the Bath took place for the firſt time in Henry the Seventh's chapel. The laſt was in 1788, when the chapel was

was ſuperbly decorated for the occaſion, and the altar, throne, and cuſhions, covered with crimſon velvet. The beautiful architecture of the place received new luſtre from the beams of many a bright eye owned by females of unrivalled grace and elegance. The proceſſion was extremely grand, which commenced at the Princes chamber, at 10 o'clock on the 19th of May; entered the South-eaſt door; went up the South aile, croſſed the church, and thence down the North ſide to their ſeats. The duke of York acted as grand maſter. The biſhop of Rocheſter, as dean of the order, adminiſtered the following oath; while Bath, king of arms, held the book before the new knight: "You ſhall honour God above all things. You ſhall be ſteadfaſt in the faith of Chriſt. You ſhall love the King, your ſovereign lord; and him and his right defend, to your power. You ſhall defend maidens, widows, and orphans, in their rights; and ſhall ſuffer no extortion as far as you may prevent it. And of as great honour be this order unto you, as it ever was to any of your progenitors or others!" After divine ſervice the dean addreſſes the knights thus: "I exhort and admoniſh you to uſe your ſword to the glory of God; the defence of the Goſpel; the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour; and of all equity and juſtice to the utmoſt of your power *."

1732.

* An antient MS. 293, Harl. Cat. affords an intereſting and entertaining account of the ceremonies uſed upon their creation in days of yore, that may prove an acceptable illuſtration of the ſubject: it is entitled, "The Order of the Knights of the Bathe at the Coronaſhone of Queene Marye." Fyrſt, one Frydaye all the knights came into the towre, and came into the chamber of preſents, whear the gentlemen uſher did ſweare them. When all he did give and eate a morſell of meate. And at the ſecond courſe every one of them did beare a diſh to the Queene, and did kneele down and did take the eſſayes. And then the gentelmen uſhers did leade them into the grete tower, whearas the bathe was, and ſo ther thei remayned till ſyxe of the clock at nighte, and then the table was covered and a bankete ſet one it; and then every knight was led betweene the eſquires unto the ſayd bankete, and ſo ther wear ſet all on one ſyde, and the eſquires did wayte on them; and when the bankete was ended, thear eſquires did leade them into the bathe chamber agayne, w^th^ the herolds going before them; and all the bankete tyme the ſagbuts and vyalles did playe; and after that all the s^d^ knights were ſhaven, ſaving thes that the queene did pardon; and that done they did put off all ther clothes, and did put one a linen ſhort breeches, and there feete weare waſhed and ſete in the bathe all naked, till that my lorde of Arundell, my lord Chamberlen, the maſter of the Horſe, Mr. Secretary Pecter, and ſir Thomas Wharton, ('preſenting the queene's p'ſon) dyd come and bade to them this: "Ryght deare brethren, greate worſhipe be this order to every of y^u^, and almeyght God geve yo^u^ prayſhuge of all knyghtehood, this the order of knighthood. You ſhall honore God

1732. Friday the 12th of May, the corpſe of biſhop Atterbury was buried privately in the Abbey. He died at Paris that year, Feb. 15. The publication of his-

God above all things. You ſhall be ſtaydfaſte in the faythe of holye cherche, and the ſame maintayne and defend to y^r powre. You ſhall love y^r ſoveryne above all earthely creatures, and for y^r ſovereynes righte lyve and dye. You ſhall defend wydowes, maydenes, and orfants, in ther righte. You ſhall ſuffere noe extorcyon as fare forthe as yee maye, nor fyte in place where any wrongfull judgement ſhall be given, to y^r knoledge.—And as great honore be this noble order unto you, as ever it was to y^r p'genetores." And that done, thes wente all to their beddes, and ſo ſlept tyll about iiij of the clocke in the mornyng, and then they did aroys (beinge founded w^th the mynſtrelles) and did put on their clothes and apparell of reſſete, lyke batchelors of the lawe, w^th a hoode fured w^th white mynevere. And beinge lede w^th bothe the eſquires to the chapelle, and thear imedyately weare obedence, and then certine ſervis and maſſe was ſayd; and at the end of the ſayd ſervis and maſſe, all thes did offer a lytle taper w^th ij d. or a groat in it: and that donne, all thes receved the ſacrament, and then they weare lede home agayne into ther chamber; wheras the bathing toobes weare taken awaye, and ſo they went into ther beddes: and about viii of the clocke on Sattordaye ther came certen knightes, and did put one ther ſhirts and dublets, and ſo they did arryſe and make them ready. And then every one of them did put ſviwte one of red taffata, and a mantelle of red taffata, face of whit ſylke, with a greate hoope of golde theruppon, and a payre of gloves tyede in the mydeſte of the ſayd laſte. And about eleven of the clock of the ſame daye they wente down lede between ij knights, every one of them havinge a page well apparelled, beringe a ſworde w^th a gilt pumelle, and a white ſkabarde of velvet, w^thout any chaſſe, having a paire of gilt ſpures hanging aboute the hilts of the ſayd ſworde. And there ij eſquires goinge before them, and enterynge oute of the ſayd tower or chamber, every page and his knight did leape one of the horſes; the knights horſes having every one a black ſaddle w^th whit eges and long rayes, and a broad raine egede with whit, alſo the heddeſtalle of the bridle having a croſſe of lather gylte, and the patrelle having a croſſe lykewyſe; and they did ryde to the hall dore, and ther did alyght, and ſo went into the halle, and ther ſtodde one both ſyde on the halle tylle the lord Chamberlin ſent to the Queene; and being broughte from the Queene, the page and his ij eſquires went beffore him, he beinge againe lede betweene his ij knights upe into the chamber of the preſence, whear the Queen did come out, and then he with his ij knights and his page and his ij eſquires before him, did make bowing to the Queene, iij corteſſeys, and kneeled down all before the Queen; and the page did kyſſe the ſword, and delyvered it to my lord Chamberlene kneelyng, nexte to the Queene. And the Queene did take the ſwoard, and did gird it aboute the ſayd knights, and delyvered to the ij knights that did leade him the ſpurres, and did comaund them to put on the ſpurres, and laſt of all comaunded to kyſſe his redd, the one the right the other the lyfte knee; and then they did holde ther gloves betwixt the fyngers over ther heads, and my lord of Arundell, being lord-great-maſter that daye, laydē his hande uppon his ſhoulder, ſaying, "Heare be trewe knights," and ſo did arryſe; and ſo after all they had ſo done, they did make humble curteſſy, and weare lede downe as they came uppe, ſaving the pages, and ſo wente to the chappelle, and ther did offer upe ther ſwords unto the preeſte, and ſo wear broughte out of the chappelle lede with ther knights, ther eſquires then following them; and at the enteringe out of the chappelle ther ſtoodē

his Epiſtolary Correſpondence * affords the following inſcription from the urn which contains his bowels:

"In hac urnâ depoſitæ ſunt cineres
Franciſci Atterbury, Epiſcopi Roffenſis."

1736. 31ſt Jan. the duke of Buckingham was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel. The proceſſion was even more ſplendid than thoſe at the burial of any of the royal family. His effigies in armour was carried on an open chariot. But I ſhould imagine it is not the figure which ſtill remains in the chapel of St. Edward the Confeſſor, for that is in his ducal robes. Trumpets, banners, all the officers at arms, and a number of noblemen, with many coaches, formed the cavalcade. The whole choir of the church aſſiſted at the ſervice, which was read by Dr. Joſeph Wilcocks, lord biſhop of Rocheſter.

1737. The funeral of Caroline, queen to George the Second, was ſolemnized, in what is called a private manner, on Saturday December 17. The way from the prince's chamber was incloſed by rails, floored, and covered with black cloth. Her royal highneſs the princeſs Amelia attended as chief mourner. The dean, prebendaries, maſters, ſcholars, and choir of the Abbey, together with the choir of the chapel royal, in their ſacred veſtments, holding lighted tapers, walked in the proceſſion next before Norroy king of arms. Upon the corpſe entering the church they began the anthem, which was continued round the North and South ailes to Henry the Seventh's chapel. The royal body was placed upon treſſels near the vault, with the crown and cuſhion at the head, and a canopy held over it. The princeſs ſat by it. Handel's funeral anthem cloſed the ſervice, while the body deſcended to its depoſitary by means of a machine uſed on the occaſion. See a plan of the vault in the miſcellaneous plate, from the Gentleman's Magazine.

ſtoode a round table covered with a white clothe, and the Queene's maſter cook with a greate dreſſynge knife, ſaying theſe words, "Sir knighte, ſee thowe be a trewe knighte, and to p'forme thie oathe, or elles I wille ſtrike the off by this ſpurres;" and ſo received all ther ſpures and VII s. VIII d. in money; and then they came all into the halle, and did ſytte down all on one ſyde, and weare ſerved with iiij corſes at their dinners. And that done they did put off ther red robes, and did give it to the herolds; and then ther owne eſquires did put on a ryole goune cloſe furred white, and a hoode like a maſter of artes hoode, and a white poynte of ſilke without aglets, which was tyed one the left ſholder. And then they got ther horſes, and did rid together throwe London, till they came to Whitehall, next befoare the counſelle. And at night they changed into ther owne apparelle; and the nexte daye of the coronaſhione, all they ſerved the queene, every man bearinge a diſhe; and ſo they made an ende, beringe the iiij corſes."

* Ed. 1798, vol. III. p. 152; where ſee the epitaph *intended* for him.

1751. 13th April. His Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel, with ceremonies differing but little from thoſe at his mother's interment.

1758. 5th Jan. The Princeſs Caroline was buried in Henry the Seventh's chapel.

1759. April 20. Handel, whoſe ſoul was muſic, was buried at the foot of the duke of Argyle's monument. The choir chaunted the ſervice before at leaſt 3000 perſons.

1759. Sept. 14, the Princeſs Elizabeth Caroline buried.

1760. Nov. 11th, King George the Second was buried.

1765. 9th Nov. the Duke of Cumberland was buried.

1766. 2d Jan. Prince Frederick William was buried.

1767. 3d Nov. the Duke of York was interred.

1768. 21 May, the Princeſs Louiſa Anne interred.

1772. 15th Feb. His preſent Majeſty's mother, the Princeſs of Wales, was buried.

1775. Several gentlemen, members of the Society of Antiquaries, having obtained permiſſion, attended at the Abbey on the 2d of May, to be preſent at the opening of the tomb of King Edward the Firſt (ſee p. 95). They found the body in a yellow ſtone coffin; with two covers, one much decayed; but the inner, of gold tiſſue, was freſh and waxed. The King lay on a purple mantle paned with white, emboſſed with gilt metal, ſet with pearls, and red and blue ſtones. The fibula was of the ſame deſcription, as were the ornaments on his hands; part of the mantle lay over his feet, which were ſound and the toes diſtinct. The features were entire, and covered with fine ſilk cloſely fitted; his head encloſed by a gilt coronet with fleur-de-lis; in each hand a ſceptre of gilt metal; that in the right ornamented by a croſs fleury; the other five feet long, with three oak leaves and a dove on a globe. His body meaſured five feet two inches in length. After the curioſity ſuch a ſpectacle muſt have excited was fully gratified, the King was reſtored to his dark abode, probably much injured by the admiſſion of the damp air of the church. He had lain 468 years undiſturbed; and it can never enough be regretted that no drawing was taken of the royal body *in ſitu*.

1776. Dec. 18. The Dutcheſs of Northumberland was buried. The ceremony was delayed for two hours by a very dreadful accident; the fall of the ſkreen of the chapel of St. Edmund, over-loaded with the weight of perſons ſeated on it. Several had their limbs broken, and others were much bruiſed.

1778. June 9th. The Earl of Chatham was honoured by a magnificent public funeral in the Abbey *. The corporation of London petitioned that he might be depoſited in St. Paul's; but it was judged to be more reſpectful to his memory to place him near the duſt of Kings.

1779. Feb. 1ſt. David Garrick was buried; a man no leſs celebrated as an actor, than Chatham as a ſtateſman.

1783. May 2d, Lieutenant Riddell (ſee p. 161) was interred. This gentleman fell a victim to the ſavage cuſtom of duelling, and was greatly regretted. A public funeral had been intended, but that was expreſſly forbid; in conſequence the body was conveyed to the Abbey in a very private manner after night. On the following day the choir chaunted the ſervice over him, in preſence of Marquis Caermarthen, Lord Townſhend, Lord Amherſt, General Bulkeley, and two other Generals, as pall-bearers, and about 70 officers, who were, I am informed, all greatly affected.

1784. 26th May. The firſt day's performance of the commemoration of Handel took place. The idea of this ſublime diſplay of the power of muſic originated in a converſation at the houſe of the late Joah Bate, Eſq. between himſelf, Lord Fitzwilliam, and Sir Watkin WilliamsWynne, on the grand effect produced by large bands. It is eaſy to conceive that ſuch a ſubject would remind them of Handel's choruſes; and thence to that year having completed a century from his birth, and 25 years from his death. When the plan had aſſumed ſome degree of form, the Abbey was naturally thought of, as the place beſt calculated for ſuch a ſcene, both from Handel having been buried within it, and the venerable air of the ſtructure. His Majeſty offered his patronage; and the ſcheme was laid before the managers of the muſical fund, and the directors of the concerts of antient muſic. The conſent of the dean and chapter was readily obtained, under the eaſy terms of dividing the firſt day's profits between the Weſtminſter Infirmary and the Muſical Fund, after which the whole was to be applied to the latter. Mr. Wyatt received directions, from the gentlemen whoſe names are recorded in a preceeding page, to erect galleries and ſeats for the accommodation of the muſicians and auditors. He diſpoſed the former in the moſt judicious manner; and I well remember the grand effect produced by the ranges of perſons before and on each ſide of the organ, mixing with the brilliant Patriarchs and Prophets of the great

* It has been inſinuated that this was all empty pomp, and that the body was depoſited in a vault in Hayes church.

Weſtern

Weſtern painted window. At the Eaſtern extremity of the nave was a diſplay of magnificence, ſuited to the public appearance of the whole Britiſh Court, compoſed of every beauty richly adorned that forms it. The ſide galleries and platform were crowded with near 4000 perſons, whoſe ſouls ſeemed impatient to meet the flood of melody ready to burſt forth from the voices and inſtruments towering above them. His Majeſty and the Royal Family entered the church at the South-eaſt door; he immediately went into the South tranſept to view Handel's monument, and from thence, preceded by the clergy of the church through the choir, to his throne. Both the King and Queen were greatly delighted by the beautiful ſcene before them, and expreſſed their approbation in the warmeſt terms. Here deſcription ceaſes! Who can vary his words ſo as to convey ideas adequately perfect of the various ſurfaces of a rich proſpect? How then ſhall I attempt to follow the ſoft ſounds of a female, mellowed by the vaſt avenues of columns and arches, till they roll forward ſwelled by thunder, conceived by *Handel*, and brought forth by near 600 performers; or paint the vibratory effect on the nerves of the hearers when the crumbling particles of the decaying roof fell in ſhowers reſponſive? Suffice it to add, that every expectation, and every wiſh, was gratified. Had Handel himſelf conducted the band, he muſt have been even more than ſatisfied. The inſtruments uſed on this occaſion, were an excellent organ built by Green, for Canterbury cathedral; 102 firſt and ſecond violins, 32 tenors, 36 oboes, 30 violoncellos, 25 baſſoons and 1 double, 18 double baſes, 14 trumpets, 3 trombones, 12 horns, 4 drums, and 1 double *. This celebration was continued till 1790, when, the edge of curioſity having been blunted, and the expence a little felt, it was renewed in St. Margaret's church for a year or two, and for the laſt time in the Banqueting Houſe at Whitehall.

1784. Dr. Johnſon was interred at the feet of Shakeſpeare's ſtatue; honoured as he was living, he was not leſs lamented when dead; ſix prebendaries, the choir, and as many literary friends as filled 25 coaches, attended his obſequies. Sir Joſhua Reynolds was chief mourner.

1785. The church was robbed of the gold fringe from the pulpit-cloth and cuſhions, and the ſilver head of the beadle's ſtaff.

1786. Nov. 11. The Princeſs Amelia Sophia Eleonora was buried.

* An account of this celebration, by Dr. Burney, was publiſhed in 1785, 4to. with a view of the grand ſcene prefixed.

1790. Sep. 28. The Duke of Cumberland was buried. On the coffin is inſcribed, "Depoſitum illuſtriſſimi Henrici Frederici de Brunſwick Lunenburg, Ducis Cumbriæ et Stratherniæ, Comitis Dubliniæ, nobiliſſimi ordinis Periſcelidis Equitis, filii quartogeniti illuſtriſſimi Frederici principis Walliæ, defuncti, et fratris auguſtiſſimi et potentiſſimi Georgii tertii, Dei gratiâ Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, et Hiberniæ, regis, fidei defenſoris. Obiit 18 die Septembris, anno Domini 1790, ætatis ſuæ 45." Every limb, and every finger reſpectively, of his late Royal Highneſs lies bound in lawn, and covered with white ſattin; the body and face in like manner bound round with the ſame materials. The neck, wriſts, knees, and feet, are elegantly ornamented with purple bows; the coffin is lined with white ſattin, and richly ornamented *."

1791. October 20. During a thunder ſtorm a large oak, which had ſtood time immemorial in Dean's yard, was by a ſudden guſt of wind broken off, within three feet of the earth.

1793. March 28. The venerable and upright judge, Earl Mansfield, was interred in a vault cloſe to the foundation of his mounment where his Counteſs had been depoſited in the year 1784. He had attained his 89th year, and died poſſeſſed of his Sovereign's honours, his country's approbation, and near 400,000 l. fortune.

Coronations.

For the regulation of this auguſt ceremony, a moſt magnificent book was compiled in very remote times, and kept among the archives of the monaſtery. It was unfortunately burnt with the other MS. mentioned in p. 244.

N° 561 of the Harleian Manuſcripts is a copy from this book, or an abridgment, made I ſhould imagine from the characters, about the time of Henry the Fifth or Sixth. It had been uſed as an antiphoner by the choir of the convent on thoſe occaſions, and contains many monotonous chaunts in ſcore. I have copied the muſic of "*Veni Creator Spiritus*," and "*Firmetur manus tua*," on the miſcellaneous plate, as a ſpecimen of antient compoſition.

It is unneceſſary to particularize the ſucceſſion of Kings who have been crowned in this ſacred edifice; it will be ſufficient to detail the proceedings at different periods, thus marking the variation in this religious ceremony.

* Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 951.

Richard the Third.

Part of the proceſſion from the Palace to the Abbey is preſerved in a Harleian MS. N° 2115, ſaid to have been copied from a decayed record of the coronation which was performed on the 6th of July, 1483. The King and Queen went from Whitehall to Weſtminſter Hall and the King's Bench, and from thence to the ſhrine of St. Edward, upon a carpeting of red cloth. The crafty uſurper walked barefooted, a token of extreme humility, *and in his caſe truly ſincere no doubt*, preceded and followed thus. Trumpets and cannons, regalls of arms, and heralds in ſurcoats of his arms. A croſs. Prieſts in grey. Abbots and Biſhops mitred, bearing their croſiers. A Cardinal, after the Biſhop of Rocheſter, who carried a croſs. The Earl of Northumberland with a drawn pointleſs ſword. The Lord Stanley with a mace. The Earl of Kent with a pointed ſword on the King's right hand, and Lord Lovell with another drawn at his left. The Duke of Suffolk with the ſceptre. The Earl of Lincoln with the croſs and ball. The Earl of Surrey with an undrawn ſword held upright. The Duke of Norfolk with the crown. "Then cominge our ſoverayne lord King Richard the Third," under a canopy of ſtate. The Biſhops of Bath and Durham ſupported him. His robes were of purple velvet, and the train was borne by the Duke of Buckingham, together with a white ſtaff. A numerous band of Earls and Barons filled the interval between Richard and his Queen. The Earl of Huntingdon carried her Majeſty's ſceptre. The Viſcount Liſle the rod and dove; and the Earl of Wiltſhire her crown. The Queen had a canopy adorned with golden bells at the corners held over her, and wore a circlet of gold ſet with precious ſtones on her temples; the biſhops of Exeter and Norwich walked at her Majeſty's ſides; a lady bore her train. *Cetera deſunt.*

The feaſts on thoſe occaſions were of the moſt ſumptuous deſcription; and, if we may judge from the demand made on the county of Glouceſter at the coronation of Edward the Firſt, 1273, they were almoſt calculated to breed a partial famine; "60 beeves, 60 hogs, 2 fat boars, 60 ſheep, 3000 capons and hens, and 40 gammons of bacon *."

* Acta Regia, II. 21.

Henry

Henry the Seventh, 30th Oct. 1485,

was habited for his coronation as follows; two ſhirts, one of lawn, the other of crimſon "Tartaryn" with a large opening before, and ſpaces to admit the ſacred oil, laced with amulets of ſilver-gilt. A pair of ſtockings of crimſon ſarſnet vamps. A large crimſon ſatin roſe. The ſtockings laced to his coat with ribbands. "A ſide cote loſed furred w^th^ mynnvere pure, wherof the role hands and the ſpieres were garniſhed w^th^ ribbands of golde;" a furred hood ermined. And a mantle of crimſon ſatin furred, with a lace of ſilk, and taſſels.

Henry the Eighth.

At his coronation, which was on the 23d of June, 1509, the proceſſion from the Tower exceeded every other upon the ſame occaſion in magnificence. This tyrant in embryo was adorned in the richeſt manner. His coat was emboſſed or raiſed with gold, and the placardo covered with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. The bawdrick on his neck with balaſſes. From his ſhoulders flowed a robe of crimſon velvet furred with ermine. The trappings of his courſer were of damaſk embroidered with gold, and edged with a deep border of ermine. His attendant knights and eſquires were in crimſon velvet habits; the gentlemen and thoſe of his chapel, together with the officers of the houſehold and ſervants, in ſcarlet.

When the cavalcade proceeded from the fortreſs, five barons of the Cinque Ports approached the king, and held over his head a canopy of ſtate: two perſons rode before him, who repreſented the duchys of Guyen and Normandy. The gentlemen that carried the king's cloak and hat were covered "with Goldſmithes woorke and embroidery," and their horſes with burniſhed ſilver, on which was "netting of green ſilk and gold twiſt, fringed with gold and damaſk. Sir Thomas Brandon, maſter of the horſe, was habited in tiſſue embroidered with golden roſes, and a "bawdrick" of gold; he led the King's horſe by a ſilken rein, whoſe harneſs and ſaddle was ſtudded with "bullyon golde barr'd-wiſe." Nine children in blue velvet, embroidered with golden fleur-de-lis, rode on courſers, whoſe trappings were adorned with the King's titles of England, France, Gaſcoigne, Guyen,

Guyen, Normandy, Anjou, Cornwall, Wales, and Ireland; thoſe youths wore large golden chains over their robes. The queen's retinue of lords, knights, and eſquires, were equally ſplendid in their apparel. Her Majeſty was in embroidered white ſatin, with her hair flowing down the back; and on her head a "coronall fette w^th^ many riche and orient ſtones." Two white palfreys, with white and gold trappings, drew the chariot in which ſhe reclined. Six honourable perſons in white cloth of gold, and many ladies in chariots, cloſed the proceſſion.

To render this exceſs of magnificence ſafe, conſpicuous, and clean, the ſtreets were railed, barred, and ſwept. That the general view might not be incongruous, by the eye wandering from pomp to wretchedneſs, from ſparkling gems and ſhining velvets to ſmoked and dirty plaſter, it was cuſtomary to hang the fronts of the houſes with tapeſtry and arras. Upon this occaſion great part of the South ſide of Cheapſide was covered with cloth of gold. The different city companies were arranged on ſtages from Gracechurch Weſtward. The goldſmiths had virgins clad in white placed before them, bearing branches with burning tapers. Numbers of prieſts in the rich veſtments of the altar lined the way, ſome bearing croſſes, and others cenſing the royal pair with ſilver cenſers.

We find, even in the year 1509, a ſpray of that abominable and licentious liberty, which the mob never fail to exerciſe upon every opportunity in our time. The proceſſion had no ſooner left the covered path to the Abbey, than the cloth was torn off.

Edward the Sixth.

Having ſhewn the grandeur of thoſe ceremonies without the Church, I beg leave to introduce an amiable and worthy prince, whoſe coronation may be read with pleaſure. The pavement of the Abbey, and the way to the palace and York place, was covered with blue cloth. A large ſtage was erected in the choir, fifteen ſteps in height next the altar, and twenty-two at the Weſtern end. Thoſe and the floor of it were covered with carpets, and the ſides hung with cloth of gold. The high altar had a grand vallance ſet with jewels of great value, in addition to its uſual rich decorations; and the then iſolated tombs of king Sebert, de Valence, Crouchback, and thoſe of the abbots before it, were adorned with curtains of golden arras.

A throne

A throne of ſeven ſteps ſtood on the ſtage. At 9 o'clock on the 20th of February, 1546, the choir of the Abbey in their copes, with three croſſes carried before, and the ſame number behind them, the gentlemen and children of the chapel-royal habited in ſcarlet, with ſurplices and copes, 10 biſhops mitred, in ſcarlet, with rochets and copes, and the archbiſhop of Canterbury preceded by his croſs, alone, ſet forward towards the palace, to meet the young king. Upon his arrival at the ſtage, he was placed in a chair of crimſon velvet, in which he was ſhewn to the people, carried by two noblemen; from thence he deſcended to the altar. After he was cenſed and bleſſed, he was conveyed to that place before it where it was cuſtomary for the king to kneel at the lavation of the parliament maſs, and from thence to the front, where he was anointed. "Then anone, after a goodly care, clothe of red tyncelle golde was holden over his heade; and my lorde of Canterbury kneeling on his knees, his grace lay proſtrate affoare the aultore, and anointed his backe." The archbiſhop then, taking the crown in his hands, began "Te Deum." During the time the choir were ſinging it, trumpets ſounded from the battlements of the church, when the lord-protector (Somerſet) aſſiſted the metropolitan in placing it on the king; two others were afterwards ſet on his brows. The firſt, being that of England, was worn during the remainder of the ſolemnity; the others were laid on the altar. The king was then conveyed to his throne. "Then the lordes in ordere kneeled downe, and kiſſed his grace's right foote, and aftere helde theire handes betweene his grace's handes, and kiſſed his grace's leſte cheeke, and ſo did their omage a pretie tyme. Then after this begane a goodly maſſe by my lorde of Canterburye, and goodly ſinginge in the quere, with the orgaines goinge. At offeringe tyme, his grace offerede to the altar a pound of golde, a loffe of bred, and a challes of wine."

As the general outline of the antient office for coronations has been preſerved through all thoſe of more recent date, a repetition would be tireſome. His preſent Majeſty was crowned on the 23d of September, 1761. The Gentleman's Magazine for that year contains a moſt exact account of every circumſtance attending it, and a print of the royal habiliments. Many of the preparations for the accommodation of the court and choir were greatly improved on from antient times; but the whole was neceſſarily far inferior in magnificence. In ſhort, our ideas have undergone a wonderful change in that reſpect, and we may in truth be ſaid to live in the age of ſimplicity. Which ſhould have the preference, the

times

times of Elizabeth, when ſumptuary laws were neceſſary, or ours, when the gentleman is hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from his groom, artiſts and manufacturers muſt decide.

Since the Reſtoration, it has been the cuſtom for the Houſe of Lords to attend divine ſervice at the Abbey on a day of humiliation and prayer, appointed as an expiation for the murder of king Charles the Firſt.

Whatever numbers might have gone in proceſſion ſoon after 1660, I am compelled as an Hiſtorian to ſay they could not have been *fewer* than do now. I muſt except the fatal 31ſt of January, 1793; for, on that day, every diſagreeable ſenſation attendant on our now remote civil diſtractions were revived in full force by the death of Louis XVI. The church was literally crowded with people of all deſcriptions, whoſe countenances were in uniſon with their ſable attire.

Queen Elizabeth went, October 23, 1597, to the Abbey on opening the parliament of that year. Upon this occaſion the pavement was covered with carpets. At the North door her Majeſty kneeled upon cuſhions, and recited a prayer compoſed for her by dean Goodman, who afterwards preſented her with a golden ſtaff, on the end of which was a dove. A proceſſion then commenced, formed by the dean of the chapel-royal and his choir, the dean, prebendaries, and choir of the Abbey, followed by her Majeſty and retinue. They chaunted through the North aile to the nave, and thence till the queen was ſeated near the altar.

Te Deum was then ſung, and afterwards the Litany; a ſermon followed; and, in concluſion, a ſolemn chaunt with a collect for her Majeſty. The proceſſion recommenced, and the choir chaunted before her to the South-eaſt door, where the dean and two of his brethren, kneeling, received the ſtaff of gold.

Burials.

Faſhions, or, more properly ſpeaking, cuſtoms are ſo variable, that even the awful form of depoſiting our fellow creatures in the earth differs now in every reſpect from thoſe of antient times. To ſhew that difference *within* the Abbey, ſhall cloſe its long and eventful hiſtory.

Harl. MS. N° 6064: "The manner and form of burying ſir Humfrey Stanley, knight (ſee p. 142)." This gentleman was a relation of the lord Stanley, who is immortalized by Shakſpeare in his play of Richard the Third. My readers will no doubt remember the conflict at Boſworth-field, where this gallant knight received his title from Richmond, conqueror of Richard. "Firſt, his body was borne to the earth by four gentlemen, and four other gentlemen bearing four

banners; the firſt, of the Trinity; the ſecond, of our Lady; the third, of St. George; the fourth, of his arms. Then an herald bore his coat with his arms, and a gentleman that bore his ſtandard. Then next before them a croſs, with all the prieſts and clerks; and then next behind the corpſe the ſon and heir of the ſaid ſir Humphrey, and his brother having him by his arm. Then next them ſir William Vampage, ſir Henry Vaughan, Yonge, Cotton, with divers other noblemen. And then all his ſervants. And ſo was brought to the Abbey; and then was a ſolemn dirge; and upon the croſs was laid his coat of arms, helmet, ſhield, and ſword; and about the croſs was ſet his four banners and ſtandard; and there remained the ſame croſs until the morrow after; and then was buried in *Our Ladies chapel* *, right honourable. Alſo at the maſs was offered his coat, helmet, ſword, and ſhield, by them that was moſt of honour. And then all thoſe things were ſet upon the tomb in order by the herald, for a perpetual memory;" which is inſcribed, "Hic jacet Humfridus Stanley, miles pro corpore excellentiſſimi principis Henrici Septimi, regis Angliæ, qui obiit xii Martii, anno Dom. milleſimo quingenteſimo quinto; cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen."

In another part of the ſame MS. is the very curious repreſentation of a hearſe, or funeral canopy, intended for the body and effigies during the performance of the obſequies. This was ſet before the altar. The miſcellaneous plate will convey a better idea of the ſituation and habits of the mourners than the moſt laboured deſcription.

I ſhall ſelect, for the illuſtration of this part of my ſubject, the grand and expenſive preparations for the interment of that ſuperlative hypocrite Oliver Cromwell. Were it not that all the following particulars are extracted from the books of the painters employed on the occaſion, and therefore authentic beyond a doubt †, I ſhould have been inclined to diſcredit the whole, as a tale of one of the *Cavaliers*. Henry the Seventh's Chapel (expreſſly built for the aſhes of Royalty) was choſen as the place of ſepulture for this *king* of Republicans. Therefore, thoſe grand and venerable walls were hung with eſcutcheons to the number of two hundred and forty; 144 adorned the gate and court-yard. The hearſe had 26 large emboſſed ſhields; 24 ſmaller, with *crowns*; 36 emboſſed ſtill ſmaller; and 72 great and ſmall emboſſed *crowns*; 60 badges (his creſt); 36 ſcrolls, with mottos ſuited to his *highneſs's* merit, placed on it. Suſpended from it, waved 72

* It thus appears that this chapel was dedicated to Our Lady and St. Nicholas.

† Harl. MSS. N° 1099. See alſo, N° 1372, 1438, and Noble's Memoirs of the Houſe of Cromwell, I. 281—487, 2d edit.

penons

penons one yard in length, and 240 penoncils one foot in length, with five majeſties.

THE EFFIGIES*

was carved by Mr. Philips; its dreſs conſiſted of a laced holland ſhirt; a pair of breeches looſe upwards, and cloſe at the knees, with a doublet of the Spaniſh faſhion of uncut grey velvet; a pair of ſilk ſtockings, and Spaniſh leather ſhoes, tied with gold lace, the garters of the ſame, and golden buttons faſtened the habit. On the ſhoulders was placed a ſurcoat of purple velvet, reaching to the knees, laced with gold; and, to complete the figure, a royal robe of purple velvet, lined with ermine, laced with cordings, with emboſſments of gold and purple. Thus glorioufly arrayed, it was placed on a bed, formed of, firſt a quilt, then a cloth of eſtate; over which was ſpread a ſheet, containing 60 ells of Holland; and finally a velvet pall of 80 yards.

For the head's ſupport, a ſuperb cuſhion was prepared, of the ſame materials with the cloth of eſtate. Where the body reſted during this diſplay of magnificence is not mentioned; but, I ſhould imagine, beneath its repreſentative †. Be that as it may, the figure lay with the head to the Eaſt; on its right ſide were depoſited Oliver's head piece and plume, with his breaſt-plate and greaves: on the left ſide were the ſiniſter back greaves, &c. At the feet his coat, mantle, helmet and creſt, ſword, target, ſpurs, and gauntlets, with a large gilt lion. The incloſure was a railing, painted black, and partially gilt, from which aroſe pillars, whoſe baſes and capitals were gilt. The ſhields and other decorations above mentioned were on thoſe ſupports of the hearſe. On the altar-table near the head ſtood the *guidham* [guidon] his highneſs's creſt, with this motto, "*Pax quæritur bello.*" At the head were the following banners. At the right ſide the ſtandard of England, a field Argent, with a croſs Gules. On the head, and in the field, a golden lion guardant on a crown, Proper: the motto, *Pax quæritur bello*, and O. P. The great banner of the States Arms. On the left, the great ſtandard of Scotland, the great banner of England, the arms of Cromwell, Cromwell impaling Bourcher, and four other impalements with Cromwell.

Oppoſite to the middle of the figure on the right ſide the great banner of the Union, on the left that of Scotland.

* "Made to the life according to the beſt ſkill of the artiſt in that employed, viz. Mr. Symon [Simon], and a body of wood carved by Mr. Phillips, carver to the houſe, and ſurveyor." MSS. of Samuel Sainthill, quoted by Mr. Noble, Memoirs of the Houſe of Cromwell, I. p. 280, 2d edit.

† Dart ſays it was privately buried before this exhibition.

At the feet a ſtandard of the red dragon; in the head, Argent, a croſs Gules, in the field, a dragon Gules. In the bends cottiſed, "*Salus populi ſuprema lex.*" The great banner of Ireland, and the great ſtandard of the ſame nation, with the great banner of the white lion, and on the left 6 bannerolls.

The proceſſion to the church was no leſs pompous.

Now that the mighty Oliver lays in all this grandeur before us, let us place a Puritan before him, and begin to read his heart; firſt, we ſhall find him doubtful, can this be him who fought and conquered *royalty*, or him who was ſeeking the Lord in lowlineſs of ſpirit? Surely not. They would not adorn *him* with purple and ermine, crowns, banners, riches, and vanity; and yet thoſe are his paternal arms, and theſe his initials, *Oliver Protector*. Too truly we were deceived; this man fought not for *us*. Was it for this the Almighty was ſought night and day in faſting, in prayer, in thankſgiving; that we deſtroyed, even in this very Church, the attributes which are now renewed before our aſtoniſhed faculty of viſion and for *our leader?*

Soon after the Reſtoration, the Houſe of Commons reſolved to have Oliver's body removed. This diſguſting office was aſſigned to their Serjeant at Arms, who, in performing their orders, is ſaid to have found the remains of the Protector pointed out by the following inſcription on a gilt copper plate (incloſed in a leaden caſe), on which was engraved the arms of England, impaled with thoſe of Cromwell:

"Oliverius Protector Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ. Natus 25 April, 1599. Inauguratus 16 Dec. 1653. Mortuus 3 Sep. anno 1658. Hic ſitus eſt."

This corpſe was afterwards taken to Tyburn, and hanged upon a gallows on the anniverſary of the royal martyrdom. A report was immediately ſpread that inſtead of Cromwell, the houſe had hanged the body of Charles the Firſt, who had been depoſited in Henry the Seventh's chapel, while Oliver lay in ſafety at Naſeby-field, Northamptonſhire. One obſervation is ſufficient to confute this ſtory. The uſual manner of hanging is by the neck. How was this to be accompliſhed with a carcaſe that had been beheaded? If it had even been incloſed in ſomething ſolid enough to hold the parts together, it muſt have been diſcovered by the workmen and directors, that the head was ſeparate from the body *.

The Deans of Weſtminſter who have preſided ſince the days of Widmore, are all ſufficiently noticed in the preceding pages. They were Joſeph Wilcocks, S. T. P. who died 1756, aged 83; Zachary Pearce, S. T. P. who died 1774, aged 84; and Dr. John Thomas, who died 1793, aged 81.

* The royal body is at Windſor, in St. George's chapel.

The

The office of Dean of Weſtminſter, ſince the time of Dr. Bradford, has always been held in commendam with the Biſhoprick of Rocheſter.

The preſent Dean, Dr. Samuel Horſley, requires no eulogium from me; his talents as a Divine and a Stateſman are well known, and appreciated accordingly.

"Since the Reſtoration the prebendaries are not admitted, as before, to particular ſtalls, but take place according to ſeniority." Thus ſaith Widmore. He has ſubjoined a complete ſeries from the Abbey records down to the year 1750; ſince which time the following gentlemen have been appointed, whoſe names are chiefly extracted from the liſts of eccleſiaſtical preferments in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Some omiſſions may probably be found in the liſt. My readers may find an excuſe in palliation, p. 212.

John Nicoll, D. D. ſub-dean, 1753.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Townſhend, D.D. vice Kenrick, deceaſed, 1753.

Richard Cope, M. A. vice Dr. Yonge, promoted, 1754.

John Thomas, LL.D. 1754.

John Oſwald, LL.B. vice Bullock, promoted, 1755.

Thomas Green, D. D. vice Freind, promoted, 1756.

——— Walton, vice Winſhaw, deceaſed, 1756.

Thomas Newton, D. D. 1757.

Reeve Ballard, M.A. vice Chriſtopher Wilſon, reſigned, 1758.

Joſeph Atwell, D.D. vice Heylin, 1759.

John Blair, LL. D. vice Townſhend, reſigned, 1761.

Joſeph Hearn, D. D. vice Newton, reſigned, 1761.

William Bell, D. D.

Charles Burdett, D. D. 1762.

Philip Lloyd, M. A. 1763.

Robert Fowler, D. D. 1765.

William Stockwood, B. D. 1768.

Sir Richard Cope, ſub-dean, vice Thomas, reſigned, 1768.

Charles Wake, LL. D. 1768.

Benjamin Kennicott, D. D. vice Ballard, deceaſed, 1770.

Hon. and Rev. Ja. Cornwallis, 1770.

Thomas Marriott, D. D. 1772.

Nathan Wetherell, D. D.

Thomas Patrick Young, D. D.

Hon. and Rev. Nicholas Boſcawen, D. D. vice Crane, deceaſed, 1777.

Robert Clive, M. A. vice T. P. Young, deceaſed, 1778.

Robert Pool Finch, D. D. 1782, received a diſpenſation to hold his prebend of Weſtminſter, with St. Michael's, Cornhill, and St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter.

George Pretyman, vice Stockwood, deceaſed, 1784.

William Cleaver, D. D. vice Thomas Wilſon, deceaſed, 1784.

Samuel Smith, LL. D. 1787.

Charles Fynes, B. A. vice Taylor, deceaſed, 1788.

Charles Moſs, B. D.

William Cole, B. D.

Thomas Hughes, M. A.

George William Lukin, LL. D. vice Wake, 1791.

John Wheeler, LL. B. vice Moſs, reſigned, 1798.

Thomas Cauſton, M. A. vice Lukin, reſigned, 1799.

William Vincent, D. D. vice Cleaver, reſigned, 1800.

Weldon Champneys, B. D. precentor, vice Bailey, deceaſed, 1794.

The

The Pariſh of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT,

though very ſmall, and in a place but little frequented by many of my readers, is perhaps more entitled to their notice and viſitation than ſome others of greater magnitude and more pleaſing ſituation. For there, ſcattered and one half deſtroyed, are the remains of a work, which, had they been left to the ſlow and gradual decay of nature, might have witneſſed the entrances and exits of many, many centuries. But thy pious care, Rahere, hath ſtill enſured thy bones a reſting-place. Impious violaters of the houſe of death have not ſcattered the duſt, whoſe protection is "this holy place." May the ſafety and guard of thy tomb be, in all times to come, the care of ſuch men as now protect it! for then will it be preſerved for ages.

The following beautifully poetic legend is the production of ſome excellent monk, who once reſided within the Priory, and whoſe homilies muſt have been at once the delight and inſtruction of his brethren.

Let us ſeparate the droſs which adheres to the ſhining and perfect metal. Let us view the facts and the moral only; and, inſtead of cenſuring, pity the enthuſiaſm which (I am perſuaded) almoſt led this author to believe what he wrote, when detailing the various miracles wrought by Saint Bartholomew.

A few of thoſe afford an account of their cuſtoms; and thoſe I beg leave to communicate. Dugdale has quoted part of the Latin ſtory of Rahere in his Monaſticon, by the ſame hand.

Chauncey, in his Hertfordſhire, has made ſome uſe of the Engliſh verſion; but it remains for me to give all the material parts, hiſtorically intereſting.

Strype's edition of Stowe ſays, Rahere was the king's minſtrel.

It only remains to add, that this MS. is ſtill among the Cotton MSS. at the Muſeum; and that theſe are my author's words:

"For as mooche that the meritory and notable operacyons of famoſe goode and devoute faders yn God ſholde be remembred, for inſtruccion of aftercūmers, to theyr conſolacion and encres of devotion; thys abbrevyat treteſſe ſhal compendiouſly expreſſe and declare the wondreful, and, of celeſtial concel, gracious fundacion

dacion of oure hoely placys, callyd the Priory of Seynt Bartholomew yn Smythfyld, and of the hoſpital of olde tyme longyng to the ſame; with other notabilities expediently to be knowyn; and moſt ſpecially the gloriouſe and excellent myracles wroghte withyn them, by the interceſſions, ſuffrages, and merytys, of the forſayd benygne, feythful, and bleſſid of God, apoſtyl Sanct Bartholomy, ynto the laude of Almyghty God, and agm̃cion of his infinite power. Ffyrſt ſhal be ſhewyd who was ffunder of owere hoely places, and howh, by grace, he was ffyrſt pryor of owr priory; and by howh longe tyme that he contynued yn the ſame.

"Thys churche, yn the honoure of moſt bleſſid Bartholomew apoſtle, ffunded Rayer, of good remembraunce. And theryn to ſerve God (after the rewle of the moſt holy fader Auſtyn) aggregat togidir religiouſe men. And to them was plate xxii yere; uſynge the office and dignite of a priore. Not havynge cũynynge of liberal ſcience, but that that is more emynente than all cũynge; ffor he was riched in puryte of conſcience; ayenſte God by devocyon; ayenſte his brethren by humylite; ayenſte his enemyes by a benyvolence. And thus hymſelf he exerciſed them, paciently ſufferynge, whooſe provyd puryte of ſoule, bryght mãners, with honeſte probyte, experte diligence yn dyvyne s̃vice, prudente beſynes yn temporall mynyſtracions, in hym were gretly to prayſe and com̃endable. In feſtis he was ſober, and namely the folower of hoſpitalite. Tribulacious of wrecchis, and neceſſiteys of the poer peple, oportunely admytting, paciently ſupportyng, competently ſpendynge. In proſperite nat yuprided. In adverſitie paciente; and whatſuevere unfortune came atteyn hym, he veſtyd hymſelf undir the ſchadowe of his patron that he worſhipped, whom he clippid to hym withyn the bowell of his ſoule; in whoſe helpe for all perelles he was ſekyr, and p̃ſervyd. Thus he ſubiect to the Kyng of Blyſſe with all meekneſſe, prevyded with all diligence that were neceſſarie to his ſuiectys, and ſo provydynge, encreſid dayly to hymſelf before God and man, grace; to the place reverence, to his frends gladneſſe, to his enemyes peyne, tõ his aftercũmers joye.

"And ſuch certeyne was the lyef of hym, after his conṽſyon, better than hit was before. In goodneſse ev'more encoeſid. And yn what ordũ he ſette the fundament of this temple yn fewe wordes lette us ſhewe, as they teſtified to us that ſey hym, herd hym, and were preſente yn his werkys and dedis; of the whiche ſume have take ther ſlepe yn Cryiſte, and ſume of them be zitte alyve, and wytneſſeth of that that we ſhall after ſay.

"Cap^m

" Cap^{m} 2^{m}.

" *What lyef he ledde afore his Converſion.*

" Thys man ſprongyng and boryn of lowe kynage, whan he attayned the floure of youth he began to haunte the howſholdys of noblemen and the palics of prynces; where, undir everye elbowe of them, he ſpread ther coſhyngs, with iapys and flatteryngs delectably anoynting ther Eevyes, by this mañ to drawe to hym ther frendſchippis. And zit he was nat cõtent with this, but ofte hawnted the kyng's palice, and amõge the noyſefull preſſe of that tumultuous courte enforſyd hymſelf with jolite and carnal ſuavyte, by the whiche he mighte drawe to hym the hertys of many oone. Ther yn ſpectaclis, yn metys, yn playes, and other courtly mokkys and trifyllys intendyng, he lede forth the beſyneſſe of alle the day. And nowe to kyng's attendens, wom followinge the entente of grete men, preſid yn proferynge ſervyce that myght plece them, beſily ſo occupied hys tyme, that he mighte opteyne the rather the peticions that he wold deſire of them.

" Thys wyſe to kyng and grete men, gentyll and courteous yknowen famylier and felowly he was. This manere of leynge he choſe yn his begynnyng, and yn this excuſed his youth. But the inwarde ſeer, and m̃cyfull God of all, the whiche oute of Mary Magdalene caſt oute vii feendys, the whiche to the ffyſhere gave the keyes of heyvyn, mercyfully convertid this man fro the erroure of his way, and added to hym ſo many giftys of vertu. For why? They that are ſonnyſch and febill in the worldys reputacion oure Lord cherith, to confownde the myghty of the worlde.

" Cap^{m} 3^{m}.

" *Here followeth how conv'ted he went to Rome.*

" This man, therfore, by the grace of God, of hys ſynnes ſu'tyme penytent, ãppoſyng to halfe his dayes, that he myghte obteyne parfite and plener pardon and indulgence of his ſynnes, to that entente he decreid yn hymſelf to go to the courte of Rome, covetyng yn ſo grete a laboure to do the worthy fruytes of penaunce. The which habite of hevynly-inſpired ſoule and purpos, he wold nat with a ſlowthful mynde be deferrid yn to tymes and yeres.

" But the conceyvid goode dede by feithful deſire conſtawntly executynge, he toke his way, oure Lord God directyng his pace, and hole and ſownde whyder he purpoſid came. Where at the marturdomes of the bleſſid apoſtles Peter and Poule

Poule, he wepynge his dedis, and reducyng to mynde the ſcapis * of his youth and ignoraunces, prayd to oure Lorde for remyſſion of them; beheſtynge furthermore, none like to do, but thyes utterly to forſake, ever devoutly (his will p̄mytting) to obeye. Theſe ij clere lightis of Hevyn, ij men of mercy, Petur and Poule, he ordeyned mediatoures betwyn hym and the Lorde of all erthe, promyſynge he, that he wolde beware of alle paſſid unhabilneſſe, and yeve affectualy his diligence and laboure to that he p̄myſed. And whyle he taryed ther, in that meene whyle, he began to be vexed with grevous ſickneſſe; and his doloures litell and litell takynge ther encreaſe, he drewe to the extreme of lyf: the whiche dredynge withyn hym̄ſelf, that he had nat zitte for his ſynnes, hadde ſatisfied to God; and therefore he ſuppoſed that God toke vengeaunce of hym for his ſynnes, amongs owtelandiſhe peple, and demyd the laſt oure of his deith drewe hym nygh.

"This remembrynge inwardly, he ſchedde owte as water his herte in the ſyght of God, and albrake owte in terys, thā he avowyd y^t^ helthe God hym wolde grawnte, that he myght lefully return to his contray, he would make an hoſpitale in receac̄on of poure men, and to them ſo ther gadered neceſſaries mynyſter after his power. And nat long after, the benigne and mercyfull Lorde, that byhelde the terys of Grechie the Kynge, the importune prayer of the woman of Chanane, rewarded with the benefeit of his p̄ite; thus lykewyſe mercyfully he behelde this wepynge man, and gaf him his helthe, approved his avowe. So of his ſyknes recovered he was; and in ſhort time hole ymade, began homewarde to come, his vowe to fulfille that he had made.

Cap^m^. 5.

Of the viſion that he ſawe in the way, and of the com'andment of Seynt Bartholomew the Apoſtle.

Whan he wolde p̄fite his way that he hadde begon, in a certayne nyght he ſawe a viſion full of drede and of ſweetneſſe, whan after the labourous and ſwetyng that he had by dayes his bodye he with reſte wolde refreſhe. It ſeemyd hym to be bore up an hye of a certeyn beaſte, havynge iiij feete and ij wingys, and ſette hym yn an hye place. And whan he from ſo grete an highneſſe wolde inflect and bowe down his yie to the lower p̄t ydoū̄ward, he behelde an horrible pytte, whoſe horryble beholdyng ynpreſſid in hym (the beholder) grete drede and hor-

* Or miſdeeds.

roure; ffor the depneſſe of the ſame pytte was depper than any man myght atteyn to ſee; therfore he (ſecret knower of his defautes) demyd hymſelf to ſlyde into that cruell a downcaſt. And thefore (as hym ſeemyd ynwardly) he fremyſhid *, and for drede tremely'd, and grete cryes of his moweth procedyd. To wham, dredyng, and for drede cryinge, apperid a certain man, pretendynge in chere the maieſtie of a Kynge, of grete bewte and imperiall auctorite, and his yie on hym faſtyn'd: he ſeyd good wordes, wordes of conſolacion, bryngyng goode tydyngs, as he ſchulde ſey yn this wyſe; "O man," (he ſeyd) "what and howe muche ſervyce ſhuldes thou yeve to him, that (yn ſo grete a peril) hath brought helpe to the." Anoune he anſwerde to this ſeynte, "Whatſuev̄ myght be of herte, and of myghtys, diligently ſhulde I yeve, in recompence to my deliverer. And than ſaide he, I am Bartholomew, the apoſtle of Jhu Criſt, y^t come to ſocoure the yn thyn angwyſshe, and to opyn to the the ſecrete myſteryes of Hevyn. Know me trewly, by the will and cōmandemente of the Hye Trinity, and the cōmyn favoure of the celeſtiall courte and conſell, to have choſyn a place yn the ſubbarbis of London, at Smythfeld, wher, yn myn name, thou ſhalte founde a churche, and it ſhall be the Houſe of God; ther ſhal be the tabernacle of the Lambe, the temple of the Holy Goſt: this ſpirituall howſe Almyghty God ſhall ynhabite, and halowe y^t, and glorifie y^t. And his yēn ſhal be opyn, and his ſervys yntending on this howſe nyght and daye; that the aſkir yn hit ſchall reſceyve, the ſeker ſhall fynde, and the rynger or knokker ſchall enter: trewly, every ſoule converted, penytent of his ſynne, and in this place praying, yn Hevyn graciouſly ſchall be herde. The ſeeker with pfite herte (for whatſuevyyr tribulacion) without dowte, he ſchalle fynde helpe. To them that with feithfull deſire knoke at the doyr of the ſpowſe, aſſiſtant angelys ſhal opyn the gates of Hevyn, receyvyng and offeryng to God the prayers and vowys of feithfull peple. Wherfore thyn handys be ther conſortid in God, havyng in hym truſte; do thou manly pethw of the coſtis of this bildynge; dowte the nowght; onely yeve thy diligence, and my parte ſchall be to provyde neceſſaries, directe, bilde, and ende this werke; and this place to me accepte, with evydent tokenys and ſignys, protecte and defend contynually hyt under the ſchadowe of my wyngys; and therfore of this werke knowe me the maiſter, and thyſelf only the mynyſter; uſe diligently thy ſervyce, and I ſhall ſchewe my lordeſchippe." In theſe wordes the viſion diſparyſchidde †.

* Grieved and trembled. Or *fremyſhed* may mean *ſhuddered*, from the French *fremir*.

† Diſappeared.

The

The two following chapters are comments, abounding with apt alluſions, and many excellent moral ſentiments. In this inſtance I am almoſt led to regret my work muſt conſiſt of little more than narrative, and that their length precludes their inſertion.

Cap^m. ——.

Howe the Kynges favoure he hadde. The precepte, and his vowe he fulfilled.

Therfore I paſſid that remaynyd of his way. He came to London; and of his knowledge and frends with grete joye was receyved; with whiche alſo, with the barons of London he ſpeke famylyary of theſe thynges that were turnyd and ſterid in his herte, and of that was done about him in the way he tellid it owte; and what ſchulde ben done of this he concellid of them. He toke this anſwere, that noone of theſe myght be p̃fyted, but the kinge were firſte cowncellid: namely, ſith the place godly to hym yſchewid was conteyned withyn the Kyng's market; of the whyche it was not levefull to prynces, or other lordys of their ppyr auctoritate eny thyng to mynyſshe, neither zitte to ſo ſolempne an obſequy depute. Therfore, uſyng theys mennys cowncell, in opportune tyme he dreſſid hym to the kynge, and before him (and the biſhoppe Richarde beynge preſente, the whiche he hadde made to hym favorable byforne) effectually expreſſid his beſynes, and that he myght levefully brynge his purpoſe to effecte mekely beſought. And nygh hym was he in whoes hande it was, to what he wolle the kynges herte yncline; and yneffectualle theſe prayers myght nat be, whoes auctor ys the Apoſtle; whois gracyous herer was God.

His worde therefore was pleſaunte and acceptable in the kyngs yie. And when he hadde peyſed the goode wilt of the man, (prudently, as he was wytty) graunted to the peticioner his kingly favore, benynly yevyng auctorite to execute his purpos.

And he havynge the title of deſired poſſeſſion of the Kyng's maieſtie, was right gladde.

Than nothynge he omyttyng of care and diligence, two werkys of pyte began to make; oone for the vowe that he hadde made, another as to hym by p̃cepte was inioynde. Therfore the caſe proſp'ouſly ſucceded, and after the Apoſtles word all neceſſaryes flowed unto the hande.

The chirche he made of cumly ſtoone work, tablewyſe. And an hoſpital houſe a litell lenger of from the chirche by hymſelf he began to edifie. The

chirche was fowndid (as we have taken of oure eldres) in the moneth of Marche, in the name of oure Lorde Jhu Chriſt, in memorie of mooſt bleſſide Bartholomew Apoſtle, the yere from the Incarnation of the ſame Lorde our Savyoure M^mo c. xiij.

Thanne haldyng and rewlyng the holy ſee of Rome, mooſte holy fader Pope Calixte the Secunde.

P'ſidente in the churche of Inglond, William, Archebiſhoppe of Cawntirbury; and Richarde, Byſhoppe of London; the whiche of due lawe and right, halowid that place yn the giſte party of the forſayde felde (and byſhoply auctoryte dedicate the ſame that tyme full breve and ſhorte) as a cymytery.

Regnyng the yonger ſon of William Rothy, firſt kynge of Engliſchmen yn the North, Herry the Firſte, xxx^ty yere, and a ſide half, the thirde yere of his reigne. To the laude and glorie of the hye and endyvyduall Trynyte; to hym bleſſynge, thankynge, honoure, and empyer, worlde withowtyn ende. Amen.

Cap^m. 8^m.

What was yn Revelacyon ſhewyd to Kinge Edwarde of this place.

Heir we may nat ſilence kepe; but evydently expreſſe that (by relacion of oure ſenyoures) we have fownde dyvynly ſchewid this to be a place of prayer longe before tyme, to the glorious Kynge Edwarde the Confeſſoure, the ſon of Etheldrede the Kyng, brother of Seynt Edwarde the Martir; of whom many goode thynge they ſeye they hadde herde in their tymes, now to be declarid. This bleſſid Kynge whan he was in the chirche of God (replete with manyfolde bewte of virtue, as the boke of his giftys declarith) as a religiouſe, and full of the ſpirite of ꝑphicie, he ſchoone bright, beholdyng thynges fer of as they were ꝑſente, and thynges to come as they were nowe exiſtente, with the yis * of his ſoule by the Holy Goſt, for he was illumyned.

The whiche, in a certayn nyght whan he was bodely ſlepynge, his herte to God wakyng, he was warnyd of this place, with an heavynly dreme made to hym, that Gode this place hadde choſyn, his name theryn to be putte and ſette, and holy and worſchipfull it ſchuld be ſchewid to Cryſten peple. Wherupon this holy kynge, early aryſing, come to this place that God hadde ſchewid hym; and to them that abowt hym ſtoide, expreſſid the viſion that nyght made to hym, ſeyde before all the peple; ꝑphecied this place to be gret before God. Whoes cleyr ꝑphecyes howth they be ſupportyd, gretly with the myght of trewith, experience hath approvyd y^t. And every feithful man may cleirly beholde the ſame.

* Eyes.

Cap^m.

Cap^m. 9^m.

What iij Men of Greyce ſeyed beforne of thys place.

It was ſeyed that iij men of Greyke, yſprongyn of noble kynage, goynge owte from ther countre and kynrede, takynge on them for God the holy laboure of pilgirmage; and whan with devoute ſoule they ſowght the help of Seynts in many places, from the grete ſee they hadde entyrd Inglonde, deſyrynge to viſite the bodies of Seynts theyr reſtynge, and by ther meryts in the laſt examinacion to be ſuccurred and defended. Whan they came to London, they went to thys place, and ther proſtrate honourd and worſchipped God; and aforne them that ther was p̄ſente, (and behelde them as ſimple ydiottys) they began wonderful thyngs to ſeye and pphecie of thys place, ſeyinge, wonder nat ze us here to worſchipp God, where a full acceptable temple to hym ſhall be bylded; for the high Maker of all thyngs wyll that it be bylded: and the fame of this place ſchall attain from the ſpryng of the ſunne to the goynge downe.

Cap^m. 10^m.

Of the clenſynge of thys place.

Truly thys place (aforn his clenſynge) pretendid noone hope of goodneſſe. Right uncleane it was; and as a maryce, dunge, and fenny, with water almoſt ev'ytyme habowndynge; and that, that was emynente above the water, drye, was deputid and ordeyned to the jubeit or gallowys of thevys, and to the tormente of othir that were dāpnyd by judiciall auctoryte. Truly whan Rayer hadde applied his ſtudy to the purgacion of this place, and decreid to put his hande to that holy byldyng, he was nat ignoraunte of Sathanas wyles, for he made and feyney hymſelf unwyſe; for he was ſo coacted, and owtward p̄tendid the cheyr of an ydiotte, and began a litell while to hyde the ſecretneſſe of his ſoule. And the more ſecretely he wroght, the more wyſely he dyd his werke. Truly, yn playnge unwiſe, he drewe to hym the feliſchip of children and ſervants, aſſemblynge hymſelf as one of them; and, with ther uſe and helpe, ſtonys and othir thyngs (profitable to the bylynge) lightly he gaderyd togedyr. He played with them, and from day to day made hymſelf more vile in his own yen, in ſo mykill that he pleſid the Apoſtle of Cryiſte, to whom he hadde provyd himſelf; throwgh whois grace and helpe, whan all thynge was redy that ſemyd neceſſarie, he reyſed uppe a grete frame. And now he was provyd nat unwyſe as he was trowid, but very

wyſe;

wyſe; and that that was hydde and ſecrete opynly began to be made to all men. Thus yn merveles wyſe he conſorttid in the Holy Gooſte, and inſtructe with cunynge of trewith; ſeide the worde of God feithfully by dyv̄ſe churches; and the multitude both of clerkys and of the laite conſtauntly was exhortid to folowe and fulfyll thoſe thynges that were of charite and almſdede.

"And yn thys wyſe he cumpaſſid his ſermon, that nowe he ſtired his audience to gladneſſe, that all the peple applauded hym; and incontynent anoon he profferid ſadneſſe, and ſo now of ther ſynnys, that all the peple were compellid ynto ſyghyng and wepyng. But he trewly (in the ſame cheir and ſoule ev̄more p̄ſeveraunte) exyreſſid holſume doctrine, and after God and feithful ſermon prechyd.

"And yn his techynge unreprevyd was fownde, thoſe thyngs techynge that the Holy Goſt, by the apoſtles and apoſtolyke expoſitioures, have yeve to the chirche unmoveably and ſtedfaſtly to beholde fforth ev̄more.

"Hys lyfe accordid to his tonge, and his dede approvid well hys ſermon; and ſo, yn the ſacrafice of God, the moweth and bylle of the turtyll was returnyd to his armepittes, and reclyned unto the wyngs, leiſſe that he, p̄chyng to othir, ſchulde be fownde reprovable yn hymſelf.

"Of this almen grettly were aſtonyd, booth of the noveltie of the areyſid frame, and of the fownder of this newe werke. Who wolde trowe this place with ſo ſodayn a clenſyng to be purgid, and ther to be ſette up the tokenys of croſſe? And God there to be worſhipped, wher s̄ũtyme ſtoid the horrible hangynge of thevys; who ſhuld nat be aſtonyd ther to ſe conſtructe and bylid thonorable byldynge of pite? That ſhulde be a ſeyntwary to them that fledde therto, where s̄ũtyme was a comyn offyryne of dampnyd peple, and a general ordeyned for peyn of wrecchys. Who ſchulde nat mervel yt to be haunted?

The myſterie of oure Lordys body and precious blode, where was s̄ũtyme ſchewid owte the blode of gentyly and hethyn peple! Whois herte lightly ſchulde take or admytte ſuch a man nat producte of gentyll blode. Nat gretly yndewid with litterature of mannys or of dyvyne kynage. So worſchipfull and ſo grete a werke prudently to begynne, and hyt begune, to ſo happy a progreſſe fro day into day, to perfecte and parforme. This ys the changes of the right hande of God. O Cryſt! theſe ben thy workys, that of thyn excellent vertu and ſinguler pyte makyſt of unclene clene, and cheriſt the feble of the worlde, to confownde

the

the mighty; and calliſt them that be nat as yt wer they that been. The whiche Golgotha, the place of opyn abhomination, madiſt a ſeyntwary of prayer, and a ſolempne tokyn or ſygne of devocion.

" Cap^m II^m.

" *Of the Ryottys and Aſſemblyngs of the adv'ſarie Partys, and of the Pryvylegys of the Chirche.*

" Thus proceedynge the tyme, clerkes to leve undir reguler ynſtitucion in the ſame place, in breif tyme were viey'd togedir.

" Rayer optenynge cure and office of the P^iorhede, and mynyſtrynge to them neceſſaries (nat of certeyn rentys), but plenteouſly of oblacions of feithfull peple. And nat longe aftir, that drede that he drede come to hym, and that he dredyd happid hym. He was to ſume the odur of lyif into lyif; to othir the odirr of death yn to deith. Sume ſeid he was a deſeyver, for cauſe that yn the nette of the grete ffyſcher evil fiſchis were medilled with goode. Aforne the houre of the laſt diſſeverawnce, his howſeholde peple were made his enemyes, and ſo wys azenſte hym, wycked men; and wykydnes lyid to hymſelf. Therfore with prikkyng envye (many p̃vatly), many alſo opynly, azenſte the ſervante of God, ceſid nat to gruge, and, in derogacion to the place and plate of the ſame, browghtyn many ſclawnders, with thretnyngs. The goodes that they myght they withdrew and toke away. Conſtreyned hym with wikkednes, made wery hym with injuries, provokid hym with diſpites, bygiled hym with ſymilate frendſchippes; and ſume of them brake owte into ſo bolde avowedneſſe, that they drewe amonge themſelf a contracte of wikkid conſpiracion, what day, ſette, and place, the ſerv̄nt of God they myght, throwgh wyles and ſutiltie, draw to ther cowncell with a deceyte; and hym ſo ther p'ſente to plucke from the ſtappis of his lyif. And ſo his remembraunce they wolde had done awey from this worlde.

" But ther is no wyſdom, ther is no kunynge, there is no cowncell, azenſte God, in whom he caſt his thowght, and with the Apoſtle put his ſtrengith. He therefore that was his hope was his myght, and for hym he diſcũfyt his enemyes. Therfore, whan the day abydde come which was deputid to the innocentis death, oone of them, partner of ſo grete a wykkidneſſe, ſecrete to hymſelf abhorryng ſo grete a ſynne, aforyn the houre of the perille drawyng neir, ſhewide by order to the s̃vente of God the ſume of al ther cowncell. He for this to God and his patrone zaf thankys, that the ſecretes of his enemyes were nat hidde

hidde fram hym, and that by the benefite of oure Lordes pyte he hath ſkapid the deith to hym arrayid.

" For thys and lyke cauſys apperynge, azen he wente to the kyng, with a lamentable querell expreſſynge, howe with untrew diſpitys he was deformyd, and what faſtidious owtebrekyngs hadde tempted hym, beſekyng his royal munyficence that the pſone and the place that he hadde graunted hym he wolde defende. Alſo yn his ſuggeſtion to the kynge he made this reſon: he bideth no rewarde of God that hath begune a goode werke, and, ſo begune, w^t^ a dewe ende hath nat fynyſhed the ſame. Wherfore, for the ynward bowell of the mercy of Cryſt, that he truſted yn for the dignytie that he ſchoone with, and for the power of his emynence, he wolde opyn the boſume of his pite to them that were deſolate, and honoure God yn his ſuutes, and reſtreyn the berkyng rodneſſe of unfeithfull peple.

" So that to the goode bygynnynges he nowe joynys better uſyngs and largeor exſecucions, myghte byle to hymſelf eternal howſe in hevyn, whyle that he worſchippeth and defendith the howſe of God yn erthe.

" Thus the kynge, merveyllyng the prudence and conſtauncie of this man, anſwered that he wolde applie hym to his juſt and neceſſarie peticions, and that ffurthermore he beheſtid hymſelf to be a tutur and defenſer of hym and of hys. Therefore he made this chirche, with all his pertynences, with the ſam fredomys that his crowne ys liberttid with, or ony othir chirche yn all Inglonde that is moſt yfreid; and releſid hit all cuſtomys, and decreid for to be free from all erthly ſervyce, power, and ſubjec̃on, and zave ſharpe ſentence azenſte contrary malyngnos. This and many other inſigniis, that ys to ſay, dignytes of liberte granted to the prior, and to them undirneith hym ſervynge, and to the forſayd chirche. And with his chartur and ſeel confermyd hyt; adjurynge all heyris and ſucceſſoures, yn the name of the holy Trinite, that this place w^t^ royall auctorite they upholde and defende, and the libertees of hym I g^a^unted they ſchulde graunte and confirme with ſuche p^i^velegge.

" Thus when he was ſtreyngethyd and comfortably defendyd, glad he wente owte from the face of the kynge; and when he was cumyn home to his, what he had obteyned of the roiall majeſtie expreſſid to othir that ther ſchulde be affrayed. Alſo this worſchipfull man pp'ſid for to depoſe the quarell of his calamyteys afore the See of Rome (Goddis grace hym helpynge), and of the ſame See writynges to brynge to hym, and to his aftir cumers profitable. But dyvers undir

growynge

growynge ympedymentys, and at the laſt lettyng the article of deith; that he wold had fulfilled he myght nat. And ſo only the reward of goode wyll he deſervyd.

" After his deceſe iii men of the ſame congregacion (whoys memory be bleſſid in bliſſe) ſondirly wente to ſondirly byſchoppes of the See of Rome, and iii p've-leges of iii byſchoppes obteynyd; that is to ſeye, of St. Anaſtace, Adrian, and Alexander, this chirche with three dowryes, as yt weir with an unpenytrable ſco-chyn wardid and defendyd ayenſte ympetuous hoſtylyte.

" Now beholde that ꝑpheſye of the bleſſid kynge and confeſſoure Seynt Ed-ward, that beforntyme hadde profyſyed and ſeyn by revelacion of this place, of grete party is ſeyn and fulfillid. Behold trewly that this holy chirche and choſyn to God ſhyneth with manyfolde bewte.

" Ffowndyd and endewid with hevynly anſwer, iſublymate with many ꝑyvy-leges of notable men, and to a ſume of laude and glorie, rycheſſid with many relikys of ſeyntes, and bewtyfied wt hawnted and uſuall tokenys of celeſtiall vertu."

A number of miracles are next recited; and nothing more is added of the hiſtory of the priory, till the author begins " the Prolog" of the ſecond book.

" So us confeſſynge to God, and begynnynge to telle his mervels (we truſte feithfully) he ſhall yeve a goode endynge, the whiche hath yeve a good begyn-nynge. Nowe renuyth to oure mynde one ſolempne thynge to be ſeyd for many. And when this hath be movyd, both by opyn reſune and unyverſal wytnes more lycencyous, we may paſſe ynto othur, ydon by lyke vertu and evyn power.

Hedirto we have writyn examplys of myracles, the whiche were don in the dayes of goode remembraunce of Rayer, prior, and foundator of this place, to the laude of God and excitament of holynes. And nowe it is for to do and pro-cede of theſe thynges that we han ſeyn and herde don in the dayes and tymes of the ſucceſſor of the forſeyde priore. The gret ſolempne thynge ys this; firſt, whan the rememberid pˢour was zit alyve, the whiche edified the frame of this ꝑcious werke upon the fowndament of apoſtles and ꝓphecys, ffor as moche as the begynnynge of grete thyngs nedith gretter helpe, thanne moſt was prompte and ꝑſente, hauntid plenty of mynyſtrys (grace from God). Ffurthermore thoſe than aftir to the avowers, that the celeſtiall Fader drewe yn to the odur of his oyuntmentis, reuvydde a newe ſolempnyte of them that ranne to religion with an ynwarde newydde devocion. Alſo a newe ſolempnyte was for obvencyouns

and ziftes, in money, in howſeholde, in corne, and mevable goodes, grete nowmbyr. And than, aftur a joconde feiſte, biſy in this place was hadde of recoverynge of men ynto helthe; of them that langwyſhid, of drye men, of contracte men, of blynde men, dome men, and deif men. For theis cauſeys, whan the daye of his nativity into hevyn was knowyn, y^{t} was ſolempnyzed and honoured with grete myrth and dawnſynge yn erthe. And men preſſyde hydder thykly, for varyawnte cauſys, and ſhulderid togider.

And as languyſhynge men were ther abydynge the mevyng water of grace, that yn a certeyn place, (as this ſame) and yn certeyn tyme, they ſhold p̄ſume and truſte well the wonte grace to be zeven to them, as was beforn to othyr; as the dayly relikys of them, preche and ſhew to us: and this is that that we ſeide beforn. Oone ſolempne for many, or elſe many to make one ſolempne feiſte.

Therfore after the ſervys of his prelacie xxij and vi moneths, the xx daye of Septembr, the vij moneth, the cleyhowſe of thys worlde he forſoke, and the howſe everlaſtynge he enterid, that fownded this houſe, into the laude and honoure of ye name of Cryſt; that yn the howſe of his fadir he myght be crownyd, yn his myldnes and yn his mercyes. And in aſmykyl as off no workys withowte charite cumeth forthe pfecte, withowte whiche charite othir goodis may nat p̄vayle, the whiche alſo charite may nat be hadde withowte othir goodys, by the whiche man is made goode; rightly ſo we of hym have this hope, that nothynge hath be omyſed by him, that tochich grace of that that we ſeke here in this paſſynge lyfe. As is the co$\bar{\text{m}}$unyon of Cryſtes feith and communycacion of his ſacramentis, and namly inſygnys of a contrite herte by penaunce. For why? Amonge theſe we truſte that he paſſid; and yn this we truſte, as we hope in the meritorie helpe of oure myghty patrone, (to whom) the litill flokke of xiij chanons as a few ſheippe he hath lefte, with litil lande, and right fewe rentys; ne$\bar{\text{v}}$theleſſe, with copious obvencyons of the awter, and helpynge of the nygh pties of the populous cyte they were holpyn.

Sothly, they floryſch now with leſſe fruite than that tyme whan the forſayd ſolempnyties of myracles were exercyſyd; by a lyke wyſe as it were a plante, whan y^{t} is well y rotyd, the ofte watyrynge of hym ceſith. The tyme of a zere turned abowte, ſuccedid into the p̄poſiture and the dignyte of the Piore of this new plantacion admytted by the Byſhope of London, lord Robert, Thomas one of the chanons of the chirche of Seynt Oſyth. The zere of our Lorde M and c^{mo} and xl iiij, the ſevyn indicc$\bar{\text{o}}$n, reignynge Stevyn the ſone of Stevyn erle Bleſence,

the

the whiche promovyd Theobalde Bleſence into the Archebiſshoppe of Cawntirbery.

This Thomas (as we have ꝑvyd in comyn) was a man of jocunde companye and felowly jocundite; of grete eloquence, and of grete cunynge; inſtructe in philoſophy, and divine bokys ex'ciſed. And he hadde y^t in prompte whatſuev' he wolde utter to ſpeke y^t metyrly.

And he hadde in uſe ev̄y ſolempne day, what the caſe requyrid, to diſpenſe the worde of God, and flowynge to hym the prees of peple. He zave, and ſo addid to hym, glorie utward, that ynward hadde zeve him this grace. He was plate to us mekly almoſt xxx zere; and in age an hundrid wynter, almoſt with hole wyttis, with all cryſten ſolempnyte tochynge Cryſtes grace, he deceſſid, and was put to his fadres, the zere of oure Lorde M.C.lxxiiij; of the papacie of bleſſide Alexawnder the Third xv zere; of the coronacion of the moſt unſkunfited Kynge of Englonde Henry the Secunde xx zere, the xvii day of the moneth of Janyv', in the ſame zere of the elecion of lord Richard Archebyſhop of Cawntirbury, aforne whom oure brethren were put and ſette, and of his goode grace hym praynge, whom the grace of God from the forſayd paucyte encreeſſid yn to xxxv, encreſyng w^t them temp'all goodys, ꝑmyſid to be caſt to them that ſekith the kingdom of God.

In this manys time grewe the plante of this apoſtolyke branch, yn glorie and grace, before God and man.

And with moor ampliant bylyngs were the ſkynnys of oure tabernaculys dylatid. To the laude and glorie of oure Lorde J̄hu Criſte, to whom be honoure and glory, worlde withowtyn ende. Amen."

This mixture of truth and fable was probably written very ſoon after the death of Rahere; for my author ſays ſome of them "be zitte alyve" that were preſent at his proceedings. The antiquity of the ſtory will be an apology therefore to many of my readers. To others who will not admit that plea as an excuſe, ſhall I add, it affords ſome new facts not detailed by my predeceſſors in this work?

If Rahere was really of low origin, he muſt have been patronized by ſome very great and powerful perſonage, through whoſe influence he was admitted to the houſeholds and tables of the barons of London.

I do not find a word which authorizes me to ſuppoſe he was the King's minſtrel, or that he was the King's *jeſter*, or *fool*. The tranſition from the houſes of noblemen to the palace was eaſy. Let us only imagine, "the noyſefull preſſe of that

tumultuous courte," where "ſpectaclis, metys, and plays, and othir courtly mokkys and trifyllys" abounded; and we ſhall no longer wonder perſons of low "kynage" found admittance. Humour is not by any means confined to rank and anceſtry; and a Wit is of too rare growth to be weeded out, and ſpurned from the garden, becauſe he did not ſpring from the parterre.

It does not appear that he directed, or performed in the above amuſements, but that by his flatteries and ſervices he was admitted as a partaker in them.

We ſhould be almoſt inclined to wonder, how he accompliſhed a journey to Rome in thoſe days, when the difficulties of travelling were much greater than at preſent. But, being himſelf a penitent, and his patrons enthuſiaſts in religion, money and recommendations, no doubt, made his path eaſy and pleaſant.

Superſtition doth work miracles; we have a proof before us. The very focus of it was the object of his journey, and there was the whole proceſs planned. Rahere hath viſited the ſhrines of Peter and Paul—Rahere hath ſeen a viſion, St. Bartholomew hath commanded him to build a church to his name; and to this great command, King, Biſhop, Lords, and all, yield implicit obedience, for the days of *enquiry* were not then arrived; and Rahere, as the choſen of the Apoſtle, was greater and more worthy than the reſt of mankind: and therefore he obtained grants of land, materials, workmen, and oblations: and thus diveſted of every thing miraculous his church is raiſed. Full uſe was made of the *former holineſs of the place*, and of the prophecies of St. Edward, and the Greeks.

It is curious to trace the manners of our countrymen back to this remote period. In ſo doing, we ſhall find *that curioſity* (then prevailing) which has daily wonderful effects in London, anno one thouſand eight hundred and two. We will ſuppoſe it probable, that Rahere was reported to be about to remove the fens on which the idol of a mob, (the gallows) had long ſtood. Shall we not further ſuppoſe he had plenty of viſitors? For it was "conteynid withyn the Kyngs market." Is it poſſible that a multitude ſhould remain inactive ſpectators? For him, or againſt him, they muſt be: and this Rahere ſoon found. Was it then an *unwiſe* thought to play the fool. Would the recent aſſemblages of 1780 have been diſperſed by the ſermons of a Porteus, or the arguments of a Burke? And yet they were marſhalled, and led by a madman, to a purſuit far leſs worthy than carrying ſtones and materials for erecting a church. Wiſe and well-informed Rahere; truly drawn is thy character by the monk our author. It is thus I account for his motives in playing the idiot. He had other means. "When the priory

priory began to flouriſh and its fame ſpread, Rayer joyned to hym a certeyn olde man, *Alfun* by name, to whom was ſadde age, and ſadneſe of age, with expience of long time. This ſame olde man not long beforne hadde *beldid the chirche of Seynt Gylys, at the gate of the cyte, that ynne Ingliſh tonge is called Cripilgate*, and that goode worke happely he hadde endyd. Demynge Rayer, this man profitable to hym, he deputed hym as his compayr. And with his conſell and helpe, that was for to be don, diſpoſſid and parformyd. It was mañ and cuſtome to this Alfune, with myniſtris of the chirche, to cumpaſſe and go aboute the nye places of the chirche beſily to ſeke and ꝑvyde neceſſaris, to the nede of the poer men that lay in the hoſpital; and to them that were hyred to the makynge up of ther chirche. And that that was comytted to hym, trewly to brynge home, and to ſundry men as it was nede for to devyde." No ſooner was the receptacle ready, than many "yerely, with lightis and oblacions, peeſefull vowys, and ꝑyers, viſited this holy chirche;" and the fame of cures performed was ſupported by magnificent feſtivals; "the zere from the Incarnation of our Lorde M.C xlviij. after the obite of Harry the Firſte Kynge of Englonde the XII yere, whan the goldyn path of the ſon reduced to us the deſired joyes of feſtfull celebrite, than w^t a newe ſolempnyte of the bleſſid Apoſtle was yllumynyd w^t newe myracles this holy place. Langwiſſyng men, grevyd with varyant ſorys, ſoiftly lay yn the chirch, with ſeynynge lightis; proſtrate beſekynge the mercy of God and the ꝑſence of St. Bartholomew."

I have been the more diffuſe in my extracts from this MS*. becauſe there ſeemed much improbability attached to other accounts of the foundation of this priory by a man of ſo little importance as Rahere. But the foregoing explanations render the ſtory every way probable.

The miracles are embelliſhments, which, if uſed in our day, would have completely ruined their author; but at that period, the work could not have been performed without them. Shall I be blamed for giving one ſpecimen? Before there was "grete plente of bokys yn the place," a perſon ſtole an "antiphoner, whiche was neceſſarie to them that ſchulde ſynge ynne the chirche. When it was tellid to Rayer, the priour, he took this harme with a ſoft herte paciently." Not ſo St. Bartholomew, for he viſited Rayer immediately on his retiring to his chamber, commanded him to mount his horſe in the morning, and ride "ynto the Jewes ſtrete," where his horſe would ſtop and point his foot to the door where the book was." Need I add it was recovered?

* Cotton Lib. Veſpaſ. A. B. IX.

The

The poſſeſſions of the PRIORY

are too numerous to particularize. One other richly illuminated volume of their books remains in perfect preſervation in the Britiſh Muſeum *. A vaſt number of coloured and gilded drawings of various merits decorate it, as head-pieces and vignettes. A few moſt worthy of engraving are annexed. It is a work of infinite labour and ingenuity; and the following is a liſt of its contents, which I have inſerted as giving an epitome of their manners and their ſtudies.

" De ſum̃a Trinitate & fide catholicâ. De conſtitucionibus. De reſcriptis. De conſuetudine. De poſtulac̃one prelator'. De electione et electi poteſtate. De tranſlac̃one epiſcopor'. De auctoritate & uſu pallii. De renunciac̃one. De ſupplendâ negligenciâ prelator'. De temporib' ordinacionis et q̃litate ordinandor'. De ſcrutinio in ordine faciendo. De ordinatis ab ep̃o qui renũciavit ep̃tui. De etate et qualitate proficiendor'. De ſacrâ unccione. De ſacramentis iterandis vel nõ iterandis. De filiis preſbitor' ordinandis vel non. De ſervis non ordinandis. De obligatis ad rac̃ocinia ordinandis vel non. De corpore viciatis ordinandis vel non. De bigamis non ordinandis. De clericis peregrinis. De officio archidiaconi. De officio archipreſbiteri. De officio primicerii. De officio ſacriſte. De officio cuſtodis. De officio vicarii. De officio & poteſtate judicis delegati. De officio legati. De officio judicis ordinarii. De officio judicis. De majoritate & obedienciâ. De treugâ & pace. De pactis. De tranſaccionib'. De poſtulando. De procuratorib'. De ſyndico. De hijs que vi metûs vel cauſa fiunt. Dein integrum reſtitucione. De alienacione judicis mutandi cauſâ factâ.

Incipit kalẽdariũ libri ſecundi. De judiciis. De foro competenti. De libelli oblac̃one. De mutuis petic̃onib'. De litis conteſtac̃one, ut lite nõ conteſtata nõ procedatur. De juramento calumpnie. De dilacionibus. De feriis. De ordine cognicionum. De plus peticionib'. De cauſâ poſſeſſionis et ꝓprietatis. De reſtitucione ſpoliator'. De dolo et contumaciâ. De eo qui mittitur è poss̃one cauſa rei ſervande, ut lite pendenti nichil innovetur. De ſequeſtracione poss̃onũ et fructuũ. De confeſſis. De probac̃onib'. De teſtib' et atteſtacionib'. De teſtib' cogendis. De fide inſtrumentor'. De preſumpc̃onib'. De jurejurando. De excepcionib'. De preſcripcionib'. De ſentẽciâ et re judicatâ. De applicac̃onib', recuſac̃onib', et relacionib'. De peregrinac̃onib'. De confirmac̃one utili veli nutili.

Kind' libri tertii. De vitâ et honeſtate clicor'. De cohabitac̃one clicor' et mulier'. De clericis nõ reſidentib'. De prebendis et dignitatib'. De clerico egrotante. De

* 10 E. I. VI. King's MSS.

inſtitu-

Fig 4

The Crypt at Aldgate

Fig 3

Fig 5

Bracket in the above

Key Stone of the Crypt above

Fig 1

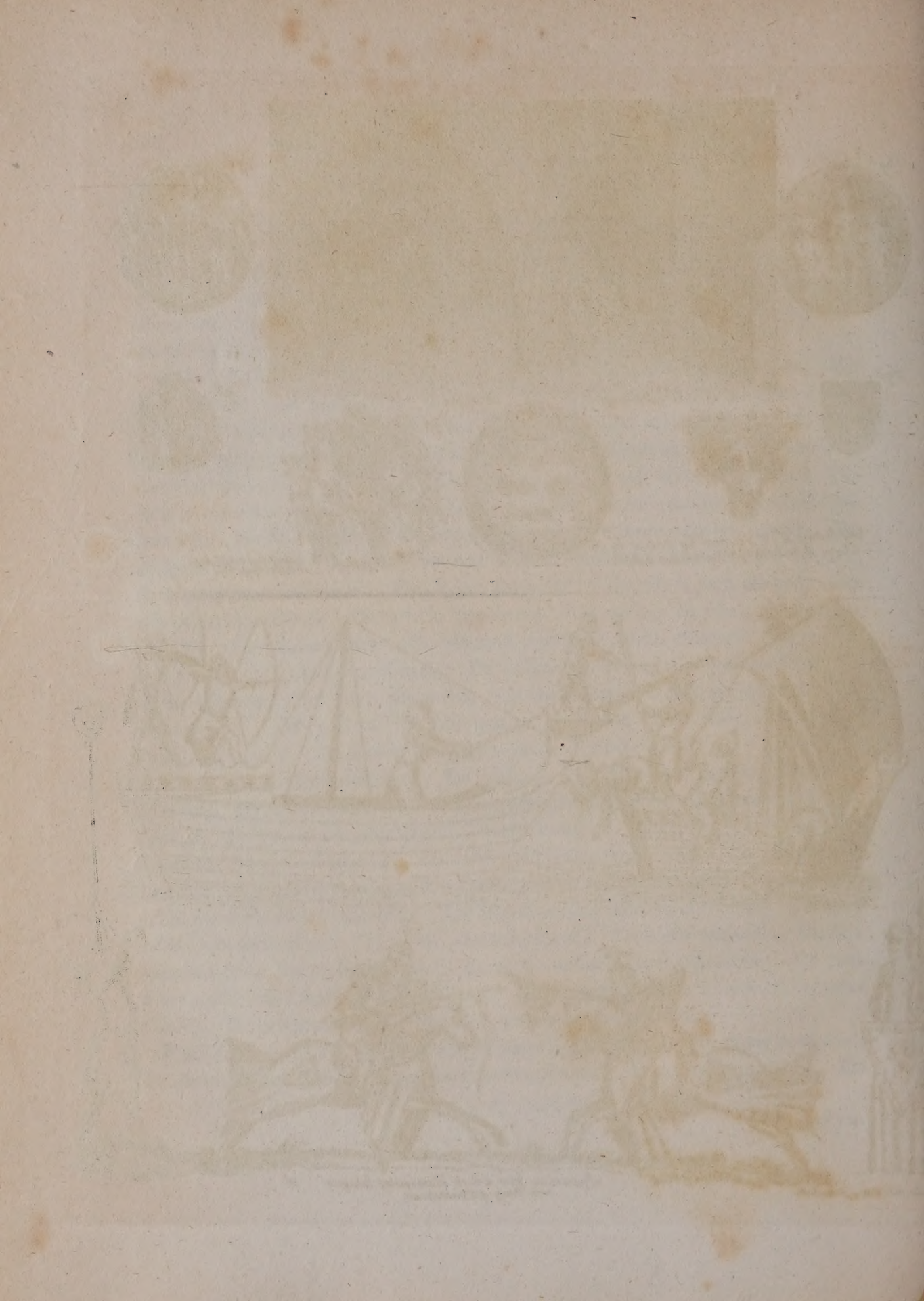
Fig 2

The Sketches N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are Key Stones in the Cloisters of the Priory of S^t Bartholomews Smithfield

Published Nov 1 1801 by J^s Malcolm 52 Charlton S^t Somers Town

Specimens from a Book illuminated belonging to the Priory of S^t Bartholomew.

Published Oct 1 1801 by J^s Malcolm



inſtitucionib'. De conceſſione p̄bende vel ecc̄e non vacantis. De ſede vacante nichil innovetur. De hijs que fiunt à majori parte capituli, ut beneficia ecc̄aſtica ſine diminuc̄oe conf'ant. De reb' ecc̄aſticis alienandis vel non. De precariis. De com̄odato. De depoſito. De empc̄one et vendic̄one. De locato et conducto. De rerum p̄mutacione. De feudis. De pignorib'. De fidei uſſorib'. De ſolucionib'. De donacionib'. De peculio clericor'. De teſtamentis. De ſucceſſionib' ab inteſtato. De ſepulturis. De p̄ochiis et aliis p̄ochianis. De decimis, primiciis, et oblac̄onib'. De regularib' ad religione tanſeuntib'. De converſione convigator'. De cōv̄ſione infidelium. De voto et voti redempc̄one. De ſtatu m̄ochor' et canō̄icor' regulariū. De religioſis domib' ut ep̄o ſint s̄bjecte. De capellis m̄ochor' et alior' religioſor'. De jure patronatûs. De cencib', exaccionib', et procurac̄onib'. De conſecrac̄one eccl̄ie vel altaris. De celebrac̄one miſſa'. De baptiſmo et ejus effectu. De preſbitero nō baptizato. De cuſtodiâ eucariſte criſmatis et de ſac̄s vaſis. De reliquiis et venac̄onib' eccleſiar'. De obſervanciâ iei unior'. De purificac̄one, alias purgac̄one poſt partum. De eccleſiis edificandis, alias reparandis. De immunitate ecc̄ar' cimit̄ii et rer' p̄tineciū ad eandē. De eccl̄ia vel mōchi ſecularib' reb' ſe inmiſceant.

Hic incipit kalēdarium libri quarti. De ſponſalib' et matrimoniis. De deſponſac̄one impuberum. De clandeſtinâ deſponſac̄one. De ſponſâ duor'. De condicionib' appoſitis et aliis contractib' qui clici ſeu novetes m̄rimon' ſt̄iale poſsūt. De eo q̄ duxit i m̄rimō̄im' qm̄ prius polluit p̄ adult̄im. De conjugio leproſor'. De conjugio ſervor'. De natis ex libero ventre. De cognac̄one ſpirituali. De cognacione legali. De eo qui cognovit cōſanguineā uxis ſue. De conſanguinitate et affinitate. De frigidis et maleficiatis ac impotēciâ coeundi. De m̄rimō̄io cōtr' iñtdc̄m ecc̄e contracto. De hijs qui filii ſunt legitimi. Qui m̄rimō accuſare poſſunt vel teſtificari. De divorciis. De donac̄oib' inter uxem ac dotē per divorciū r̄ſtitū. De ſecundis nupciis.

Kalendarium libri quinti. De accuſac̄onib' et inquiſicionib'. De calumpniatorib'. De ſymō̄iâ, & ne q̄cūq' p̄ ſpūalib' exigat' vel et p̄m̄tā. Ne prelati vices ſuas ſup añuo cenſu concedat. De mag̃ris ne quic̄m exigant p̄ licenciâ docendi. De Judeis et Saracenis et eor' ſervis. De hereticis. De ſciſmaticis. De apoſtatis et reiterantib' baptiſmi. De hiis qui filios occiderunt. De infantib' ut languidis expoſitis. De homicidio voluntario vel caſuali. De torneamētis. De clicis pugnantib' in duello. De ſagittariis. De adulteriis, et de ſtupro. De raptorib', incendiariis, et violatorib' ecc̄ar'. De furtis. De uſuris. De crimine falſi. De ſortilegiis. De colluſione. De delicto pūor'. De clico venatore. De clico p̄cuſſore.

De

De clico maledico. De clico excõicato depõito' vel intdco miniſtrante. De clico nõ ordiño miniſtrante. De clico pſaltum promoto. De illo qui ordinem furtivè ſuſcepit. De exceſſib' prelator' et ſubditor'. De novi opis nunciacõne. De privilegiis et exceſſib' privilegiator'. De purgacione canonicâ. De purgacione vulgari. De injuriis et dampno dato. De penis. De penitẽciis et remiſſionib'. De ſententiâ excõicacionis. De verbor' ſignificacõnib'. De regulis juris."

Of their Possessions

Canonbury was certainly moſt convenient and pleaſant. We can eaſily imagine the beautiful view they muſt have had from thence, even to the gates of the priory; for the ſmoke of London was not then ſo denſe as it is at preſent, and but very few buildings intervened. What can I add to the excellent Hiſtory of this Manor, written by my worthy friend and patron Mr. Nichols *?

An abſurd tradition yet prevails in the pariſh that the monks had a ſubterraneous communication with Canonbury, becauſe an old door exiſts on the North ſide of the church, for which they cannot find another uſe.

Were I engaged in an hiſtorical account of this priory only, it would be proper to enumerate each diſtinct poſſeſſion; but, as that is not the caſe, the following muſt ſuffice.

Sp̃ualia prioris Sancti Bartholomei.

London'. Pens' ejusd̃m in eccliâ Sancti Michis de Baſſyngſhalle ij s.
Eccleſia Sancti Sepulcr' extra Newgate, xij.
Sum̃ Sp̃ualit' viij l. viii s. viii d.
Inde decima xvj s. x d. ob.
Medietas viij s. v¼ d.
Temp̃alia ejuſd̃m prioris in pochiis London'.
Sancti Dunſtani W. xvij s. vi d. Om' Sanctor' de Honylane lvij d. Sancte Marie de Stanynglane xxv s. Om' Sanctor' ad Muros iiij s. Sancti Gregorii ii s. Sancti Bartholomei p̃va viij s. Sancti Martini Oteſwych xx s. Sancti Thomae Ap'li ij s. Sancte Mildreth de Walbrooke ij s. viij d. Sancti Antonii xs. Sancti Bothi de Aldryſhgate vij l. iij s. vi d. Sancte Marie Wolnoth xv s. Sancte Margarete de Lothbury xij s. ij d. Sancti Johis Zachary ij s. Sancte Agnetis ĩfra Alldryſhgate xiij s. iiij d. Sancti Stephi in Judaiſmo vij s. iiij d. Sancti

* He will have only juſtice when I acknowledge myſelf indebted for his aſſiſtance in every purſuit of ten years paſt, during which I have known him.

Martini

Martini in Ludgate lvi s. viij d. Sancte Brigide iij s. vi d. Sancti Petri in Tamuſeſtrete viij s. Sancti Nichi ad Macellas xl l. o s. iij d. Sancte Marie de Arcubs iiij l. x s. Sancti Dunſtani Eſt xxiiij s. Sancte Vedaſti xxix s. Sancti Michis de Candelwykſtrete vij s. x d. Sancti Auguſtini ad Pontem xviij s. vi d. Sancti Lawrencii in Judaiſmo xxxv s. viij d. Sancte Trinitates pve xxiv s. Sancti Mathei iij s. vi d. Sancti Albani in Wodeſtrete vs Sancte Marie de Aldermanbury iii s. Sci Andree de Holborne ii s. Sancti Petri de Woodſtrete lxiiij s. Sancti Alphegi vii s. vi d. Sancti Michis de Cornehull xix s. Sancti Andree Baynard xviij s. Sancti Martini in Pomis lxviij s. Sancti Egidii ex Crepulgate xxxviij s. viij d. Sancti Leonardi jux' Scm Martin' iij s. Sancti Olavi vi s. Sancti Benedicti de Woodenwharf lx s. Sancti Nichi Coldabbey vi s. viij d. Sancte Marie Magdalene in Piſcar' xi s. iv d. Sancti Michis ad Bladum xiii s. iv d. De Iſeldon de terris & pratis xxxv s. Om' Sanctor de Bredſtreet xxxvi s. Sancti Michis de Pat' noſt' chirche iij s. iiij d. Om' Sanctor' de Graſſechirche xxx s. iiij d. Sancti Sepulcr' ex Newgate xvl. xviij s. ii d. Sancti Michis de Hoggenlane xiii s.

Suma pticular' lxxij l. v s. viij d.

Inde decima vij l. iij s. vi¾ d.

Medietas iij l. xij s. iij¾ d*.

Tonſtall's ſpiritual benefices.

10 Aug. 14 Hen. VIII.

Monaſterm Sci } Terre et poſſeſſiones 600 } mutum v l.
Barthoei Lond' } marc. bona 400 marc. } p tras D. Regis.

It was ſurrendered 30 Hen. VIII. and Dugdale gives it as worth 652 l. 15 s. *per annum.* Prioratus ſive Mon. Sci Barthol. Smithfield in tempa' et ſpiriti 653 l. 15 s. †.

I ſhall cite two particulars from the "Livre de les Rates," 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, to ſhew how lands ſold at that time.

St. Bartholomew's priory had poſſeſſions at Stanmore, Middleſex, containing 66 acres of arable, 24 of paſture, and 42 of meadow land, of the clear yearly value of 15 l. It was rated for ſir Thomas Rayland, kt. at 28 years purchaſe, 1557.

4 s. 8 d. 13 s. 4 d. and 6 s. *per annum* received by the prior and convent from the Bear, in Weſt Smythfield: the Bell, in the ſame place, and the Ferrer's houſe, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre's, were ſold at 20 years purchaſe.

* Harl. MS. † Office of Firſt Fruits.

Thus fell the labours of Rahere, 426 years after the completion of his work. And it is my unpleaſant taſk to trace their *ruins* in their deſcent and preſent ſtate.

May 19, 1544. A grant was made of this place to Richard Riche. "We the King, in conſideration of the ſum of 1064 l. 11 s. 3 d. grant, &c. to R. R. kt. Chancellor of our Court of Augmentations of the Revenues of our Crown, the capital meſſuage, and manſion houſe, of the diſſolved monaſtery, or priory of St. Bartholomew, and that cloſe of the ſame called Great St. Bartholomew's, beginning, &c. We do likewiſe grant to R. R. kt. all thoſe our meſſuages, houſes, and buildings, called Le Fermery, Le Dorter, Le Frater, Les Cloyſters, Les Galleries, Le Hall, Le Kitchen, Le Buttry, Le Pantry, Le olde Kitchen, Le Woodehouſe, Le Garner, and Le Prior's Stable, ſituate within the cloſe aforeſaid, as they appertained to the monaſtery.

The King gives the ſervice of 100th part of a knight's fee, and reſerved rent of 6s. 8d. from a tenement granted to John Williams, of Rycote, in the county of Oxford, kt. and Edwarde Northe, kt. of London, in the above cloſe. Alſo 51 tenements, with their appurtenances, within the precincts of the great cloſe belonging to the priory; and 5 meſſuages, and tenements, with two ſtables belonging to the ſame; and further the reverſion of the ſaid meſſuages, &c. within the limits of the monaſtery; alſo the water from the conduit head * of St. Bartholomew, within the manor of Canbery, co. Midd. as enjoyed by prior Bolton and his predeceſſors †."

Then follows a grant of the fair of St. Bartholomew, as when in poſſeſſion of the prior and convent; which is ſtill held. Thoſe who wiſh to form an idea of this ſcene of depravity, may go at eleven o'clock in the evening. They may then form ſome conception of the dreadful ſcenes that *have* been acted there in former days. The viſitor will find all uproar. Shouts, drums, trumpets, organs, the roaring of beaſts, aſſailing the ear! while the blaze of torches, and glare of candles, confuſe the ſight, and preſent as well the horror of executions and burning of Martyrs, as the humours of a fair.

"And whereas the great cloſe of St. Bartholomew hath been before the memory of man uſed as a pariſh within itſelf, and diſtinct from other pariſhes; and the inhabitants thereof have had their pariſh church, and church yard, within the church of the late monaſtery and priory, and to the ſame church annexed, and

* Before the plan of ſir Hugh Middleton for the New River took effect, this conduit muſt have been of conſiderable notice.

† Theſe places were held by fealty only, and were valued at 117 l. 7 s. 11 d. *per annum.*

church

have had divine ſervice performed by a curate from the appointment of the prior and convent; and whereas a certain chapel, called 'The pariſh chapel,' with part of the great pariſh church, have been taken away, and the materials ſold for our uſe; nevertheleſs, there ſtill remains a part fit for erecting a pariſh church, and already raiſed and built: we do grant to the ſaid Rich. Riche, knt. and to the preſent and future inhabitants within the great cloſe, that part of the ſaid church of the late ſaid monaſtery or priory which remains raiſed and built, to be a pariſh church for ever, for the uſe of the ſaid inhabitants; and to be called The pariſh church of St. Bartholomew, the Apoſtle, the Great, in Weſt Smithfield, in the ſuburbs of London," diſtinct and ſeparate from other pariſhes; and that all the void ground, 87 feet in length, and 60 feet in breadth, next adjoining to the Weſt ſide of the church, ſhall be taken for a church yard, &c. &c." The next clauſe appoints Richard Rich patron, and John Deane clerk, rector; and places the church in the juriſdiction of the dioceſe of London, and fixes the firſt fruits at 8 l. *per annum*; 11 l. *per annum* to the rector, and his ſucceſſors, their ſalary ariſing from certain tenements.

In the 2d year of Elizabeth, another grant was made to the ſame ſir Richard Riche, by the title of Richard lord Riche and to his heirs, afterwards earls of Warwick and Holland, from whom hath deſcended the late poſſeſſor William Edwardes, of Johnſtone hall, in the county of Pembroke, South Wales, ſon of lady Elizabeth Rich, and created in 1776 baron Kenſington of the kingdom of Ireland. His lordſhip died Dec. 13, 1801; and was ſucceeded by his only ſon William Edwardes, now lord Kenſington.

Newcourt, in his Repertorium, gives a liſt of the rectors down to Anthony Burgeſs, who enjoyed the living 46 years. He died in Auguſt 1709.

John Poultney.

Thomas Spateman, died 1737.

Richard Thomas Bateman, 1738, preſented by Edward Edwardes.

John Moore, 1762, by the biſhop of London.

Owen Perrot Edwardes, A. M. July 4, 1768, by William Edwardes.

THE CHURCH AND RUINS

were evidently conſtructed at two different periods. They muſt be ſought among ſtables, carpenters', and farriers' ſhops. The ſound of hammers now reſound through thoſe arches where the ſolemn chaunt only echoed in ſoft reſponſe; and where the meaſured ſtep of the ſilent monk paced in ſlow movements.

The ſtyle is a mixture of the Norman and Gothic or *Saracenic* * architecture; and, I am firmly perſuaded, great part of the remains, particularly the preſent church, are Rahere's original building.

What part of the "ſkynnys of oure tabernaculys" were "dylated" with "moor ampliant bylyngs," it would be difficult now to diſcover. The cloiſters, I ſhould imagine, were a portion.

The Eaſtern ſide of Smithfield contains a fragment, once an entrance to the church, with beautiful ribs, ſculptured into roſes and zig-zag ornaments. It ſerves as a paſſage to the iron gates of the church-yard, through which the mutilated half of the priory may be ſeen, fronted by a flimſy ſkreen of brick, placed againſt the maſſy old arches of Norman architecture.

The ground has been raiſed ſeveral feet on the pavement of the old church. The wall on the South ſide is tolerably perfect, and ſerves as the back of a public houſe, now placed where the North cloiſter ſtood. An arch was, probably, a door into it. Smoke, and ill uſage, have given it the appearance of the ruins of a dungeon.

The tower is of red brick †, embattled, with two buttreſſes. An arched door with a pediment over it, and above ſeveral windows; and on the roof of the tower a ſmall turret. The church is ſtuccoed, and this front has a large door, and very large window.

On turning to the right, we paſs along the Weſt ſide of the cloiſters, in an alley, or court, between them and Duck Lane. This part is ſo far demoliſhed that only a few flints are diſcoverable in the baſes of the houſes; and the area is a farrago of ſheds, walls, &c. &c. On croſſing it, through the riding ground of Mr. Wheeler, livery-ſtable keeper, we find a ſcene of hateful degradation. Horſes tied for the purpoſe of ſhoeing to the outſide, and horſes ſtanding in the inſide of the beautiful Eaſtern cloiſter ‡. Why was not this precious remnant converted into a paſſage to the church; and thus, in ſome degree, preſerved to its original ſacred uſe? Can London boaſt ſuch another ſtable? I hope not. The arches, groins, and key ſtones, are perfect, moſt delicate, and exquiſitely proportioned, of true Gothic elegance. The ſculpture conſiſts of what the plate will better deſcribe than words.

* See the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, in the Gentleman's Magazine, *paſſim*.

† The date 1688.

‡ In the *Revolutionary* ſyſtem of our governors in the 17th century *Churches* and *Cathedrals*, where *proteſtants* worſhiped God, were applied to ſimilar uſes.

Mr.

Mr. Wheeler keeps his *Cloiſter*-ſtable *roof* as clean as white-waſh will make it, and is very obliging. The cloiſter is 95 feet long, and 15 broad. The court leads to the cloſe, where we find a modern ſquare; and though we are now directly facing the refectory, not a veſtige of antient architecture is viſible, that part which projects into the cloſe being faced with brick.

The windows are transformed into large ones of the preſent faſhion. The length is 120 feet, by 30 in breadth. Some idea may be formed of its original ſtate, by the Northern half, now a calico-glazer's ſhop; but the South part is a ſuite of very good apartments, inhabited by the worthy rector, Mr. Edwardes *.

The roof is very ſtrong, and full of timber, and remains nearly as it was when the refectory.

In the N. E. corner of the ſquare, a paſſage has been cut through the cellars; and here the ſtrength and ſolidity of the walls may be ſeen, with maſſy arches, and ſtout groins. The cellar of Mr. Edwardes cannot be paralleled in London for coolneſs and durability.

At the South end of the Eaſt cloiſter there *was* a ſpace 53 feet by 26, probably a court, through which the brethren paſſed to and from the refectory. The above paſſage turns to the North, where part of the old walls and a battered window that lighted the vaults are ſtill to be ſeen.

I am led to ſuppoſe, from the crazy lath and plaſter buildings that preſent themſelves, and clog up this part, that they were ſome of the later menial offices, erected perhaps by Bolton. Dark and damp as this place is, one ſolitary tree lends its ſhade to veil thoſe neglected ruins.

The leſſer cloſe contained the Prior's ſtables: their exact ſite is not known. A gateway was ſtanding within the memory of man leading to the Wood-yard, Kitchens, &c. An antient mulberry-tree grew near it, and beneath its branches the good wives and maids of the pariſh were wont to promenade. Houſes have uſurped their place.

The Diſſenting place of worſhip called *Bartholomew's chapel*, preached in by a Mr. Braithwaite, is ſet againſt the Eaſt end of the priory, not far from the choir. It is a ragged old building, not worth a deſcription; and is approached through an alley, on the right hand of which is the entrance to "The Proteſtant Diſſenting Charity School, ſupported by voluntary contributions." It extends over the

* To whom I beg leave to return my thanks for his obliging aſſiſtance.

South

South aile of the church. There are near the ſchool muſtard and drug mills, and one very excellent houſe.

Adjoining the South tranſept was Le Frater; I think more modern than the church. A large pointed arch led into the tranſept. When the Convent aſſembled here, it was 26 feet in length, and 21 in breadth. Deal boards, ſcantlings, and carpenters, are the preſent aſſemblages which occupy it.

The Prior's House

is perfect in the outline, but a great deal of the original finiſhing is wanting. It is a maſſy building, incorporated with the Eaſt end of the chancel, whoſe walls exceed in ſtrength and thickneſs thoſe of many modern fortifications. Tue South ſide is ſupported by four buttreſſes; but the whole has been patched and altered to ſuch a degree that we ſhould hardly gueſs its firſt deſignation.

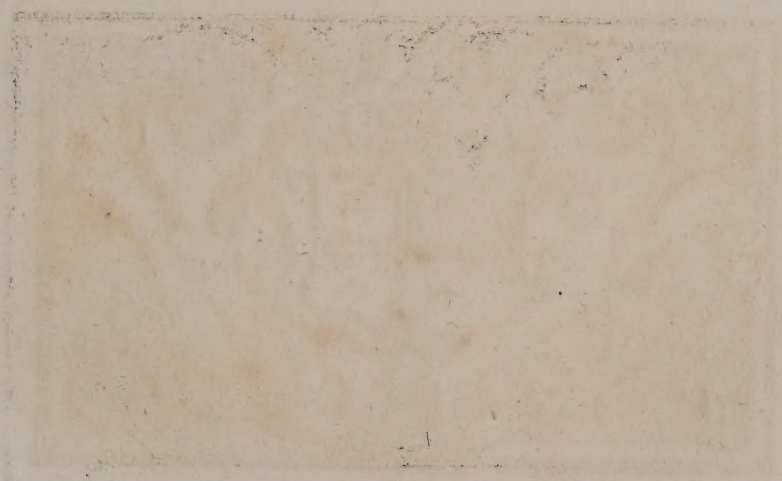
The vaſt flight of ſtairs remain, and they are literally wide enough for a coach and horſes. At the top is the "Fermery." The mark of a partition is viſible, and two ſmall fire places. The length of the houſe is 83 feet. The ground and firſt floors were probably occupied by the prior, and the attic by the brethren. It is now inhabited by a cabinet-maker and ſchool-maſter.

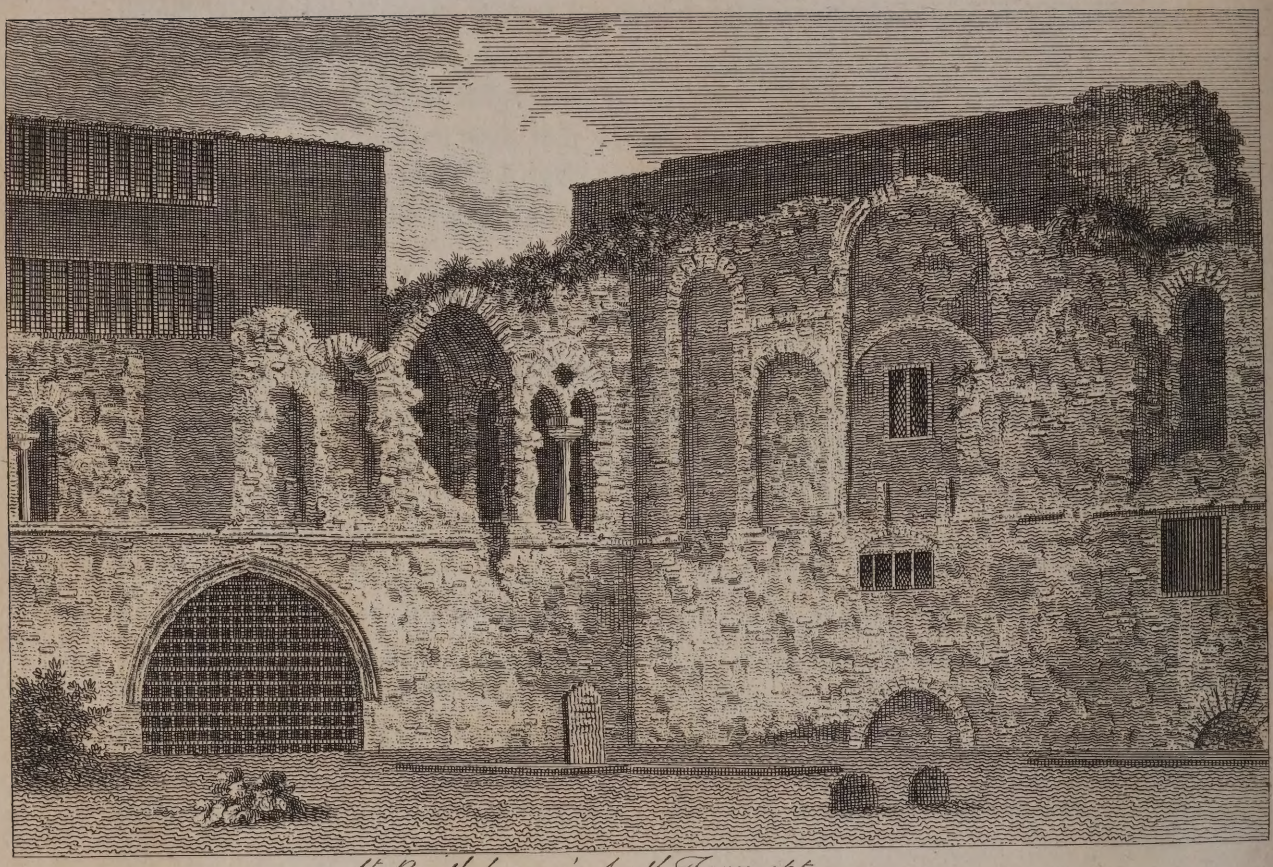
When the foſtering rays of the Priory no longer beamed on its neighbouring territory, what an exhalation of lath and plaſter roſe around it! the muſhrooms of its night; paſſages, too numerous for naming, formed by houſes each ſtory robbing from the air what they dared not take from the ground; *paſſages* barely wide enough for two *paſſengers!* From theſe dark and dreary lanes, ſcraps of the antient walls may be obſerved, corroded and black. One of the houſes has on it E. S. S. 1631.

The earth has been much raiſed. The little of the North aile that is to be *ſeen* has buttreſſes, and is faced with brick; the windows pointed. A very ſmall part of the arch of the North tranſept ſhews itſelf from the court in which ſtands St. Bartholomew's pariſh ſchool. This extends over the North aile of the church. The houſes project ſo much before this place, that they are within three feet of their oppoſite neighbours at the tops.

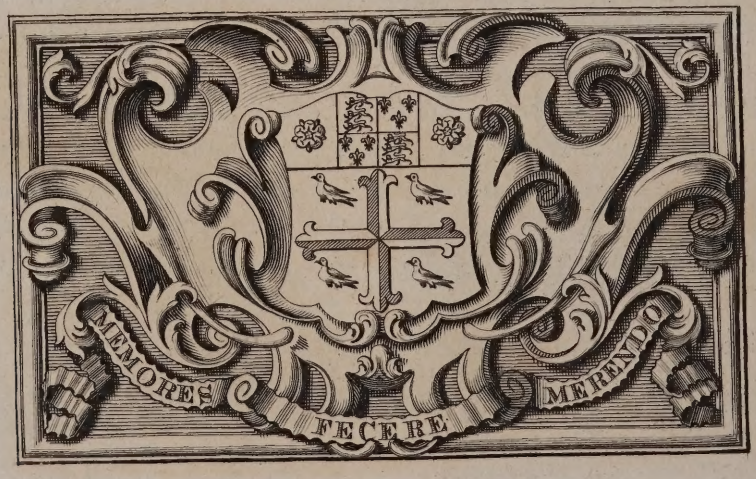
Cloth Fair is of ſimilar architecture, but more open. A houſe in it has the arms of the *Sterns*, of White Cliff, Yorkſhire; Argent, a chevron, between three croſs croſſlets Gules.

Not





St Bartholomew's South Transept



Not one ſtone of the North ſide of the nave is left. A wretched door leads to the church in the North tranſept; and the firſt ſtep within it ſhews a pile mutilated by no eaſy labour. The ſolid pillars, ſtrong arches, and Norman architecture, convince us at once of our loſs in the nave.

The organ * ſtands under the grand arches, at the commencement of the choir. Thoſe which croſs the tranſept ſpring from cluſtered ſlender pillars, with Norman capitals. Thoſe of the choir have their baſe on the ſame kind of capitals, but the pillars are cut ſhort, and pointed, like the pipes of an organ. The mouldings are carved into zig-zags. Part of a large arch and two pillars remain at the Eaſt end, which has been altered from its former ſtate; and two very large circular windows made in it, unlike any in the church. From the moſt accurate admeaſurement I could get, the height of the pillars and arches is about 40 feet.

Hence let us paſs to the South tranſept; and here we aſcend ſeveral ſteps through a door in the brick wall (patched acroſs ſo as to exclude all the tranſept from the range of the wall of the church), erected in conſequence of Henry's grant to the pariſh. It is a complete court, 36 feet in length and 27 broad, and uſed as a burial ground. The ſolemn ſtillneſs of this place, interrupted only by the ſound of bells, ſurrounded with ruins of antient piety, black with age, and topped with withered graſs, forms a ſcene ſtill calculated for monaſtic life; and, as if it required heightening, the grave-digger has collected a number of bones, and placed them with much care in the arch of one of the doors, now nearly level with the earth. Here indeed might a vivid fancy create a twilight phantom, and, flying before it, loſe it in the dark aile behind the altar. The windows which once lighted the tranſept are of unequal ſizes, and their arches circular; but the annexed plate will ſhew its preſent ſtate †.

On the Weſt wall is a ſmall tablet, "In memory of Mrs. Judith Smith, who died June 16, 1698; and is buried before this ſtone."

In the angles above the arches in the choir are niches, ſeparated by ſmall pillars; the ſide mouldings and frieze of each decorated with lozenges; and ſtill higher, lozenges containing ſcrolls.

There are three arches to the North, and as many to the South ailes, open; the remainder cloſed. The third pillar from the altar is circular, 4 feet in diameter, and 8 high from the pavement to the top of the capital, which, with the others, are pointed flutings.

* The inſide view was drawn from the organ galleries.

† I am indebted to Mr. Nichols for the arms of Weſtminſter ſchool beneath.

The

The galleries, which were once open to the church by means of windows (divided into four compartments each, by ſlender Norman columns with very ſmall ſemicircular arches, within a great arch), are now built up, in conſequence of the ſchools being kept in them. Three on the South ſide are totally defaced, and their outline barely diſcernible. On the third is a projecting window by Prior *Bolton*, and his rebus on a quatrefoil, with two ranges of pointed arches.

Over thoſe windows are a row of pointed ones, four on each ſide: the arches ſpring from heads. In the piers between them are paſſages, which communicated to different parts of the church. The roof is of very ſtrong timber, and is ſupported by capitals reſting on the heads and ſhoulders of angels.

The ailes extend in a circle forming the preſbytery behind the altar; and at the extreme end of the South aile is a door, and another rebus of *Bolton*. This part of the church is very dark and damp; and the humid exhalations from a number of bones in a ſemicircular dungeon at the back of the altar make the air unpleaſant.

On this ſide is the veſtry-room, coëval with the church, as my old MS. will prove. "In the Eeſte parte of the ſame chirche ys an oratory, and yn that an awter yn the honoure of the moſt bleſſid and pp'tuall vi'gine Mary yconſecrate."

The preſent occupiers of this chapel are not perhaps aware, that the bleſſed Mary once deigned to appear before a monk of peculiar piety, named Hubert, in it, to inform him that her "derlyngs" (the brotherhood) did not pray and watch to her approbation.

The Altar Piece

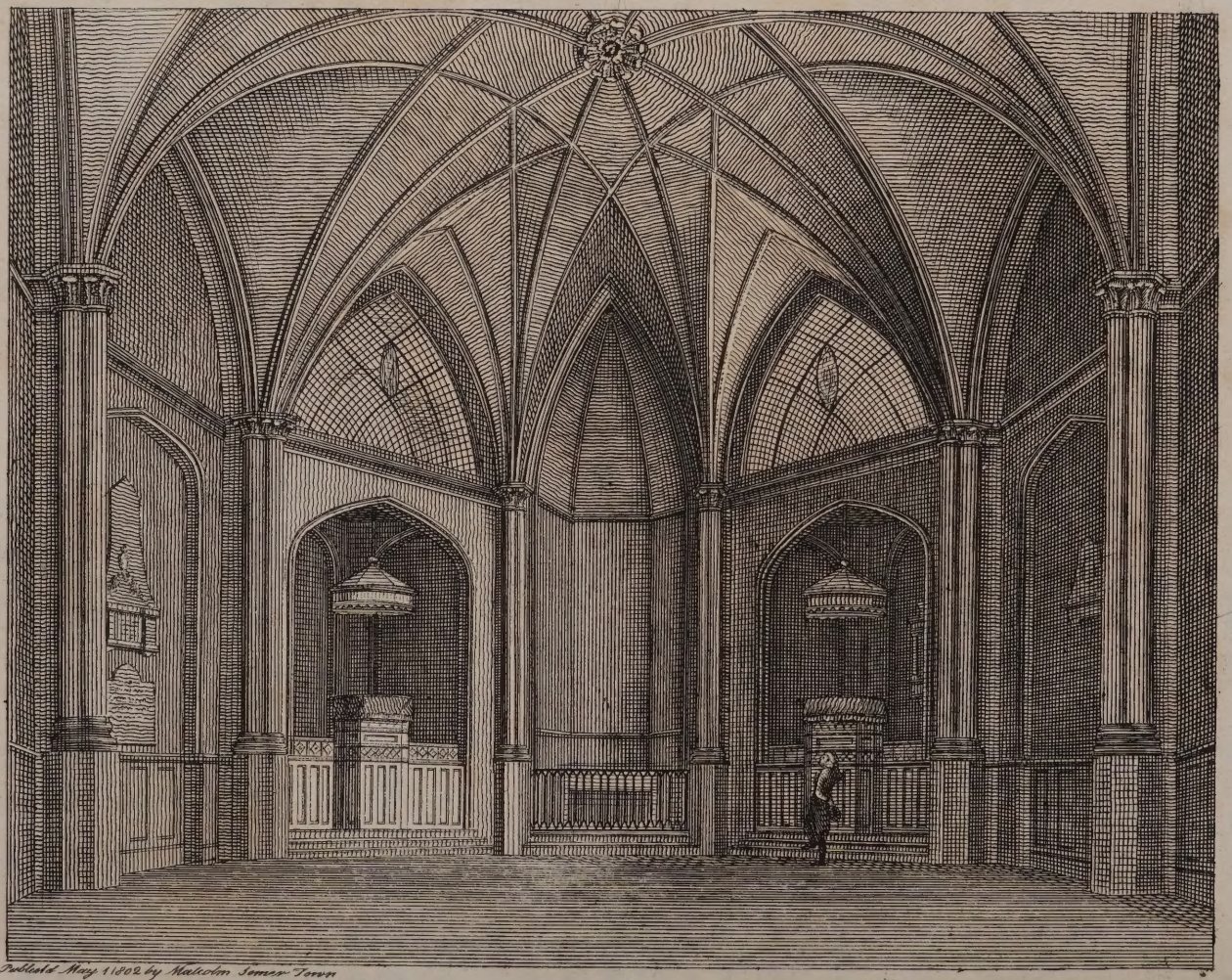
is a large painting of a Tuſcan temple, well executed. The centre conſiſts of an arch, from which a Glory ſtreams on two tablets of the Commandments. Over the whole are the King's arms.

The font is plain; but the pulpit placed againſt the North wall is a beautiful Gothic deſign, with a clumſy ſounding board.

The Tomb of Rahere,

on the North ſide of the altar, has received but little injury except in ſome of the pinnacles. Thoſe have been replaced by little wooden balls and ſpikes. He is alſo of a fine healthy complexion; and his black robe is perfectly freſh. The monks which kneel round him are well painted, and their books are opened at Isaiah.

Of



Published May 1.1802 by Malcolm Somer Town

S^t Bartholomew Parva

Of the three following interments in this church, the notices are taken from the Archiepiſcopal Regiſtry at Lambeth.

Will of *John Walden*; to be buried "in novâ capellâ eccleſie Sancti Bartholomei juxta Smythfeld London, ex parte boreali ejuſdem eccleſie nuper edificat'." Dated at Totenham, on St. Luke's day 1417. Proved Dec. 7, 1417 *.

Richard Brigge, alias dict' Lancaſter Rex Armorum, to be buried in the conventual church of St. Bartholomew, W. Smithfield; dated July 4, 1415 †.

Walter Shiryngton; "my wretched body to be buried in Waldone chappelle within the priorie of Saint Bartelmei, on the North ſide of the auter, in a tombe of marbil there to be made, adjoyning to the wall on the North ſide aforeſaid, of the height of two poules fete, for men to knele and leane upon the ſame tombe to here maſſe at the ſaid auter." Dated at Barnes, Jan. 17, 1479; proved at Lambeth, Feb. 14, 1448 ‡.

There are ſeveral handſome monuments, but all erected prior to the year 1700, and have conſequently been repeatedly deſcribed, and their inſcriptions printed.

The organ was built by ſubſcription, and erected 1731. It is large and elegantly ornamented.

The following memorials of the dead are on the pavement.

Before the rails of the altar.

Will. Scott, 1704.

H. R. I. P. S. Roycroft, 1716.

Priſcilla Loyd, 1735. Martha Jackſon, 1750.

Rebecca Watts, 1785. Robert Watts, of Staple Inn, gent. 1795.

Mrs. Eliz. Simpſon, 1788.

In the Nave.

J. Ball, eſq. 1722. Joſeph Woodward, 1728.

James Bland, 1740; and Margaret B. 1741.

Hic jacent exuviæ D. A. Creſſener, Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ preſbyteri indigni, licet in ſpem tamen beatæ reſurrectionis per merita ineffibilia DILECTISSIMI. Obiit Sept. 26, 1746. æt. 82.

William Grainger, 1755. Eliz. Roe, 1766. Stephen Roe, 1767.

Ely. Dyſon, 1776. Deborah Dyſon, 1788.

Margaret Holmes, 1778.

* Reg. Chichley, Part I. f. 311. † Ibid. f. 331.

‡ Reg. Stafford & Kemp. p. 71, a. b.

In the South aile.

William Allen, 1704.
The family of Waldale from 1709 to 1769.
William Hibbert, 1701-2. John Townſhend, 1773.
John Maſon, 1771. Thomas Hunter, 1743.
John Exley, eſq. of Lincolns Inn, 1791.
Richard Burgh and family, from 1793 to 1799.
Bartholomew Vanderplank, 1792.

Back of the Altar.

Francis Keeling, 1715. Joſeph Downing, 1734.
Jane Bere, 1734. Oliver Edwards, eſq. 1742.
John Powell, 1747. John Dickenſon, 1749.
Joſeph Woodgate, 1756. Edward White, 1757.
A tablet to Henry Tulſe, eſq. Blois de Blois, 1789.

In the North aile.

Mary Woode, 1721. Robert North, 1734.
Thomas Clement, 1752. Albane Leafe, 1756.
Jonathan Thornil, 1757. George Ragg, 1758.
Sarah Poole, 1768. Lathileane Leader, 1772.
Ann Whitaker, 1773. James Fletcher, 1774. Mary Slade, 1788.

Under the organ gallery are many broken ſlabs, on which there have been braſs plates.

Mr. Robert Whitaker, 1773.
And a tablet,
" To the memory of Mr. Lockyer Davis *, of the pariſh of St. Andrew, Holborn. Who departed this life April the 23d, 1791, in the 73d year of his age. His tenderneſs and attention as a huſband and father have rarely been equalled,

* Of whom ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 390.

but

but never exceeded. His integrity was inflexible. The ſolidity of his judgment and elegance of his manners, (which were preſerved by temperance to the lateſt period of his life), rendered him at once the inſtructor and delight of a numerous acquaintance; his advice being ever ſolicited, and ſeldom taken but with advantage. Indeed, the chaſm he has left in ſociety will not readily be ſupplied; for we may truly ſay with the Poet, take him for all in all, we ſhall not look upon his like again.

"Alſo Mrs. Mary Davis, who departed this life Nov. 9, 1769, in the 48th year of her age. She was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, and a ſincere friend."

Some years paſt an old eſcucheon hung on the pillar of the North aile. It was removed to a dark corner in the veſtry room, where it is at preſent:

"P. M.
Georgii Haſtings, filii ſecundi Franciſci Dñi Haſtings,
de Aſhbye de la Zouch, Militis;
qui duxit in uxorem Seymour, filiam et cohæredem
Gilberti Prin, de Allington, com. Wintoniæ, militis;
p quam quatuor filios et tres filias habuit.
Obiit 1 Julii, 1641.
Poſuit marito bene mœrenti uxor ejus mœſtiſſima,
1° die Junii, 1655.

1. Georgius, filius primus, natus 22 April, 1621; obiit ..... die Junii, 1627.
2. Carolus, filius ſecundus, natus 29 die Novemb. 1623.
3. Ferdinandus, filius tertius, natus 12 Jan. 1626; obiit die Conceptionis B. Virginis, a° 1645.
4. Franciſcus, quartus, natus 2 Decembris, 1628; obiit a° 1631, apud Weybridge.
5. Katharina, innupta 1655.
6. Martha, nupta Oweni Owens, arm. die Purificationis B. Virginis, 1652.
7. Margareta ob. die Aſſumptionis B. Mariæ, A. 1654, ætat. 19."

There are five bells in the tower, on which 5520 changes were rung, conſiſting of 46 grandſires, in 3 hours and 47 minutes, 27th Nov. 1757.

The breadth of the church is 60 feet; the ailes 12 feet wide.

The length of the preſent church (or chancel of the priory church) is 138 feet; which added to the 87 feet, the length of the nave, makes the length of the priory church to have been 225 feet within the walls.

The oldeſt Regiſter I have ſeen begins in October, 1653.

That of the burials is not complete for the year 1665. It ceaſes on the 4th of September; and the characters of the writing vary five times in 7 months; from which circumſtance, it is probable, the plague was very virulent in the pariſh. 334 deaths are recorded from January to September.

I did not find any thing intereſting in theſe Regiſters.

Baptiſed	1654	-	54	Buried	81
	1799	-	50		41
		Diff.	4		40

Benefactions since 1700.

The Ironmongers Company have given very liberally to the charity ſchool from 1727 to the preſent time.

The following are ſelected from a number of gifts to the poor and ſchool.

1709. The Rev. Anthony Burgeſſe, rector, 50 l.

1720. Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, gave towards repairing the church 20 l.

1729. Mr. John Richardſon gave the intereſt of 50 l. to be diſtributed in bread, for ever, 27 Dec.

1730. Mr. Will. Johnſon gave the intereſt of 50 l. for ever, on 24th Dec.

1734. Mr. Joſeph Downing, intereſt of 50 l. for ever.

1737. The Rev. Thomas Spateman, towards repairing the roof of the church 20 l.

1746. The Rev. A. Creſſener, formerly rector of this pariſh, by will 20 l.

1751. Mr. Chriſtopher Woodward gave the intereſt of 50 l. for bread. He left ¼ of the reſidue of his property viz. 58 l. 17 s. 3 d. diſtributed in coals.

1773. Mrs. Ann Weldale gave 400 l. O S S A.

1800. Mrs. Saville left 100 l. to the charity ſchool.

THE PARISH

was poſſeſſed of great privileges, ſome of which are loſt from diſuſe.

Thoſe that remain are:

A perſon not a freeman of London may keep a ſhop, or exerciſe a calling, or any trade, within the pariſh.

The pariſhioners are exempt from ſerving on juries, and from all Ward offices. Appoint their own conſtables, who are however ſubject to the city magiſtrates. By act of parliament they levy and aſſeſs themſelves by taxes for paving, lamps, watching, lighting, and cleaning the pariſh. They are charged with no City taxes, except for the London Workhouſe, and the Sewers.

The bounds of the pariſh, as defined by the before-mentioned charter of Henry VIII, are well aſcertained on three ſides; but the ſide next Alderſgate-ſtreet from Long-lane to Weſtmoreland buildings being not ſo eaſy to be traced by reaſon of its indentings, and being indiſcriminately covered with buildings, has occaſioned ſome diſputes between the pariſh and the city of London.

However wet and marſhy the ſoil where the priory ſtands might have been ſeven centuries paſt, at the depth of nine feet under Long lane, (laſt ſummer) was found excellent large yellow gravel.

The Church of ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE LESS

was originally a Chapel to the neighbouring Hoſpital. It is now a vicarage in the gift of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's.

The Rev. Samuel Kettilby, D.D*. is the preſent incumbent; who was preceded, ſince Newcourt's time, by

William Andrewes,
John Benſon,
Philip Caſtell,
Rowland Sandiford,
and Thomas Munro.

Which are all the names afforded by the Regiſters.

* To whom I owe many thanks.

The

A diſpute aroſe, ſome years paſt, between the Common Council of London and the Governors, from the city having a right in common with the governors to preſent to the vicarage of Little Wakering, in Eſſex. On the appointment of an incumbent by the governors of this hoſpital without conſulting the Corporation, they refuſed their ſeal to the uſual inſtrument. The matter came before the Lord Chancellor, by whoſe recommendation an act of parliament was obtained in 1782; which provided that twelve members of the Common Council ſhall in future be governors of this and of each of the other three royal hoſpitals of Chriſt, Bridewell, and St. Thomas. And thus this unpleaſant diſpute was ſet at reſt for ever.

To the foundation of this hoſpital and chapel Rahere and Alfune have already been ſhewn to be joint contributors. Henry I. may be ſaid to have "wardid it with an unpenytrable ſcochyn," by his charter dated in the 33d year of his reign. Various miracles were performed by St. Bartholomew during the progreſſes made by Alfune when collecting viands for the ſick. Upon application to a worthy widow, ſhe informed him ſhe poſſeſſed but 7 meaſures of malt, and that indeed it was no more than was abſolutely neceſſary to her family's uſe. However, for charity's ſake, ſhe afforded one. Alfune was no ſooner gone, than, caſting her eyes on the remaining 6 meaſures, ſhe counted 7. Thinking herſelf miſtaken, ſhe tried again, and found 8; and ſo on *ad infinitum*.

Newcourt takes ſome pains to prove that the Maſters of this Hoſpital (notwithſtanding contrary aſſertions) were ſubject to be preſented to the Biſhop of London by the Prior of St. Bartholomew, in order to be confirmed in their office; and that their Vicars received inſtitution from the Biſhop, and induction from the Archdeacon.

Chantries in St. Bartholomew the Less.

James Wilford gave one tenement in the pariſh of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, value 16l. *per annum*, for a Prieſt, and one Obit.

John Clopton, eſq. by licence of Edward IV. founded in this church a perpetual chauntry, calling it *Fray's chauntry*. And for maintenance thereof, and one yearly obit, he gave to the prieſt the manor of Collyngamhall, and divers lands belonging to it, in the county of Suffolk, 16l. *per ann.*

Eccſia

Ecclia Sti Barthi pua.

Mgr Johes Stamford. { Cantar' vii l. vi s. viii d.—bona vi l. xiii s. iv d. } mutum xxviii s.

Dns Richardus de la See Rector } Infirm' xiii l. vi s. viii d.—bona x l. } mutum iiii l.

Hospitale Sancti Barthi.

*Mgr Jacobus Hall. Cantar' vi l. xiii s. iv d.—bona l l.—mutum v l.

Hospitale Sci Barthi in Smythfelde London } Terre et possessiones c l. Bona - - - c l. } mutum xxv l.

In "an abstract of the valuation of all the lands belonging to any religious house in England, taken out of the Court of the First Fruits," a MS. in the Harleian Catalogue; this hospital is valued at 305 l. 6 s. 7 d. *per annum*. It was suppressed 31 Henry VIII. Shortly after, it came into the hands of the Corporation of London; and through their means hath grown in prosperity even to this very moment.

I am sorry it is not in my power to furnish much in addition to what has been already written concerning this valuable institution. Application was made, some months past, to a gentleman, who promised to let me know, if the result was favourable. But, as I have heard nothing from him, I conclude permission to inspect *antient* Records has been denied.

"In the account of William Colle, citizen and grocer, receiver of all the rents, &c. of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, from 1581 to 1582," the sums received from each house are thus particularized.

	£.	s.	d.
From thirty-four houses in "the Colse †," *per annum* -	119	18	8
Seven houses in West Smithfield - - - -	37	16	4
Five houses in Gilt Spur Street - - - -	11	0	0
Six houses in Hosier lane - - - - -	9	13	
In Cow lane and Green Dragon alley, Mr. James Hannam, for the house that was Sir Jeames Dier's - - - -	6	13	4
And seventeen others - - - - - -	30	2	0
In Duck lane and Britain street fourteen houses - -	20	3	0
One in Barbican - - - - - -	0	13	4

* Tonstall, Val. 14 Hen. VIII. † Q. Close?

Two

	£.	s.	d.
Two houſes in Holborn	9	6	8
Nine in Fleet ſtreet	43	6	8
Three in Peter Keie	10	3	0
Two in Old Fiſh ſtreet	20	0	0
Three in Watling ſtreet	20	8	8
One in Bow lane	1	0	0
Two in Thames ſtreet	25	0	0
One in Tower ſtreet	12	10	0
Thirty houſes in Little Wood ſtreet	40	13	4
Four houſes in Mugwell ſtreet	6	19	4
Thirteen in St. Nicholas Fiſhambles	50	19	4
Alderſgate, one houſe	10	0	0
One in Chick lane	2	0	0
Fourteen in the new buildings in the Shambles	83	10	0
Five houſes St. K'trane	25	13	4
Eleven houſes in St. John ſtreet	23	12	8
At Weſtminſter one houſe	4	0	0
In Gouldinge lane nine	17	13	4
In Southwark two	16	13	4
The Lock	3	0	0
From Soper lane one houſe	4	0	0
No Man's landes	50	5	0
From Eſſex	44	8	8
Buckinghamſhire	0	12	0
Northamptonſhire	5	8	0

QUITRENTS.

The Wardens of the Merchant Taylors, from land at Vintry, called Cornewale's Land, *per annum*	10	13	4
The Wardens of the Tallow Chandlers, from houſes in Biſhopſgate ſtreet	0	7	0
The Wardens of the Sadlers, from tenements at Holborne Croſs	0	8	0
The Governors of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, from the Cardinal's hat	1	17	0

The

	£.	s.	d.
The Wardens of the Wax Chandlers, from the King's Head in the Old Change	0	16	0
The Wardens of the Goldſmith's	0	6	0
——— from Foſter lane	0	13	0
Sir Robert Jeames, one of the petty canons, out of a tenement at Paul's backhouſe	0	6	8
And two others	3	7	0
The Hoſpital was in the receipt of tithes at the rate of 2 s. 9 d. in the pound from 64 perſons.			
Sum total of receipts	880	7	7

In the 7th of Queen Anne, a licence was granted to the Mayor and Corporation of London and their ſucceſſors, to purchaſe in fee, or for terms of lives, or years, or otherwiſe, in truſt and for the benefit of St. Bartholomew's, any manors, rectories, &c. &c. to the yearly value of 1000 marks.

The foregoing articles will ſerve, in ſome degree, to ſhew the antient ſtate of their funds. That they ſhould have greatly increaſed, is a matter of little doubt, when the liberality of the Britiſh Nation is conſidered *. And that they may *ſtill increaſe*, is as devoutly to be wiſhed. This is one inſtance of juſtice in the arbitrary Henry, which will plead for him to poſterity; while the prayers of the thouſands relieved ſhould aſcend to Heaven for the founder, and his ſucceſſors in benefactions.

How grateful is the thought, that in this magnificent building hundreds of beds wait for the reception of the miſerable; and that eminent phyſicians, excellent ſurgeons, and careful nurſes, are ready to adminiſter all the relief human aid *can* afford! May this inſtitution flouriſh through all the tempeſts of politicks! and, if it cannot endure for ever, may it at leaſt ſurvive as many ages to come as have already paſſed ſince its original foundation!

It would furniſh but a melancholy detail, to procure a liſt of the numbers admitted †. Let us remain with the conviction, that, were the ſize of the building double what it is, and the revenues increaſed to thrice the preſent ſum, the infirmities and caſualties incident to human nature would, in this vaſt city, ſupply objects of commiſeration to fill it.

* In 1754 an unknown perſon bequeathed to it 2000l.

† So long ago as 1748, 7193 patients were received in one year.

The antient ſtate of the Church, as connected with the Hoſpital, will appear from the following extract.

" St. *Bartholomew the Leſs*, the 16th daye of Novembr, A. D. 1547.

" In the preſence of Sir John Harte, knt. preſident; Mr. Ffyſher, treaſurer; Mr. John Newman, &c. &c.

" For aſmuche as this Courte ys certenly informed of a truth, theire have bene certen dutys for buryalls, marryages, and ſuch like, more then are thowght convenyent, demaunded and taken of the pſhioners of Lytle St. Bartholomew's piſh, in Weſtſmythefielde, by the vicar, clarke, and ſexton of the ſame pariſh; whiche dutys ar nowe more then of awntient time have bene accuſtomed, and are thowght to be more then ſtande agreeable wyth a good conſcience, as by the perticulars maye appere; and for that this Courte hathe decreede to remove extortion in the premiſes, and to ſett unitie and concord betwene the vicar, clarke, ſexton, and the ſaide pariſhioners; it ys therfore ordered, that all ſuche dutys as foreſaide be comytted to the conſideracion of ſixt or ffower of the Goveñs of this howſe, to be rated and ſett downe in a table fayer wrytten, as in other pariſhe churches are, ffor buryalls, marryages, and chriſtonyngs; and that the clarke of the ſaid pariſh, for the tyme being, ſhall henceforthe wythin 3 moneths paye over unto Mr. Treaſorer for the tyme beinge, to and for the uſe of the hoſpitall, all ſuch dutyes as doe belonge and have bene heretofore accuſtomed."

Duties to the Hoſpital.

" In the Chancel 13 s. 4 d. South aile 10 s. Body of the church 6 s. 8 d. Cloyſters 3 s. 4 d. Item for peals 3 s. 4 d—owte of this the clarke ys to have 20 d. to gett ringers. For burying any perſon in the chancel 3 s. 4 d. South aile 2 s. 6 d. Body of the church 2 s. Cloiſters 2 s. Church yard 16 d. The Vicar for marryages 1 s. 6 d.; and chriſtenings 10 d."

The Church of St. Bartholomew the Leſs ſtands on the Eaſtern ſide of a paſſage leading to the court of the Hoſpital. At the Weſt end is a tower, whoſe antient ſtones appear in many a ſhattered fragment through the coating of ragged plaſter. One Gothic window lights the Southern ſide, and two the Weſtern. On the South-Weſt corner is a ſmall turret. The entrance is from the above paſſage to Smithfield; there is a large window on this ſide, in which are the arms of " Mr. Henrie Andrewes, alderman, 1636."

The

The South ſide contains mullioned windows, lately built up, and ſome antient ſculpture, which are the arms of Edward the Confeſſor impaled with thoſe of Henry II, I ſhould imagine, under an imperial crown, and angles with blank ſhields and books.

The ſurface of the walls are a patched work of ſtones, plaſter, and modern brick.

The North ſide of the hoſpital, the South ſide of the church, and an elegant houſe at the Eaſt end, of large dimenſions, (the reſidence of the vicar Dr. Kettilby), form a pleaſant court.

The North wall of the church is incloſed by the houſes in Smithfield; and the antient chancel, now a veſtry room, is inviſible from all places.

From the court juſt mentioned, the building lately erected within the old walls by Mr. Dance may be ſeen over the antient battlements. And it is this building which we muſt now deſcribe; for, when within the church, no part of the old ſtructure remains in ſight.

The length from the chancel wall to the Weſt end is forty feet.

The outline is an octagon, of which the Eaſt end is the chancel, and the adjoining ſides contain the reading deſk and pulpit; the Weſtern end a ſmall organ.

Over the altar are the Commandments, and on either ſide "The Belief" and "Lord's Prayer."

The church is lighted by pointed windows, formed by the arches near the roof. Several coats of arms are preſerved in thoſe windows. (See the Miſcellaneous Plate.)

The cluſtered columns, and pointed arches, in their interſections, are well imagined. Indeed, the whole inſide is chaſte and ſimple, and by very far the beſt attempt of modern days to imitate the *Saracenic*, Gothic ſtyle, *I* have ſeen. The pillars are of wood; and the capitals have certainly been intended as a compliment to the Prince of Wales, for they are literally his creſt *.

Beneath an extenſive gallery at the Weſt end, in the North wall, is a rich and beautiful antient monument, adorned with quatrefoils and tracery, on which hath been cut the following inſcription;

"H. S. E. Elizabethæ Johannis Freke, hujuſce Noſocomii Chirurgi, uxor chariſſima; Richardi Blundel, Londinenſis, viri non minus humanitate quam arte

* A new order of Architecture, invented by an architect of the name of Newton, who publiſhed a ſet of deſigns.

Chirurgicâ inſignis filia natu major. Obiit Nov. 16, an. æt. 48, Dom' 1741. Et ipſe Johannes obiit Nov. 7, A. D. 1756, æt. 68."

Two other old tombs are preſerved; that of Anne wife of Sir Thomas Bodley, back of the pulpit; and Robert Balthorpe's, behind the reading deſk.

Several broken ſlabs and traces of figures are ſcattered in the pavement; but the grave ſtone and effigies of William Markeby and wife, 1438, engraved in the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain," are perfect.

On the North wall is placed a monument of white marble, with boys weeping over an urn; inſcribed, "Near this place are depoſited the remains of John Darker, eſq. who was 24 years treaſurer to this Hoſpital. He died Feb. 8, 1784, in the 63d year of his age.

"Alſo Mrs. Mary Darker, widow of the above, died March the 8th, 1800, aged 75 years."

Under the above a tablet "To the memory of four children of Jere and Eſther Greenlande, of this pariſh."

On the South wall, a tablet to "Mary Darker, Jun. nata 30 Auguſti, 1750, denata 25 Decembris, 1773."

Another to George Lewis, 1755. John Parkes, 1760; and Edward Lewis, 1767. Alſo Mrs. Mary Parkes, 1796.

On the North wall, over the gallery ſtairs, a tablet "to Eliz. Hannis, an inhabitant of this pariſh upwards of 60 years. In remembrance of her piety and exemplary virtues, this monument was erected 1774."

Ann Yorke, 1781.

Names on the pavement of the nave.

Thomas Sprigg, 1741; and Sarah Sprigg, 1742. John Rhodes, 1740.

A large ſtone with an inlaid white marble hand pointing to the chancel, without inſcription.

Jane Starmer, 1779. Elizabeth Starmer, 1782; and William Starmer, 1785.

Under the organ.

Richard Tanner, 1785. M. E. S. 1793.

George Kemp, 1785. John Hills, 1787.

In the church-wardens pew is a ſmall tablet with theſe lines: "The gift of Mr. Samuel Cartwright, ſtationer, being two ſhillings a week for ever, in bread, to be given to the poor of this pariſh; and began the 22d December, 1661."

The

The Registers.—Marriages.

1614. The 6th June, Sir Edward Payton, knt. and Jane, late widow to Sir Edmond Themelfthorpe, knt.

1616. 2d July, Sir Thomas Puckeringe, knt. and bart. of Warwick, and Elizabeth Morley, daughter of ſir John Morley, knt.

1617. 9th Dec. Thomas Brooke, of St. Saviour's, Southwarke, and Mary Hamond, the daughter of ſir Thomas Hamond, knt. of Roeſted, in the countie of Kent.

1618-9. 4 Feb. John Treavor, the ſonne of ſir John Treavor, knt. of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, and Agnes Hempden, daughter of —— H. eſq.

1620. 29 April, Sir George Cornwallis, knt. of St. Gyles in the Fields, and Dorothy Jegon, of Alylyſham, in Norfolk, late wife of John Jegon, late byſhop of Norwidge.

1622. 30 Nov. Sir Meyles Sandis, of Brincsfield, county of Glouceſter, knt. and Mary Hanbury, of Kelmerſh, county of North'.

1646. April 18, John North, eſq. and the Ladye Anne Boſvile, widow of ſir Leonard Boſvile.

—— April 30, Richard Cooper, eſq. and Barbara Miller.

—— May 7, Thomas Elwes, of co. Northampton, eſq. and Margaret Verney.

—— Sep. 15, Philip Haſtings, eſq. and Mary Mankas.

—— Oct. 1. John Denton, of Fawler, county of Oxford, eſq. and Penelope Verney, daughter of ſir Edmund Verney, deceaſed.

1646-7. 16 Jan. Sir Thomas Abdy, and Mrs. Anne Soame, daughter of ſir Thomas Soame.

—— March 20, Bevis Lloyd, countie of Denbigh, eſq. and Luce Kynaſton, of Edgeworth, Mid.

1647. 5 June, Sir Cæſar Colclough, bart. and Frances Clarke.

—— 17 June, John Munſon, eſq. ſonne of ſir John M. knight of the Bath, and Judith Pelham, daughter of ſir Thomas Pelham.

—— 17 June, Wm. Nutt, eſq. of Chigwell, Eſſex, and Katharine Martin, daughter of ſir W. Martin.

—— 6 July, Sir W. Horwood, and Katharine Coney, daughter of ſir Sutton Coney.

—— 20 Sep. Sir Charles Leigh, and Elizabeth Elwaies.

1647-8. 27 Jan. Edward Peyton, eſq. of Cheſterton, county of Warwick, and Elizabeth Verney, daughter of Compton V.

1648. 25 April, Charles Villers earle of Angleſey, and Mary vicounteſſe Grandiſon.

Same day, Richard Lee, of Rocheſter, and Elizabeth Honeywood, eldeſt daughter of ſir John Honeywood.

—— 13 July, Gilbert Wimberley, D.D. and Alice Bruggs.

—— Nov. 17. Sir Barnabas Scudamore, and Katharine Saunders.

—— 19 Dec. Wm. Sidley, of Digſwell, Herts. eſq. and Mary Honeywood, daughter of ſir Robert H. of Kent.

1649. 21 May, Sir Thomas Pierce, bart. and Audrey Maſters.

1651. 13 Aug. Arthur Earle, of Cheſter, and Lætitia Hicks. (Quere.)

1652. Nov. 1. John How, eſq. and Anne Hill.

1653. April 28, James lord Paſley, and Katharine Lenthall.

1664-5. Feb. 18. George Nichols, gent. and Ann Dutton, married by the biſhop of London.

1664-5. Jan. 12, Ffulke Greville, gent. and Sarah Daſhwood. Mem. the lorde North, his brother, married to dame Jone Ffinnes, about 47, or thereabouts.

1689. April 1, Mr. John Shipman, and madam Ann Chaplin, daughter to lady Chaplin, of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

1709. Oct. 27, Sir Robert Forbes, of Archinhove, in y^e^ county of Aberdeen, Scotland, widower, and Anne Savile, of St. James, Weſtminſter.

Baptisms.

1614. 19 Dec. Charles, ye ſonne of ſir Thomas Dutton.

—— Dec. 29. Gilbert, the ſon of George Dethicke, gent.

1618. 25 Maye, Elizabeth, the daughter of ſir Thomas Wilford, knt. and dame Eliz. his wife.

1629. 9 July, John, ye ſonne of George Lee, eſq. oute of Mr. Meredith's howſe, by ye ladie Katharine his wiffe.

1637-8. Thomas, the ſonne of ſir John Trevor, knt. by Anne his lady and wife, 8th March.

1638. 24 Dec. Raphe, y^e^ ſonne of Edward Mountague, eldeſt ſonne to y^e^ lorde Mountague, of Boughton, by Anne his wife, daughter to y^e^ lady Winwood.

1639.

1639. 26 Dec. John, the ſon of Mr. John Fielder, gent. ſon-in-lawe to the worſhip^e. ſir John Trevor, knt. by Margaret his wife.

24 Feb. ſame year, Frances, y^e daughter of ſir John Trevor, knt. by Anne his lady wiffe.

1646-7. Jan. 28, Nathaniel, y^e ſonne of ſir Nathaniel Brent.

1780. Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. Samuel Kettilby, D.D. vicar of this pariſh, and Elizabeth his wife, born April 25, and baptiſed 16 May.

1782. July 9th, Frances, daughter of S. Kettilby, D. D. vicar, and Elizabeth, born 14 June.

1784. Cordelia, daughter of S. Kettilby, D. D. and Elizabeth his wife, was born March 10, and baptiſed April 2d.

1786. James, ſon of Samuel and Elizabeth Kettilby, vicar, born May 11th, baptiſed 12 June.

Burials.

The 23d of October, 1547, my lady Fflowilliams departed her natural life and was buried in Poll's Church, the 25th October.

1554. 1 April, was ſir Henry Cokes buried.

1556. The 5th day of Aug. Ann Weſtwicke, the wife of Mr. Weſtwicke, was buried, and lieth in o^r Lady chancell under the marble ſtone, wheron is written, that Richard Sturgion, clarke of the Crowne, lieth buried with Johan his weife.

1557. The 12th day Sept. Eliz. Pennant, the wife of Mr. Pennant, dep^d this life, and was buried the 14th Sept^r. under the wall juſt where the ſepulcher com̃only ſtandeth, and under a ſtone where ſir Robert Byley lieth, ſometyme maiſter of this houſe.

1558. The 9th day of June, being Corpus Chr̃i day, Mr. John Silman died, and was buried the Satterday next enſuing, viz. xi June, and lieth buried before the image of o^r Lady at the high aulter end.

—— 13th Oct. Sir Rob. Smith, vicar of this pariſh.

1563. 30th Auguſt, Sir Thomas Wicher.

1565. 10th Sep. Sir Harvie Atkinſon, prieſt, ſome time vicar of this pariſh.

1573. 20th Aug. Rob. Howell, ſteward of the hoſpital.

1575. 31ſt Oct. Mr. W. Howe, judge.

Dr. Sym-

Dr. Symmyngs, an eminent phyſician, in great practice in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was buried in this church.

1595. 21 —— Mrs. Anne the wife of ſir Will. Peryam, knight, lord chiefe Baron of the Excheq^r.

1602-3. March 11, Mr. Thomas Doylie, D^r of phyſick to this hoſpital.

1611. 12 June, was buried ladye Anne, wife to the right worſhipfull ſir Thomas Bodley, knt. She was daughter of Mr. Carew, of Briſtol, and widow of Mr. Ball, a lady of conſiderable fortune. Her epitaph ſays,

"Thomas Bodleius, eques auratus, fecit Annæ conjugi piiſſimæ atque omnibus exemplis bene de ſe meritæ, cum quâ dilecter vixit annos 24."

1611-2. The 28 Jan. the right worp'f'll ſir Thomas Bodley, knt. and was buried in March following, at Oxford;" in the upper end of the chancel of Merton college. This worthy man was a native of Exeter, and born March 2, 1544. The perſecutions of Queen Mary and her agents frightened the family into Germany, and afterwards to Geneva, where ſir Thomas, who was then only 12 years old, ſtudied Hebrew, Greek, and Divinity, under the moſt eminent profeſſors. On the Reſtoration of the Proteſtant Faith on the acceſſion of Elizabeth, the family returned to England; he was ſent to Magdalen college, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Humfry. From 1563 to 1566 he went through the different ſtages of learning, and became M. A. in the latter year. 1569 was choſen proctor. 1576 went on his travels, and continued abroad 4 years. In 1583 he was appointed gentleman uſher to the Queen, who ſent him 1585, to ſolicit aſſiſtance, from various princes, for the King of Navarre. He was engaged in hazardous ſervices for the French king. In 1588 he reſided at the Hague, and was admitted one of their council, and was permitted by the Queen to act at his own diſcretion. In 1593 he obtained permiſſion to return; but was ſoon after ſent back as ambaſſador. When he had again finally viſited England, Lord Burleigh became ſo much his friend, that he had once thoughts of making him his colleague. But the partiality of the Earl of Eſſex to him, and his earneſt recommendation of him ſo much created jealouſy and diſtruſt, that he formed the noble reſolution to live, from this period, for himſelf, and "poſſeſs his ſoule in peace;" being then 53 years of age. Sir Thomas was much ſolicited to leave his retirement and return to court, but refuſed, though he thought himſelf too ſevere and ſcrupulous when he remembered his "reverend mother the Univerſity of Oxon. and concluded at the laſt to ſett up his ſtaffe at the libr' dore in Oxford,

ford, to reduce that place, which then in every part lay ruined and waſte, to the public uſe of the ſtudents *." In two years time he brought it to a good degree of perfection, furniſhing it with books of his own collecting abroad, and from various benefactions; and in 1610 laid the foundation ſtone of the new building.

1613. 23d Nov. Anne, y^e^ daughter of ſir Raphe Winwoode, knt.

—— 27 Nov. Sir Edmund Themelſthorpe, knt. of Worſted, in y^e^ county of Norfoulke.

1617. 30 Sep. Sir Ralph Wynwood, knt.

1618. 28 Nov. Dame Elizabeth Kyrton, wiffe to ſyr James Kyrton, knt. was buried att St. Buttolph, Alderſgate.

1637-8. 20 Feb. Mrs. Ellen, daughter of ſir John Trevor, knt.

1650-1. Jan. 2d. The ladie Martha Brent, at the Eaſt end of the Communion Table, againſt ye Ladie Bodlie's monument.

1650-1. Nathaniel, ſonn of Dr. Corbett, in the chancel, Feb. 6.

—— 12 Feb. Theodore Duodate, Dr. of Phyſick, in y^e^ bodie of y^e^ church.

1651. June 2d, Richard Catcher, Dr. of Phyſick, in chancell ground.

1652. 17th Nov. Sir Nathaniel Brent.

1656. 9th Sept. Mrs. Elizabeth Brent, y^e^ wife of Mr. Baſill Brent, eſq. was buried in chancel ground.

1657-8. March 3d. Mr. John Brent was brought out of Holborn and buried in the chancel, in ſir Nathaniel Brent's vault.

1658. May 7, the lady Ireton buried in y^e^ chancel, out of Warwick lane.

1659. 28th Sep. the lady Winwood buried in y^e^ great vault.

—— Nov. 12, Dr. Stephen Gardner.

1660. Sep. 13, Mr. Tuball, ſome time preacher in this church.

1660-1. 18th Jan. Iſabella, daughter of ſir John Lewis.

1661. 4th Sep. Robert Aris, chirurgeon of the hoſpital.

1662. April 15, Dr. W. Hall, miniſter.

1663. Sep. 12, The lady wife to ſir John Treavers, buried in the vault of ſir Ralph Winwood.

1671-2. Feb. 8, Adoniah Fox, eſq.

1672. The hon. ſir John Travers, knt. Secretary of State, died the 29th of May, and was buried 31ſt ſame month, in the vault of ſir Ralph Winwood.

* See his journal, printed by Hoame.

1687. 3d Dec. The hon. lady Ruth Trevor.
1689. 16th March, John Ireton, eſq.
—— April 21, The hon. lady Mary Lewin.
1698. 27 April, Thomas Hall, eſq.
1702. July 16th, The hon. dame Elizabeth Hervey, buried in the vault of ſir Ralph Winwood.
1710. 13th Nov. German Ireton, of Gray's Inn, eſq.
1719. 10th July, Henry Boone, ſurgeon of this hoſpital.
1746. Sep. 17th, Mary Kennady, counteſs dowager of Caſſalis.
1761. Feb. 20, The rev. Mr. Lendon.
1772. 6th May, Charles Browne, eſq.
1791. Dec. 1ſt. Wm. Pitcairne, M. D. late treaſurer of the hoſpital, aged 80, chancel.
1798. 6 June, Hawkins Wall, of the Temple, aged 47.
1799. March 24, Mary, daughter of Dr. Latham.

1547	7 baptiſms	23 buried
1603	—	83
1625	—	98
1665	—	186
1798	—	8

The Exterior of the HOSPITAL of ST. BARTHOLOMEW

may not unaptly be ſaid to have been built according to the Apoſtle's definition of charity; *that it vaunteth* not itſelf: for very little of it is to be ſeen, unleſs ſought for. The portal to Giltſpur ſtreet is a very good piece of architecture, of the Doric order; in which is a large gate and foot-way on each ſide, and two round windows; the baſement ruſtic. Four pillars ſupport the entablature and pediment. In the centre is a handſome Venetian window, and two plain. Over them a circular and two Attic windows. In the tympanum are ſome well-ſculptured enrichments.

On paſſing the gate a row of modern good houſes lead to another with vaſes on it.

The

The outſide South front faces a number of walls, but is very handſome. It conſiſts of a baſement, 12 ruſtic windows, and one arched door; quoins at the corners. Two ſtories riſe above, of the Doric order, with a cornice, baluſtrade, and vaſes.

On entering the great court, we find the earth ſlopes from the centre to each ſide, and an excellent pavement goes round the whole.

The general character of the remaining ſides of this noble ſtructure may be imagined from the part juſt deſcribed. The Architect has ſtrictly adhered to what the painter terms *keeping* *.

The North portal faces Smithfield. If we view it as ſuch to the extenſive building juſt deſcribed, it will appear too diminutive; though independent, very excellent. The baſement is ruſtic; through which is a very large arch. Over the key ſtone ſtands the pedeſtal to a ſtatue of Henry VIII. in a niche guarded by two pillars on each ſide, of the Corinthian order; on them, a ſevered circular pediment. Two emblematic human figures recline on it. The pilaſters which ſupport the pediment, &c. are Ionic, with feſtoons ſuſpended from the volutes.

There are a clock, windows, and ſeveral taſteful ornaments. In the tympanum the royal arms.

Several large and flouriſhing ſhops are in this pariſh; and the houſes are generally well built.

Duke ſtreet retains ſome mementos of former days, exhibited in timber and plaſtered houſes; particularly the French horn, and next houſe. The floors are ſeveral ſteps below the pavement.

Sir Dudley Carleton once reſided in this pariſh. He married, 1607, a niece of ſir Maurice Cary, knt. with whom he reſided ſometime in Chancery lane, after which he took a houſe in Little St. Bartholomew's, Weſt Smithfield. He repreſents his ſituation here in expectation of preferment in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, printed in Buck's View of Negotiations between England, France, and Bruſſels, to the latter of which court he was by favour of the Earl of Saliſbury appointed ambaſſador in 1610.

* On digging the foundation of one of the ſides in 1736, many ſilver coins were found at the depth of 20 feet.

SAINT BENEDICT, GRACECHURCH.

In commencing this article I beg leave to pay my debt of gratitude to the Rev^nd^ George Henry Glaſſe, of Hanwell, for his friendly introduction to ſuch of the Clergy of London as he hath the pleaſure of knowing; and particularly for the knowledge of the Rev. Dr. Gaſkin, whoſe extenſive acquaintance with his Reverend bretheren, added to Mr. Glaſſe's, has made my way to the Regiſters of many of the pariſhes eaſy and pleaſant.

The Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's preſent to this rectory alternately with the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. The latter in 1778.

I have extracted the following from a MS. in the Harleian Collection, by John Colyns.

" An^o^ 17th R^d^ Secundi, cap' quinto. Hyt ys ordayned and eſtablyſhed, y^t^ yf ony p̄ſons do p̄chas, or cauſe to be purchacyd, in the Corte of Rome, or ony where, ony p̄ceſſe or ſentence of excom̄n, bullys, inſtrum̄ets, or other thynge whateſoev^r^ yey be; whych the Kyng our Souverayng Lord, agaynſte hym, hys crowne, or his regals, or hys realme, as ys forſayd; and the whych bryngyth them w^t^yn the realm, or ī̄n r̄ceave, or cawſe to be know' or pub^d^ ony hoth^r^ excuſyon whateſoev^r^ it be, w^t^in the ſame realme or w^t^owte, they, theyre notarye, procurators, maynttayners, abators, factors, and cōſelors, put owte of the Kings p̄tecc̄on. And be there londs and tenements, goods and chattels, forfett to the Kynge our Sovrayne Lord. And be they attachyd by there bodyes, yf they may be found, and browghte before the Kyng and hys Councell, to anſwere to the cawſys aforſayd, or ells y^t^ proffes be made eyenſte the p̄chrs in man^r^ as ys ordeyned in ō^r^ ſtat^s^ of p̄ford, and by lyke profes made agaynſt others, y^t^ s̄nd in th' other p̄wrs, in derogacion of regaly of ow^r^ Soverayne Lorde the Kyng.

Pleas y^t^ yow to be ad^r^tyſed, and the ſame alſo to p̄ſente, that on Edmond Grey, clerke, p̄ſon of the pyſhe chyrche of Saynte Benet, Graſechyrche, of London, the ſayd ſtatute lytell or nothing regarding, machyning our So͞vayne Lord the King hys crowne and regalye to diſheryte, a certayne bull of pope Nycholas

c̄teynynge

cteynynge theryn terrablye pawd, purchacyd, impõtyd, and pſentyd by the pſon of the pyſhe chyrchye of ye ſayd cete for the tyme being, conſnyng the paymẽt of oblacõns on Sondays, feſts, and dobyll feſts, and chefly on the feſts of the apoſtles, whoſe vigils be faſtyd by the enhabytaunts of howſye, ſhopps, and fellers, wtin ye ſaid cete; hath pntyd, publyſhyd, notyfyed, and put in execucion as at thys hyt doth manyfeſtly apere by thys ſute, whyche he hathe agaynſte his pyſheñs, cõſnyng the ping of the ſame: in the contempte of our Soveraye Lord the King, his crowne, regaly, and moſt nobyl magiſte; to the grete decay, ſuppreſſion, ruyn, loſſe, and hurt, of all the cõmons of thys nobyll cete; and namely hys pore pyſhen'rs."*

My author gives no farther particulars.

The total receipts of this pariſh, in the year 1548, were 37 l. 2 s. 8 d *.

We find the following in Biſhop Tonſtall's book of Spiritual benefices:

Eccl'ia Sci Benedicti, Gracechurche.

Dñe Thomas Myle cantar' VII l.—bona L l.—mutũm V l.

Dame Joan Roſe, by virtue of the King's licence, founded a chauntry, and gave, for the maintenance of the ſame, lands, &c. *per annum*, 14 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Parish Annals.

If all convivial meetings had their origin from a ſource as pure as this of St. Benet's pariſhioners, who would be found hardy enough to oppoſe them?

"1549. For as much as yt hath byn an old accuſtome in the foreſaid piſhe, that the eldeſt churchewardyn, at the audyt day at his going oute, ſhould make a banket to the piſhrs of the sd piſh, at his own proper coſtes and charges, having 6 s. 8 d. allowed hym out of ye box of the churche towards the charges therof: and for bycauſe yt was thought very neceſſary that the ſaid banket ſhoulde be contynued alwayes hereafter, as well for ye honeſt aſſembly together of ye whole piſh at the leaſte ones in a yere, as for ye renewing friendſhip and love bytwene the ſayd piſhrs, and for the pacyfying of rancore and diſpleaſur growing bytwene any of them, at any tyme heraſter, &c." ten ſhillings was allowed in conſequence of an advance in the prices of proviſions.

* Pariſh Book. † MS. Harl.

1549.

1549. Paid for mending ſix organ pipes that were broken at taking downe the high altar 8 s. From this circumſtance the organ muſt have been very near it, contrary to modern cuſtom.

Payd for pulling downe the altar 4 d.

All the church plate was ſold this year for 117 l. 16 s. 5 d.

"Ye money to be made up 120 l. to be layd out in the purchaſing land for the advantage and maintenance of the church."

The diſtracted ſtate of Religion will appear in moſt odious colours from many of the following extracts.

1553. Pd to a plaſterer for waſhing owte and defacing of ſuch Scriptures as in the tyme of King Edward the VIth were written aboute the chirche and walls, we being cõmanded ſo to do by ye right hon. ye ld biſhopp of Wincheſter, ld chanr of England, 3 s. and 4 d.

Pd for a croſs, and Mary and John, being copper gilt, 1 l. 11 s. 2 d.

The Queen (Mary) made an "entry towards the Tower" the above year; upon which occaſion the front of the church was hung with arras towards Fenchurch ſtreet. The expence of putting it up was 4 d. and the coſt 20 s.

Pd for an ell of holland for two corporas clothes, and three yards of ſear cloth for ye altar, and for two corporas caſes, and for a croſſe cloth, 1 l. 3 s. 5 d.

Pd for a pax, and a holy water ſprinkle, 8 d.

Pd for a pyx, and a white canopy with four taſſels, and for a fair manuall in text hand, being of vellum and new bound, 16 s.

Pd for ye ffoote of ye ſepulchre, and for a deſk for ye high aulter, 8 s.

Pd for palm for Palm Sunday 2 d. Pd for wax uſed about the ſepulchre Eaſter Day 7 s. Pd for a ſacke of coales to watch the aforeſaid ſepulchre 1 s. 3 d.

Pd for a lb. of candles ſame time 2 ½ d.

Pd to the paynters for the making ye Roode, with Mary and John, 6 l.

Mary's ideal pregnancy coſt our pariſh ſomething conſiderable; as they "pd upon May laſt, to a prieſte and ſix clerks for ſinging of Te Deum and playing upon the organs, for the birth of our *Prince* (which was thought then to be), 1 l. 8 s."—Thus we find not only the birth preſuppoſed, but even the very ſex determined.

1555. Pd for the picture of St. Benedict 1 l. 5 s.

Pd for an ymage Crucifix, with Mary and John, 13 s. 4 d.

Pd for paynting a cloth to hang before ye Roode in Lent, 8 s.

Pd

P^d for 16 fadom of cord to draw up the cloth 3 d.

P^d for 12 garlands on Benedict's day 1 s. P^d for carrying ſtreamers on ditto 2d. P^d for a potacon for the clerk 1 s. 4 d. P^d for ſtrewing herbs on ditto 4 d. P^d to ye ſuffragan for hallowing y^e altar 1 l. P^d to four miniſters ſame day 4 s. and two of his men 8 d. P^d for his ſleeves and his apron 2 d. P^d for oyle olyve 1 d. for mariole 2 d. two bunches of hyſſop 2 d. Ringing ſame day 4 d.

1556. P^d for making the ſepulchre agaynſt Eaſter 5 s. the lights coſt 15 s.

1557. P^d for paynting two Paſſion banners 5 s. P^d for ſix ells of buckram, at 1 s. p ell, to make the ſexton a ſurplice; for making it 8 d.

Alle ſuche goodes as doeth apertayn to Saynte Bennete, Gracechurch, writen out the xvi daye of Februarie, 1560.

1 cope, of cloth of goulde.

A cope of redde ſilke with frang of gould.

A cope of blewe damaſk. A cope of ſattine with blewe birds.

Another ould grene cope.

A veſtment with lions of goulde with all that apertayneth to it.

A veſtment of redd velvet w^th the lily pote.

A veſtment of blewe ſattine of Brugges.

A veſtment of white fuſtian with roſes and flowers.

A veſtment of red ſaye w^th the lily potte and all things to it.

A carpet, of cloth of golde, for the table frynged.

A herſe cloth of cloth of gold frynged.

A herſe clothe for children, fringed, of blewe damaſke, with V wounds.

A cannapye of redde velvet.

Three corporas clothes, (with the lynnen clothes) of clothe of golde, in them.

Two cannapyes, one of clothe of gold, the other of redde ſattine w^th birds of goulde.

A cannapye w^th white nedell worke, fringed.

Decon and ſub-deacon of blewe ſattine.

A churchinge cloth, fringed, white damaſke.

An aulter clothe, fringed, of yellow and redde ſaye.

ii aulter cloths of yelowe and redd buckram fringed.

Two ſtreamers and a flage. A croſſe clothe furniſhed with the Trynitie.

ii redd banner cloths of buckram, fringed. ii paſſion banner clothes paynted.

ii rode clothes paynted. A Sepulchre with ii carpets.

In

In conſequence of the ſale of the church plate 19 years before, what they poſſeſſed at this period were utenſils of braſs and pewter.

The time was now arrived when all the preceeding ornaments were to periſh, and the church become once more the temple of what was, and ſtill is, rational devotion.

1ſt Eliz^a, payd to a carpenter for pulling downe the Roode and Mary 4 s. 2 d.

P^d three labourers one day for pulling down the altars and John 2 s. 4 d.

P^d ye ſomner for to warn y^e parſon and church'ns to appear at St. Martyn's before y^e Official, which enquired whether y^e parſon kept reſident or not upon his benefice 4 d.

P^d the ſcrivner to write a bill to certifye y^e arch-deacon whether there was any anabaptiſt, or erroneous opinions, within y^e pariſhe 1 s.

P^d for warninge for the above purpoſe, anabaptiſts, and *other vicious* perſons 4 d.

1567. P^d for two quarts of Malmſey 10 d.

1584. P^d three labourers for burying the old bones in the church yard 6 s. 2 d. P^d for altering oure chimes to a newe tune 4 l.

1593. P^d for 10 ells of canvas for the Commandments 5 s. 10 d.

1597. P^d for timber and workmanſhip to make y^e poſte of correction, and paynting ditto 1 l. 2 s.

This and the following article were probably placed in the neighbourhood of the old market, from which the ſtreet derives its name. There is barely room for the poſte of correction and ſtocks at this time in Grace Church ſtreet.

P^d for a pair of ſtockes ſet up by command of the King 2 l. 2 s. 6 d.

1603. P^d for pitch and faggotts y^t were burnt in y^e ſtreete by my Lord Maior's command 1 l. 15 s.

This futile expedient has been recently tried in America, and with the ſame want of ſucceſs. It is not in the highways ſuch experiments are uſeful; but in the chambers of the diſeaſed that fumigation is neceſſary. What will remove ſo dreadful a viſitation as the Plague? I believe nothing but the deſtruction of the unhappy city infected.

1604. P^d to a painter y^t came with commiſſion from y^e biſhopp of London to view the churche where y^e Kinges Armes might be ſet up, and ſentences of Scripture.

1608. P^d for carrying ſnow oute of the ſtreete 1 s. 4 d.

1610. Paid an aide to ye Prince for two houſes in Fenchurch ſtreet 5 s.

P^d for

P^d for candles for y^e lanthorne at y^e corner of the church, being Mr. Warner's gift, 6 s.

1611. P^d for repairing the church 120 l. 9 s.

In the year 1625 the ſteeple was rebuilt; and a committee viewed one of the St. Margaret's ſpires for a model, but which is not mentioned.

P^d maſons worke for a new ſteeple 100 l. other work 90 l.

1627. P^d for puttinge forthe of the perfumes * in time of the ſickneſſe 10 s.

1630. P^d for paynting Queen Elizabeth's tomb †, with y^e frame of it, 8 l.

1632. P^d for bringinge Mr. Donne, y^e miniſter, oute of Suffolke, in a horſe-litter, 4 l. 16 s.

1636. Paid for the funerall of Mr. Donne, oure miniſter, 9 l. 4 s. 10 d. This gentleman was their rector 44 years; and from the above charges he appears to have had a tedious illneſs, and either to have been very poor, or they had more than ordinary veneration for his character. It is the firſt inſtance of the kind I have yet met with.

1642. Commences with a ſtill further change of religion and opinions; and thus we find them ſelling "y^e popiſh altar cloth for 1 l. 8 s.; and ſuperſtitious braſſes taken off the grave ſtones for 9 s. 6 d. The croſs on the ſteeple gave offence, and the lead was torn from it, and ſold for 13 s. 2 d.

A merry peal was rung, and the ringers were paid 2 s. 6 d., "when the biſhops were voted downe by parliament."

They had pieces of "braſs ordinance," as they are termed, appointed to ſtand near the church, and 1 s. 6 d. was paid to the porters for removing them.

The garriſon's head quarters were kept in this pariſh, though where is not mentioned: 7 s. was paid for a lanthorne and for candles for maintaining a light in it, darke in nights in y^e troubleſome times, to hang before it.

The croſs on the top of the ſteeple was next taken down, for which they paid 18 s. and a workman 1 s. 6 d. "for defacing ſuperſtitious things in the church."

1643. The total amount of the poor's rates was 24 l. 11 s. 10 d.

* See this in Strype's Stowe, p. 829.

† This was a picture of Queen Elizabeth lying on her tomb, common in many London churches. One was remaining in very indifferent preſervation on the North wall of the chancel of St. Martin Outwich, when that church was rebuilt 1797, in the account of which by Mr. Wilkinſon, this is called a "monumental painting." More inſtances may be found in Strype. This good Queen was thus perpetuated by her ſubjects, as the Royal Martyr was in the following century.

P^d^ to Mr. Abbott for y^e^ parſon's tenthes, due to the King, for two years, 3 l. 12 s. 3 d.

1645. P^d^ two men to watch about the church when Mr. Thomas Goodwin preached 1 s. (Qu. Why was this neceſſary?)

1655. Received a fine for ſwearing, 1 l. 8 s.

Received a fine for drawing ale, at 2 d. *per* quart, 13 s. 4 d.

We have now arrived at the period when the church of St. Benedict (ſo often adorned, and ſo often ſtripped of its decorations), yielded to the purifying flames a helpleſs victim; and thus terminated, I hope for ever, the animoſities which had reigned in it, with reſpect to forms of worſhip. Its more fortunate ſucceſſor hath yet eſcaped the fangs of bigotry.

The old iron and lead cleared from the ruins of 1666 (3 tons of the latter) ſold for 28 l. 7 s. 6 d.; and the old bell metal for 37 l. 18 s.

The church plate and books were removed from place to place, as each were rendered dangerous by the approach of the dreadful element, and coſt 10 s. 8 d.

Paid for ſaving the pulpit cloth 1 s.

1671. The ſteeple was ſtanding, but 4 s. was paid to prevent people from paſſing under it.

It was at this time that the pariſh was united to that of St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap.

I find but very few particulars relating to the rebuilding of the church; nor can I cite from certainty who was the architect, (probably ſir Chriſtopher Wren), or what ſum it coſt, or how raiſed, from the books before me. It was completed in the year 1687; when "this pariſh's part towards the altar-piece and rails round the font" was paid, being 60 l. 12 s *.

A true copy of a report delivered at Guildhall, by Sam. Wickens, and John Brett, jun. y^e^ 27th of December, 1670.

"The report of us of y^e^ veſtry of St. Bennett, Gracechurch, in pſuance to a receipt from y^e^ Committee, dated Dec. 24, 1670. The pariſh of St. Benedict, Gracechurch, is in y^e^ giſt of y^e^ dean and chapter of St. Paul's. John Cliffe p̃ſent incumbent. Our conſtant tithes, legally due before the fire, was about 56 or 58 l. *per annum*, and a houſe to dwell in. Perquiſites and caſualtys were eſtimated at 10 l. *per ann.* Beſides the love of y^e^ parriſh, w^h^ hath been of conſiderabel valew to y^e^ miniſter, if he be an able man.

"Our preſent incumbent, being a bachelor, hath a curate's place in the country, wee know nott of w^t^ vallew.

* In the Gent. Mag. vol. XXVI. p. 602, the church is ſaid to have coſt 3583 l.

"Our

"Our neighbour parriſh of St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap, is now by act of parl^t joined to us of Gracechurch, ſoe y^t together they make upp a very conſiderable annuall revenew, as will appear by comparing the report of theirs with ours."

1693. They paid 102 l. 18 s. for the great bell; for the ſmall one 9 l. 11 s. for the clock 37 l. 10 s. and for the dial 15 l. 3 s. 7 d.

The two pariſhes, ſo lately *united*, diſagreed moſt violently in 1694; for the veſtry of St. Bennet reſolved the great bell ſhould not be rung for any of the pariſhioners of St. Leonard, unleſs they paid *double* dues, and thoſe in advance.

Church Plate and Ornaments, 1705.

Two communion flaggons, gilt, weighing	142 oz.	10 dwts.
Two communion cups, gilt - -	41	12
Two gilt covers - - -	15	5
One bread trencher, gilt - -	10	14
One cup and cover, gilt - -	38	16

A velvet table cloth, and 3 velvet cuſhions, fringed with gold.

The calm and unruffled ſtate of religious opinions, during the whole of the laſt century, has occaſioned the buſineſs of theſe united pariſhes to paſs away in that uniform and pleaſant manner, that I find nothing to relate.

The ſubſtantial and excellent houſe on the South ſide of the Weſt front of the church belongs to the rector and church-wardens. A leaſe was granted of this houſe 1729, and expired in 1760, at 40 l. *per annum*. Long poſſeſſion hath given a firm and laſting title to the ground, though the pariſh are ignorant to whom they are indebted for it. It was once let to John Pomfret, who died about 1380, as appeared from his tomb, ſtanding in the year 1610.

A houſe on the Eaſt ſide of the church was given by Wm. Jordane, for the repair, &c. of the church, and 10 l. *per annum* to Merton college, Oxford.

I have laid down a rule of conduct with reſpect to a detail of gifts in the ſeveral pariſhes; which is, to give no offence by enquiries. When they are exhibited on tablets within the church, I can feel no heſitation in copying them. When they are not, I ſhall conſider it as a ſufficient excuſe for my omiſſion of them. I hope alſo to be forgiven, when I decline any information relating to the ſtate of parſonage houſes. The legal enquiries, ſo frequent at this time, will render every thing from my pen improper, and unneceſſary.

SAINT LEONARD, EASTCHEAP.

I find from the book of Chantries, that the following were founded in this church, then a rectory, in the gift of the prior and convent of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, afterwards in the dean and chapter.

John Bramſbury and John Appleby gave for a prieſt all their lands, 10 l. *per ann.*

Hugh Browne gave for a prieſt and obit all his lands, 18 l. 11 s. *per annum.*

John Dogget gave for two prieſts and one obit all his lands. &c. in the pariſh, 10 l. *per annum.*

Thomas Champneys gave for the maintenance of a ſolemn maſs every Friday 4 l. *per annum*, from a tenement in Bridge ſtreet.

In the 2d and 3d of Philip and Mary, the veſtry granted a tenement in Pudding lane, for 4 l. *per ann.* to the governors of Chriſt's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's, hoſpitals; which ſum was expended in each winter, for coals, ſhirts, and ſhifts, given to the poor.

The oldeſt pariſh books extant are dated 1668. The vicinity of the veſtry room to the ſpot where the dreadful calamity of 1666 had its origin, hath probably been the cauſe of the loſs of the more antient ones.

In 1693 an "Account was taken what is upon the ſtone in the roome y^t^ was the veſtry ffor the pariſhe of St. Leonard, Eaſtcheap, before the ffier of London *:

"Time out of minde this Veſtry I ſtoode, till crooked with adge my ſtrength I
"loſt,
"And in Nov^r^. with full conſent was built anew at y^e^ parriſh coſt.
"When Queen Eliz^h^ raigned had to England's peace 26 yeare.
"John Heard perſon at that time, Richard Pountes and Hary Baker church-
"wardens were,
"Anno Dom'i 1584. R. P."

The veſtry-room was rebuilt, 1693, and in a very ſhort time after converted into a ſhop. The rent was 40 s. *per* year, which has ſince been increaſed to 5 l.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 1175.

The

The ſtone is ſtill in being in the cellar. The toft, or plat of ground, on which Sir Thomas Player's houſe ſtood (before the fire) on Fiſh ſtreet hill, was let to him April 24, 1668, for a term of 99 years, on paying a fine of 50 l. and 6 l. *per annum.*

22 Auguſt, 1684, a four-years tax, according to the poor's rates, was levied, as their proportion for paving and ornamenting St. Benedict's church. The ſum raiſed was 112 l. 4 s. 4 d.

The veſtry had it in contemplation to erect two houſes on the ſite of St. Leonard's church, 1693, and another over a cellar near the Lady chapel, at the Eaſt end. But this intention was never carried into effect, and the ſpace is ſtill unoccupied.

In 1705, St. Bennet's church was robbed *; and 50 l. was voted as St. Leonard's portion of the loſs.

11th Sept. 1751, it was propoſed that a conference ſhould be held with the pariſhioners of St. Benedict, concerning the erection of an organ, and applying for a new verſion of the Pſalms. They are ſtill wanted.

1769. The rev. Mr. Townley applied for a remedy to the noiſe of carriages during divine ſervice. This remedy can be found in two ways only; either by removing the church, or ſhutting up Grace and Fenchurch ſtreets.

Progress of the Poor Rates.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1701 -	31	12	8	1769 -	188	18	8
1714 -	91	10	9	1774 -	226	17	0
1764 -	130	0	0	1780 near	300	0	0

In 1636 the annual profits of the church were returned at £ 81 †.

* On the night of Aug. 20, 1705, this church was robbed of a purple velvet cuſhion, with purple and gilt taſſels; the coverings of two cuſhions, very old, of the ſame; the vallins for the pulpit, of purple velvet, with purple and gold fringe; a cover for the communion table, of purple velvet, very old, S. B. G. 1641. embroidered on it; a large damaſk table cloth and two damaſk napkins, marked S. B. G. L. E.; two large pewter plates, marked S. B. G.; two ſurplices, the one old, the other new, marked S. B. G. L. E.; and a clerk's gown, of black callimanco, with loops, and faced with black velvet. Daily Courant, Aug. 31, 1705; where a reward of five guineas is offered for their recovery.

† Newcourt.

SAINT

SAINT BENEDICT'S CHURCH

ſtands at the corner of Fenchurch and Gracechurch ſtreets. It is built of ſtone, and is of the Tuſcan order.

The only ornaments on the ſides are on the window frames; neither pillars or pilaſters are uſed in compoſing them. The ſteeple is an odd piece of architecture, covered with copper.

The inſide is a pleaſing deſign, with an arched cieling. Small arches riſe from brackets decorated by ſhells and palm branches, and interſect the larger. Cherubs heads and roſes are taſtefully diſplayed in their ornaments. Between each arch are round windows; three on the South, and five on the North ſide. Below them are the ſame number of large windows. There is a gallery at the Weſt end of the church, but no organ; nor are there pillars or pilaſters within it.

A handſome clock-dial of white and gold, is placed at this end. The motto, under a crown, "*Memento Mori*," and, "Now is the time: Watch, and pray."

The Eaſt end is painted to repreſent a grand crimſon curtain, fringed with gold, and beneath it a Glory. The altar-piece is Corinthian, and conſiſts of four fluted pillars. The capitals, and other carvings, are white on a brown ground. In the centre, on an arched tablet, are the Commandments, and over them an emblem of the Trinity. Still higher, the King's arms, blazoned, with the ſupporters on pedeſtals; and, to complete the deſign, the crown and creſt. The outward pillars have vaſes of white and gold on them. On the left a tablet with a circular pediment, and on it a golden ſhield with the letters I. H. S. This contains the Lord's Prayer; and "The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous Man availeth much." The Creed is accompanied by ſimilar decorations, and, "Let us hold faſt the profeſſion of our Faith without wavering."

The exquiſite carvings of the whole chancel do the artiſt great credit; and it is with regret that I cannot aſcertain who made this, and many other altar-pieces I have occaſion to deſcribe. Under the Commandments are theſe texts: "The Law was our School-maſter to bring us unto Chriſt." And, "The Law is holy, and the Commandments holy, juſt, and good."

Two

Two large and elegant candleſticks, ſupporting wax candles, ſtand on the altar, which is plain; except ſome ſcrolls on the feet. The rails are ſpiral.

There are alſo pictures of Moſes and Aaron.

The font ſtands under the gallery in the South Weſt corner of the church. The baſon and pedeſtal are of ſtone. The cover is crowded with emblematic carvings, and is ſuſpended from an iron crane.

The pulpit is againſt the South wall, inlaid, and much ornamented by carvings of flowers and cherubs.

Memorials of the Dead.

There are only two tablets in this church, and they are both on the North wall.

"Near this monument lies interred the body of Wm. Lane, eſq. of Kingſton, Jamaica, died 14th Oct. 1782, aged 35 years."

And, "Under this place is the burial vault of Thomas Vardon, eſq." and names of ſix children, eldeſt nine months.

Names on the Chancel Pavement.

Thomas Draper, 1705, aged 47. Richard Bourne.

Elizabeth Bateman, 1768, aged 21.

In the Ailes:

John Williams, of Jamaica, 1715, aged 7 years, ſon of Colonel Williams.

Sir Robert Bredon, knt. 1722, aged 85. Eliz. Roberts, his mother-in-law, 71. John Bredon, eſq. ſon of ſir Robert B. 1715, 27. Mary Bredon, widow of ſir Robert, 1723, 61. Samuel Bredon, eſq. ſon of ſir Robert, 1724, 30.

John Neal, 1795, 51. Mary Jackſon, 1793, 65.

Seven children of John and Elizabeth Rolleſton. Eliz. Rolleſton, 1714, 56; and John Rolleſton, 1716, 65. Mary Rolleſton, their daughter, 1733, 45.

Abraham Perrott, 1715, 22. Catharine Wilſon, 1788, 35.

Timothy Rogers, 1763, 70. Timothy Rogers, 1750, 23. John Rogers, 1760, 26. John William Rogers, 1761, 3 weeks. Charles Rogers, 1765, 33. Sarah Rogers, 1769, 73. Eliz. Rogers, 1777, 12.

The

The Registers.

St. Benedict's affords but few extracts.

May the 4th, 1654. Samuel Smith, minister of Benedict, Grace, London, sonn of George Smith, grocer, of London, deceased, was marryd unto Elizabeth Lawranse, daughter of Mr. Mathew Lawrance, publique lecturer, of Ipswich, deceased, on 2d. of May, 1654, at Hadlighe, in Suffolke, by Wm. Richardson, esq. justice of y^e^ peace, in y^e^ said towne of Hadleigh. And the sayd marriage was on that 2d day of May, 1654, compleated according to y^e^ ancient custome of y^e^ Church of England, by Mr. John Wyllis, minister of Ingatestone, in Essex; y^e^ banns having been thrice published before in y^e^ parish church of All S^ts^ Stayning, in Marke lane, London, where y^e^ said S. S. then dwelt.

Burials.

1559. 14 April, Robert Burges, a comon player.

15 October, 1576. John Hardinge, alderman.

The 9th March, 1660, was interred sir John Rayner, knt. and bart.

1663-4. The 3d of March was buried the lady Mary Garrad, wife to sir Jacob Garrad, knt. and bart.

1685. 4th July, Edward Rayner, son of Edward Rayner, esq. and grandchild to sir John Rayner, knt. and bart.

1722-3. 22d March, Sir Robert Bredon, in the church.

1727. July 9th, Sir Richard Blackham, bart. in the church.

——— Same day, Sir John Blackham, bart. in the church.

1560	baptized	9			buried	5
1665	-	0	-	-	-	59
1799	-	9	-	-	-	8

St. Leonard's Registers:

are the oldest I have seen, commencing in 1539.

Baptisms.

1562. 14th June, Thomas Erley, sonne of Thomas Erley, minister of this parish.

1591. June 7th, Elizabeth Heard, daughter of John Heard, pastor.

BURIALS.

1547. 26 July, Richard Scarlet, prieſte of this churche.
1642-3. 27 Jan. Ann Adams, wife to alderman Adams.
1651-2. 30 Nov. Bridgett Eſtwicke, daughter of alderman Eſtwicke.
——— March 18, Sara Eſtwicke, daughter of Sampſon Eſtwicke
1657. Dec. 11, Mrs. Sarah Eſtwicke, wife of alderman Eſtwicke.
——— 23d, Stephen Eſtwicke, alderman.
1658. April 2d, Mr. Sampſon Eſtwicke.

1539 - 10 baptiſms 1540 - 12 burials.

A lapſe in the Regiſters from 1665 to 1671.

1799 - 6 - - - - 4

Rectors, ſince 1700, of St. Benedict and St. Leonard united.
I find but three names on the books,
Dr. Sam. Holcombe,
Heneage Elſley,
James Townley, M. A.
1789. Robt. Wyatt, M. A.*
1791. Dr. Welfitt.
George Gaſkin, D. D. preſent rector, 1791.

St. Benedict's pariſh has a burial ground near thē church, but of very inconſiderable ſize, being 45 feet 5 inches long, 23 feet wide at one end, and 18 at the other. The ſite of the burnt church of St. Leonard is uſed for the ſame purpoſe.

Theſe pariſhes are ſituated in ſo great a thoroughfare, that the value of houſes in Fenchurch and Gracechurch ſtreets are very conſiderable. Every advantage is taken of the extent of their premiſes, and the depth of the ſhops is generally that of each piece of ground. In many inſtances the kitchens are above ſtairs, and ſky-lights ſupply the place of windows. The fronts of all the houſes are ſpacious and handſome; but unfortunately the ſtreets are too narrow for the crowds of carriages continually paſſing.

* Gent. Mag. 1789, and 1791.

SAINT BOTOLPH, BISHOPSGATE,

is a rectory, in the preſentation of the biſhop of London, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop of Wincheſter, *alternis vicibus.*

Eccleſia Sc̃i Botulphi ex Buſshopgate *.

M'g̃r Johes Redeman, rector. Infirm' 18 li. bona—non het—mutūm IIIIl. xs.

It appears by the will of John Stewarde that there were founded within this church two gilds; one of our Lady, and the other of St. John Baptiſt.

Walter de la More, by his will, gave to the hoſpital of St. Mary Spittle LIIs. and, in the pariſh of St. Botolph, to the yearly value of 16l.; now in the king's majeſty's poſſeſſion, for the foundation of a chauntry in the ſaid church; and that the king's majeſty accordingly hath found a prieſt, and paid unto the new chauntry prieſt for his ſalary, out of the Court of Augmentations, 6l. 13s. 4d. †

The rev. Dr. Conybeare and Mr. Burton have obligingly furniſhed me with the means of detailing many curious particulars relating to this church and pariſh.

The following items are from a moſt beautiful book, bound in red morocco, and green ribbands, gilded and emboſſed with figures and ſcrolls, given by William Allen, alderman, and firſt uſed in the year 1568.

The churchwardens petitioned "the right worſhipful gov^r^ of Chriſt's hoſpital" in the year 1572; "and do moſt humbly pray, alſo deſyre y^r^ worſhyps to be good and favorable to the poore, which hath nothing to helpe themſelf withal, unleſs y^r^ worſhyps goodnes ſhould with ann weekly ſtypend and benevolence, as knowyth God, who keeps you in helth to his pleſure."

The ſucceſs of this application, and its immediate cauſe, are not mentioned.

Paide to the clerk for one whole year IIII li.

Paide to Thomas the ſexton 1 year xxs.

Paid for a regiſter book IIIs. VIIId.

A man had ſtolen lead from the church; he was taken, tried, and condemned to death; paide xid. for the carr when execution was done on him.

1567. Paid for holy and ivie VIIIId. Eighteen ſhillings are now allowed for the ſame purpoſe.

Paid for 2lb. of cotton candles VId.

* Spiritual. 14 Hen. VIII. † Book of Chauntries.

1569.

1569. Paid for a book of homilies againſt the rebels VIIId.

1574. Received of Baptiſt Baſſana * at Mr. Ffiſher's, IVs. IVd. and in

1575. Received for his knell IIIs. IVd.

1577. Paid for a Paraphraſe of Eraſmus XXs.

1578. Paid for *frankencence* and *flowars*, when the chanſlear ſaet withe us, IIs.

1581. Paid at Powlls, in y^e^ Spirituall Court, for that the ſidmen mad not the p̄ſentment in dew time, IVl. XIIIs.

—— XIIId. for two quire of paper.

—— For perambulation dinner XIs.

1585. Paid for bread and drinke for the ringers, when Antony Babington and the reſt of the traytors were taken, XXd.

This was the prelude to another day of rejoicing.

1586. Paid for bread and drinke for the ringars, when they range for the deathe of the quen of Skots.

Received for fines for not coming to church VIs.

Paid Mr. Armeſtrong for making of the roome to hange the armoure in, as appeares by his bill, IIIl. XIVs. VId.

1592. Paide to Mr. Deputie for the relief of ſoldiers, XXVI weeks, IVs. IVd.

1595. Paid to the ſexton for watching the ſoldiers a whole nyght in the church, and making clean the church againe, Is.

1595. Paide for ringinge the ſame night wee made bonefyers for the good ſucceſs of our navy at Cadez IIs. IVd.

This was a moſt brilliant affair, and coſt the Spaniards, it is ſaid, 20,000,000 of ducats. (See the Obituary of St. Giles, Cripplegate.)

Receyved of Mrs. Joane Wood, widow, one communion cupp, with a cover to the ſame, doble gylt, weighing alltogether 18 oz. ½ and ¼.

The following "Charges at the Conſecr̄tion dynner, the V June, 1617," although unexplained by ſaying what conſecration, affords the prices of proviſions at that time; and is therefore intereſting.

Paid for IIII peeces of bieſt, wihighing XXI ſtone VI lb. XI l. IIIs. VId.

Paid for XII legs of mutton Il. XIIIIs.

Paid for VI lambs and a half XVs.

Paid for XII chickens VIIIs.

* See Regiſter of Burials.

Paid for grocery xiiii s.

Paid for iiii pointes of beift for the poore xii s.

&c. &c. Sum̃a totalis xxiii l. xviii s. iv d *.

I have collected, with great pleaſure, ſeveral items of the charitable and worthy ſir Paul Pindar, whoſe actions have ſo often been related †, and whoſe portrait, houſe, and monument, have been ſo often engraved. His life may be eſtimated from his gifts; his other employments are comparatively inſignificant. It is in ſuch acknowledgements as the following that every man would wiſh to be remembered. I view ſuch a man as ſtanding alone in the world; it matters not from whom he had his exiſtence. *He* does, *he* muſt, ennoble his progenitors and his deſcendants.

It would be uſeleſs to repeat what has been already publiſhed concerning ſir Paul. His houſe is ſtill in being near the church in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. Old and decayed as it now is, may it be preſerved for many years in veneration to this good Samaritan!

"December primo, 1633. We whoſe names are hereunder mentioned, parſon, alderman's deputy, &c. &c. of the pariſh of St. Botolph without Biſhopſgate, London, doe, with all humble thankfullneſs, acknowledg that wee have receiv'd from the right hon. ſir Paule Pinder, knt. of the afore named pariſh, two potts gilt and wrought, engraven, weighing 216½ oz. at 6 s. 8 d. by the oz. in valew — — — 72 l. 3 s. 4 d.

Likewiſe two platts, weying three ſcore and ſix oz. 12 dwts. at the former rate by the oz. — — — 22 4 0

Likewiſe one pott, weying ffiftie-eight oz. att the former rate 19 6 8

The totall 113 14 0

All which plate is given and dedicated, by the aforenamed ſir Paule Pinder, to y^e^ honour of God, and to the uſe of the communion-table of the pariſh aforeſaid.

Wee doe further likewiſe, with all humble thankfullneſs, acknowledg, that wee have received from the ſaide ſir Paule Pindar 300 l. in money, to be diſpoſed by us in lands for the uſe of y^e^ poore and diſtreſſed people of this aforenamed pariſh.

* The auditors of theſe accounts, it is plain, did not examine very cloſely into them, for it is hardly probable beef was at 8 d. and upwards per lb. at that period.

† See Gent. Mag. LVII. 493, LIX. 14. Pennant's London, p. 333, 414.

For

For which worthy and bountifull gifts, wee doe firſt of all aſcribe all honor and praiſe to Almightie God, who hath ſtirred up the hearte of this worthy benefactor to doe theſe, and many other the like works of honour to God, and charitie and reliefe to his poore members on earth.

And next of all wee doe promiſe that wee will ever pray to the ſame great God, long to preſerve the life of this his faithfull ſervant on earth, to *his* glory, and *our* comfort. And that hee will hereafter remember him concerning this, and not to wipe out the goode deeds that he hath done to the howſe of God, and his poore ſervants on earth. This doe we acknowledg and pray, &c.

THOMAS WORRALL, Doctor, &c. &c."

22 Dec. 1634. Received of ſir P. Pinder 25 l. to give to the poore.

Sir Paul made the pariſhioners a preſent of a pie the ſame year, for ſome of their public dinners.

This entry occurs, "Given ſir Paule's cooke, who brought the paſtie, 2 s. 6 d.

Paid, (which was ſpent at the Dolphin) when ſir Paul gave the veniſon, for flowre, butter, pepper, egges, making, and baking, as by bill, 19 s. 7 d.

And a moſt tremendous paſty it muſt have been, to require materials, excluſive of the meat, to ſuch an amount. There are few pariſhes which would not pray for a ſir Paul at this rate.

Let us ſee what the remainder of the feaſt conſiſted of: 15 s. worth of mutton, 6 chickens at 10 d each, 8 rabbits, 14 s. 6 d. worth of bread and beer, 2 s. 4 d. worth of fruit and cheeſe, and 12 s. "for dreſſing meat and fowling."

1636. Received of ſir Paule Pinder, 20 l.

Same year 5 l.

And at Chriſtmas, 10 l.

1637. Received of ſir Paule Pinder, when he ſent the pariſh veniſon at Midſummer, 6 l.

For the poor at Chriſtmas 25 l.

And, after all the *veniſon* he ſent *them*, they made *him* pay for a licence for eating fleſh, for 3 years paſt, 2 l.

1638. Received from Mr. Deputie, the 10th Julie, 200 l.

Being the gift of ſir Paule Pinder, for the maintenance of the organ.

1643. During the dreadful time when every thing ſacred was torn to pieces and deſtroyed, under a baleful pretence of their being inſtruments of ſuperſtition; this

this organ was given by the veſtry to ſir Paul; with permiſſion to take it down and diſpoſe of it as he pleaſed. The order is dated 19th June.

He ſent with the veniſon this year 6 l.

And gave to the poor 100 l.

Paid by ſir Paule for a licence to eat fleſh on fiſh days, for three years, 2 l.

1640. For the Midſummer dinner, by ſir Paul, 5 l.

1643. Ditto. Ditto. 8 l.

1646. 18th July, he gave to the poor 20 l.

The laſt notice of the worthy ſir Paul, that occurs in this book, ſhews the eager veneration of the populace, in endeavouring to have a laſt look at the encloſure of his aſhes.

1650. Paid to Mr. Ellis, the glaſier, for mendinge the windowes that were broken at ſir Paule Pinder's buriall, as by bill, 16 s. 2 d.

His leaden coffin may be ſeen by the curious this day, or any other, with a hole in it, through which the *very* curious may poſſibly touch a part of his decayed body.

1634. Paid for 66 lb. of great candles for the lanthering, 1 l. 13 s. 3 d.

1649. Sir Thomas Fairfax gave the poor 18 l.

Collected in the pariſh by myſelf, partner, Mr. Gardner, and ſeverall others of the antients of the pariſh, accordinge to an order of the Lord Protector, for the reliefe of the proteſtants in the Duke of Savoy's country, 68 l. 17 s. 1 d. Paid into the treaſury 23d June, 1655, at Guildhall.

The ſame year 100 loads of earth were carried into the church to raiſe the pavement.

The Lord Treaſurer, but which is not named, gave the church a pulpit cloth of velvet, with gold fringe; a coronet and cuſhion of gold twiſt; it is mentioned in the inventory of goods ſeveral years, 1673, &c. &c.

From other information.

In the year 1618, there had been received for repairing the church 689 l. 5 s. 7½ d.

1622. 25th April, Richard Weoley (pariſh clerk), was allowed 5 l. for collecting all the money due by vertue of his Mãties letters pattents in and aboute y^e^ cittie of London, towards the repaẽon of the church.

Note.

Note. That the 50 l. the guifte of Mr. Paule Pinder, junior, was given to the poreſt inhabitants of this pariſh, the 5th June, laſt paſt; in lewe of poore gounes wh ſhould have bien at the funerall of his father, Mr. Ralph Pinder.

1622. 13th Nov. The veſtry agreed to ſolicit the Committee of City Lands, for permiſſion to enlarge the churchyard; for it had been reported to be ſo full, that there was not room even for a child. The burial fees were ordered to be the ſame as thoſe for interments in the church. They propoſed to arch the ditch of the city wall, to obtain ſpace.

The preſent rectorial houſe was probably erected about this time.

1624. Sep. They reſolved to take up 60 l. due for building Dr. Worrall's houſe.

In the year 1686, additions and repairs were made to this houſe to the amount of 150 l.

The glebe land is ſituated directly Weſt of the manſion. Part of it was let to ſir Francis Daſhwood, who built a handſome houſe there. In 1688 the preſent coachway was granted to him on paying 12 l. 5 s. A corner of the veſtry room was taken down to facilitate the work.

Dr. Conybeare's reſidence is extremely pleaſant; for that part of the glebe which remains in his hands is planted with every deſcription of ſhrubs and trees, forming quite a wild ſcene of Nature, which might be ſuppoſed from his windows to be 100 miles from London. The vicinity of the front to the churchyard renders it not ſo pleaſing.

1629. 30th Aug. The firſt diſtribution from the 100 l. given by the Earl of Devonſhire took place. This ſum was not mentioned in his will, but he had ſpoken of it to ſome perſons who waited on the counteſs after the earl's deceaſe, and ſhe chearfully ordered the money to be paid. The veſtry reſolved to veſt the ſum in lands or houſes, and give thirty penny loaves every Sunday to the poor, from the produce.

1640. Through the ſtagnation of trade, and poverty of part of the inhabitants (many having enliſted for ſoldiers), the veſtry voted the three ſcavengers 20 l. as they were unable to gather their rates.

1653. 23d Feb. They agreed to petition the Lord Protector, that the inhabitants might have liberty to make choice of a miniſter. Nehemiah Rogers was the rector, whoſe place was to have been uſurped by this election.

18th May, 1658. That there ſhall be 5 l. diſburſed for ye fitting out of Thomas Wooddall, from Dulledge colledg, to ye Univerſitie; in clothes, and monies towarde buyeing him books. But not to be any pcident for ye future.

This

This lad was one of the three boys that the worthy Edward Allen admitted on his Dulwich foundation; beſides the two men and one woman, from this pariſh.

He alſo built and endowed four almſhouſes, with an allowance of 13 l. *per ann.* for ever, to the ten objects of his charity, who ſucceeded each other in theſe aſylums for the wretched.

Thoſe perſons were to have gowns every ſecond year, for the purchaſe of which he left 10 l.

The church-wardens of St. Botolph are authoriſed to ſit at the audits of Dulwich college.

Mr. Allen was born near Devonſhire houſe, 1ſt Sep. 1566.

1658. Permiſſion was given to Wm. Daſhwood and Edward Grange, on paying 20 s. *per ann.* to the poor, that the people uſing the chapel, or meeting houſe, on Sundays, Thurſdays, faſting, and thanksgiving days, in Petty France, may paſs through the churchyard, and make a door and window into it.

Edward Underwood, an apothecary, had erected four almſhouſes, which were ſituated ſomewhere very near the rector's houſe, as a ſtorm in the year 1700 threw down a ſtack of chimneys and broke through their roof. He applied, 15th June, 1658, for permiſſion (which was granted) to add four more on the pariſh ground, to thoſe built 1650. After the deceaſe of himſelf and wife, the church-wardens were to have the management of them.

The plague made great ravages in this pariſh 1665. "Voted that the waſt ground betwixt Mr. Valentine's pales and the almſhouſes ſhould be encloſed for a burial place, in regard the other churchyards are ſo full of corps, that place is now wanting to bury the dead, now in this time of great mortalitie; and that it be left to the churchwardens diſcretion to do it to the beſt advantage of the pariſh, reſerving a faire large way to the houſe now poſſeſſd by the the above Mr. V. belonging to our pariſh, and a church-way as formerly."

—— 6th Sept. The long ſhed in Petty France was ordered to be pulled down, "and the ground to be digd, and brought into the loer churchyard, to raiſe the churchyard, it being filled ſo full with corps, that there is noe room left to bury the dead."

Sir Hans Sloane and his aſſociates, when it was apprehended the plague might reviſit London, drew up the following directions, which can never be out of ſeaſon in a commercial country like this; and eſpecially as we have an intimate connexion with places almoſt always afflicted with it.

"St.

" St. Andrew's, St. Botolph's without Biſhopſgate, and St. Giles' Cripplegate, to have ſearchers.

" Inſtructions; to enquire whether many perſons in the ſame houſe, or quarter, died ſuddenly.

" If they voided blood in large quantities, and had a fever; whether any large purple, blue, or black ſpots, appear upon him.

" Or if ſuch coloured ſtreaks or rays appear.

" If any ſwelling in the groin, or arm-pits, or behind the ears.

" If any painful hard ſwelling appear in any part of the body, with or without a black or livid circle.

" In caſe of the above ſymptoms, the ſearcher ſhall have the body viewed by y^e^ two phyſicians and a ſurgeon, who ſhall deliver their opinions, in writing, whether ſuch perſon died of the plague. If ſo, the ſearcher to give immediate notice to the council of health on pain of death *."

If the above ſymptoms were frequently ſet before the publick, it would acquaint them ſo thoroughly with them, that ſuch panicks as thoſe of November, 1799, would ſeldom occur.

The church had a narrow eſcape from the fire of 1666; for the ſexton's houſe was partly pulled down to ſave the remainder; and the reſidence of Mr. Valentine was equally unfortunate, which has been mentioned as being near the church.

Their engine was damaged, and they loſt all the fire buckets. " 4 duſen of lether buckits" were ordered in conſequence.

In Sept. 1683, the church was paved with free-ſtone; and the Creed, Commandments, and Lord's Prayer, were put up over the altar.

A ſix-months tax was levied, in addition to 100 l. given for the poor; who ſuffered ſo ſeverely from the extreme cold weather of 1683, that the King commanded the Lord Mayor to ſee thoſe collections made.

1684. 25th June, " The conſtable of the Tower, pretending the old Artillery Ground to be within the liberty of the Tower, which time out of mind was always repreſented to be in this pariſh;" a petition was agreed upon to the Lord Mayor to intercede with his Majeſty, " that the ſaid ground may be included in the new charter."

* Sir Hans Sloane's MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Shortly after the ſearchers of the pariſh were bound over to appear at the next ſeſſions for the liberty of the Tower, for having ſearched a corps in the old Artillery Ground. "Ordered, that the rights of the pariſh be then aſſerted."

1705. The common council had thoughts of making a hay market in the pariſh. The veſtry reſolved it would be a nuiſance.

The ſtocks ſtood oppoſite the end of Catharine-wheel alley. They were *ſtolen*; but were reſtored, and a whipping poſt added.

In 1710 a petition was ſent to the Houſe of Commons, praying for leave to rebuild the church. They propoſed that this ſtructure ſhould be erected about Primroſe alley and Gun yard. In the ſtatement preſented to the commiſſioners for the 50 churches, 1711, the rector, &c. repreſent,

"That firſt as to the number and condition of our pariſhioners, wee have about 800 ffamylys which are able to pay ſcott and lott.

"About 400 ffamylys which receive conſtant penſions.

"About 500 ffamylys which neither pay nor receive; but only occationally upon ſickneſs, or ſome other calamity; which amounts in all, by comon computation, to about tenn thouſand ſouls. If this number, under theſe conditions, ſhould not be thought ſufficient to have a new church erected for them, wee beg leave further to repreſent to your honours, that there is with^{n} the bounds of our s^{d} pariſh a ſmall extraparochial diſtrict called the Artillery Ground, containing about 200 famylys; and another extraparochial diſtrict adjoyning to us, called Norton Ffolgate, conteyning about 100 famylys; in both which there is neither church or chapell, or any ſettled miniſtry. If in your honors wiſdom it may be thought proper to repraeſent this to her Majeſty and the parliament, ſoe that theſe irregular places may be brought in parochial order by an union with us."

They had no chapell at that time within the pariſh.

There was 1 Preſbyterian, 1 Anabaptiſt, and 1 Quaker meeting.

It was in conſequence of a petition from this pariſh that the bill to regulate ſelect veſtries was paſſed.

In the year 1717 an unknown perſon gave 20 l. for ornamenting the church. Two branches were purchaſed with the money.

1723. The church was declared to be in a ſtate even beyond reparation; and they petitioned the Houſe of Commons, for the third time, on the ſubject of rebuilding it, and for a ſum not exceeding 10,000 l. to be raiſed as the Houſe ſhould think fit. A bill was obtained, and in 1724 a tabernacle was erected for divine

ſervice

ſervice in the lower church-yard, which coſt 300l. and part of the old materials; it was 80 feet in length, 48 broad, and 20 high.

The plan of the new church and ſteeple was by James Gold.

The maſons work amounted to 2825l.

The iron work was contracted for at 3¼ d. per lb.

The act of parliament coſt 165 *l.

1726. It was reſolved that Mr. Phelps ſhould take the old bells at 10 d. per lb. and caſt a new peal of 8, of the ſizes of thoſe of St. Magnus, London Bridge.

The church was conſecrated in 1728; and in December Dr. Altham was requeſted to print his ſermon on that occaſion.

8th July, 1760, the Common Council of London granted the ground fronting Biſhopſgate, (on which houſes then ſtood,) as an addition to the burial ground. Soon after, the preſent handſome railing and paſſage to Broad ſtreet were completed.

The bells were again recaſt; and the firſt peal was rung on the 7th Feb. 1783.

I cannot conclude this hiſtory of the pariſh in a way more honourable to its inhabitants, than by copying the proceedings of thoſe of the Ward at large, in purſuance of the Act for permitting Volunteer Aſſociations. As there was neceſſarily a ſimilarity in thoſe addreſſes, it may be taken as a ſpecimen for the other wards.

Bishopsgate Volunteers.

Report and Addreſs of the Committee for conducting the Affairs of the Military Aſſociation, *inſtituted* May 1ſt, 1798, *to the Inhabitants of the Ward.*

Conditions of the Aſſociation, and Reſolutions for its Government.

1ſt. The Aſſociation to conſiſt of three companies, ſixty members in each, excluſive of commiſſioned officers and ſerjeants.

2d. Not to be liable to ſerve out of the limits of the City of London, and its liberties.

3d. To be aſſembled in caſe of alarm, of tumult, or fire; and at the requiſition of the civil power of the City.

4th. Incidental expences to be defrayed by the inhabitants of the ward, members of the corps, as well as thoſe who have it not in their power to bear arms.

* The above expences were defrayed by pariſh rates.

5th. The committee to elect members by ballot. Two black balls to reject.

6th. Officers to be elected by the whole corps.

7th. The reſolutions of the committee, and orders of the commanding officers, to be ſtrictly obeyed.

8th. Candidates for becoming members ſhall be known and reſpectable houſeholders, or perſons recommended, reſpectively, by at leaſt two houſeholders, members of the aſſociation.

9th. Perſons reſiding in the neighbourhood, out of the ward, may be admitted members, being reſpectively recommended by at leaſt two houſeholders, members of the aſſociation.

10th. Arms; viz. Muſkets, bayonets, and pikes, and alſo drums, to be received from his Majeſty.

11th. Accoutrements; viz. Cartouche-boxes, belts, and gun-ſlings, to be provided by the committee.

12th. Every member, when he receives his arms and accoutrements, to ſign the following acknowledgement and obligation; viz.

"We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, firmly attached to the conſtitution of our country, and members of the aſſociation of Biſhopſgate Volunteers, do hereby ſeverally acknowledge, that we have received from his Majeſty, through the hands of our commanding officer, ſir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. arms, according to the ſubjoined ſchedule.

And we do hereby promiſe, and engage, to keep the ſaid arms in perfect order; and to be ready to employ them, obediently to the command of our officers, in the defence of our King and country; and particularly, in the protection, and preſervation of the peace of this ward and city, according to the conditions under which we have aſſociated.

And we do hereby promiſe, and engage, to return the ſaid arms, when required ſo to do by the ſaid ſir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. or the commanding officer for the time being, or when we ſhall ceaſe to be members of the ſaid aſſociation.

And we do alſo, ſeverally, hereby bind our heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, to return the ſaid arms, when required as aforeſaid.

And we do alſo hereby, ſeverally, acknowledge, that we have received from the committee appointed for conducting the affairs of the aſſociation, through the hands of our commanding officer, ſir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. accoutrements, according to the ſaid ſchedule; which we hereby promiſe and engage to keep in good order, and to return when required as aforeſaid."

Schedule

Schedule of arms and accoutrements delivered to each member of the Biſhopſgate Volunteers, referred to in the foregoing inſtrument.

Arms. One muſket; one bayonet, with ſcabbard; one ſteel ramrod, India pattern.

Accoutrements. One pouch; one pouch-belt; one bayonet-belt; one belt-plate, marked B V; one gun-ſling.

State of the Corps.

Commiſſioned Officers. Major Commandant. The Right Hon. Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. Lord Mayor, M.P. &c.

Firſt Company. William Lennox, eſq. captain. William Blizard, lieutenant. John Jacob Battier, enſign.

Second Company. Robert Wigram, eſq. captain. James Amos, lieutenant. Thomas Davis, enſign.

Gentlemen deſirous of manifeſting their loyalty and patriotiſm, as members of this aſſociation, muſt reſpectively ſignify their wiſh (accompanied with the recommendation required by article 8, if not houſekeepers) to a member of the committee.

Each member receives from the committee a drill dreſs, uniform, and accoutrements, for which he is *required* to pay only 5 l. 5 s. 0 d. Non-reſidents in the ward to defray the full coſt, viz. about 8 l. 18 s. 6 d.

Abstract of Disbursements.

Expended.	£.	s.	d.
Uniforms, and accoutrements - - - -	1398	8	7
Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and Muſicians - -	253	10	4
Gratuities and incidental articles - - - -	127	7	2
Ammunition - - - - - -	28	14	11
	1808	1	0

The articles of accoutrements and drilling have been heavy. This muſt neceſſarily be the caſe in the forming of a new corps. The latter is now ſo far reduced as not to exceed, at an average, 5 l. per month.

The Eaſt India Directors, with their accuſtomed public ſpirit and liberality, have allowed to the corps the uſe of their room and field for drilling and exerciſing.

And

And the Governors of the London Workhouſe have handſomely granted their premiſes for every purpoſe to which they are applicable.

Through the means provided by the ſubſcribers, and other promoters, together with the zeal of enrolled members, a diſciplined corps, of about 140 reſpectable men, is now ready to ſtand forth in the defence of the ineſtimable Conſtitution of their Country, and the protection of the lives and property of their fellow citizens.

Address.

"The wiſdom of parliament, in the act under which the Volunteer Corps have been eſtabliſhed, is generally acknowledged. To that, probably, is owing the internal peace we at preſent enjoy. Recent occurrences have made plain the neceſſity of that meaſure. Deſigns, dangerous as thoſe that have been openly avowed and attempted in Ireland, we are now too well aſſured, have been ſecretly plotted againſt the government of this kingdom. The diſpoſition in France to plant anarchy and wretchedneſs amongſt the people of other nations is not abated. And though her ineffectual endeavours to ſupport rebellion in Ireland manifeſt her want of naval power, they alſo expreſs her inveterate enmity, and cruel policy. We ſhould alſo reflect, that the elements may at ſome period be ſo adverſe to the operations of our fleets, as to render our ſtrength at ſea of little avail. Numerous events have demonſtrated the danger of remaining an inſtant expoſed to the deſtructive projects of the enemy.

Every man, having any thing at ſtake in the community, has thence a ſtrong inducement to contribute, by perſonal ſervice, or otherwiſe, to the general ſecurity, upon which the value of every ſpecies of property, and, conſequently, the ſtate of public credit muſt, in a great degree, depend.

The Ward of Biſhopſgate will, it is truſted, in the inſtance of its own Volunteers, ſupport that rank to which the number of its inhabitants, their reſpectability, and opulence, give it a title.

A damp caſt upon the laudable ſpirit by which this corps has become diſtinguiſhed, might not only retard its completion, but, in the example, prove hurtful to the general defence of the metropolis, and nation.

The inhabitants, therefore, as men ſenſible of that happineſs, liberty, and independence, for which this country is contending, are invited to continue their aid

aid towards the profecution of that military undertaking, the encouragement of which is their peculiar public duty.

Britain, defended by men united, under Divine Providence, by one principle of duty to themſelves, their families, and their country, may bid defiance to all invaders; and to thoſe who may, unnaturally, be diſpoſed to betray her into danger. The public virtue of good citizens, and ſubjects, cannot, therefore, upon this occaſion, be appealed to in vain. They are called upon to ſupport their religion, and laws, protect the government, and maintain the freedom of their country."

COMMITTEE.

Major Commandant the Right Honorable Sir Richard Carr Glyn, knt. &c. Treaſurer. Captain William Lennox; Captain Robert Wigram, &c. &c

James Burton, ſecretary, N° 9, Windſor ſtreet, Biſhopſgate Without.

London Workhouſe, Dec. 5, 1798.

The numbers aſſociated in 1800 were as follows:

Biſhopſgate Ward 140. Aldgate 61. Cripplegate 52 Without and 40 Within. Farringdon Within and Without 85 and 118. Portſoken 78. Tower 143. Billingſgate 66. Bridge 68. Bread ſtreet 120. Langbourne 106. Walbrook 70. Candlewick 54. Cornhill 90. Broad ſtreet 111. Coleman ſtreet 61. Vintry 53. Cordwainers 70. Cheap 55. Queenhithe 46. Caſtle Baynard 58.—Total 1,745.

There is a ſingularity in the arrangement of the ſteeple with the church, which is at the Eaſt end.

It is ſeen to more advantage from this cauſe, as it faces the reſpectable ſtreet ſo vilely named *Houndſditch*.

The Eaſt front of the church and ſteeple are very chaſte deſigns, of the Grecian ſtyle, in Portland ſtone. The ſides are of brick without pilaſters or columns.

The inſide is far from being well proportioned. The ſtrength requiſite to ſupport the towers appear to have been conſidered, more than the richneſs and taſte that belongs to a chancel and altar piece.

The body of the church is of the Corinthian order, and the chancel abſolutely Tuſcan, with a large window over the table. It is a great miſtake in the architects of many of our churches to place a glare of light in this ſacred part of the building.

building. It has been the practice at all times to ornament the chancel, in a greater or leſs degree; but where is the uſe of decorations, if they cannot be ſeen? Let any one walk down the nave of a church ſo ſituated, he will ſee nothing but the window; on the contrary, a blaze of light ſhould fall *on* the chancel. It is true, a remedy has been happily found for a defect of this kind, by placing the pulpit in the nave facing the rails. A few dark parts of the carving and painting may be caught under, and through the ſtairs; while the body of the pulpit and ſounding-board obſcures the window.

The pillars are unexceptionable; but ſtrangely deprived of part of their entablature. This omiſſion diveſts the great arch acroſs the nave of beauty, by depreſſing it too much. The enrichments are appropriate.

The North ſide of the church is incloſed by houſes, and the galleries are broad, which renders the inſide very dark. Remedies have been both propoſed and adopted. The former, to make a dome in the centre of the roof; the latter, a window at the Weſt end; but the organ effectually ſhuts out the light. This inſtrument is large and elegant, and was built by ſubſcription in the year 1764.

I am ſorry to appear thus to faſten on defects, and am willing to allow there is ſomething grand and ſtriking in the contour of St. Botolph's; which is very pleaſing to thoſe who can view with indifference a departure from rules eſſential to a perfect building in this ſtyle. The pulpit is grand, and richly ornamented, and inlaid; it is in the middle of the church at the Eaſt end.

On the wall of the ſtairs leading to the North gallery hangs an old picture of Charles the Firſt, emblematically deſcribing his ſufferings. I have not been able to find an account of this painting in any of the pariſh books I have ſeen. It is not therefore in my power to ſay whether it was a preſent or a purchaſe. The View of London, 1708, mentions it as then in the church, and gives an imperfect deſcription. It is a good picture, and the general effect is well managed. Though there are ſeveral ſtrong lights, they are all leſs than that on the King. The colouring is warm, and Time has given it a pleaſing ſoftneſs. The countenance of his Majeſty is compoſed, and like the portrait of him in the Middle Temple. He is kneeling before an altar, enriched with gilded ſcrolls, and covered with a crimſon drapery. On it is an open book, inſcribed, *In verbo tuo, ſpes mea.* His mantle is of blue velvet, and the dreſs rich; in his ſhoes roſettes of diamonds. The right hand is ſpread on his breaſt, and in the left a crown of thorns. On a label entwined round it is written, *Aſperam at levem.* Between the fingers, another with *Chriſti tracto.*

Below

Below the cuſhion on which he kneels lays the crown of England, on its ſide, and a label from behind it has theſe words, *Splendidam at gravem.* From his right foot proceeds another, *Mundi calco.*

The back ground of the picture, next the King, is the pedeſtals of large columns; a beam of light ſtreams towards him from the ſpace between them, and hovering in it is a celeſtial crown; on the rim is inſcribed, *Beatam coronam.*

On a ray darting in the ſame direction is, *Cœli ſpecto.* On another, *Clarior è tenebris.*

There is a deſcent of three ſteps at the back of the King to the ſea, where two weights hang ſuſpended to reeds, labeled *Creſcit ſub pondere.*

The darkneſs of the painting and its ſituation prevent me from deſcribing ſome indiſtinct figures on the ſea; but I believe them to be dead bodies.

The diſtance on the left ſide repreſents a firſt-rate man of war, with the King ſeated on the quarter deck, deſtitute of mariners, and at the mercy of the winds, which blow on him from the four quarters of the compaſs. A rough ſea, dark ſtormy clouds, and rocks before him, point out his fate. The ſhip, though inferior in ſymmetry and grace to our modern veſſels, ſits eaſy on the waves. She is in perfect condition. The fore-ſail and fore-top-ſail are full; her main-ſail furled, and main-top-ſail backed. The mizen-top-ſail full, and her ſprit-ſail. The King's arms are diſplayed on the enſign, over his head. On the main-top-gallant-maſt is the Royal Standard, and under it a broad red pendant. A white flag on the fore-top-gallant-maſt and a red pendant. A white flag on the mizen-maſt, and a jack on the bowſprit. On the clouds are two labels, *Immota triumphans*, and *Neſcit naufragium virtus.* At the bottom on the left is, Carolus I. ὧν ἐκ ἦν ἄξιος ὁ κόσμος, Heb. xi. 38. On the right, *Ecce ſpectaculum dignum ad quod reſpiciat Deus operi ſuo intentus, vir fortis cum malâ fortunâ compoſitus*, Sen. de Provid. c. 2.

There are two glaring abſurdities in the deſign; the repreſenting the ſame perſon twice on the ſame canvas, and the ſhip ſailing ſo ſteadily in ſuch a ſituation.

Monuments.

There are ſeveral, beſides ſir Paul Pinder's in the chancel, preſerved from the old church antecedent to 1700.

A tablet on the South ſide is thus inſcribed: "In the great vault near this place lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Grigman, widow, late of this pariſh, who departed

this life the 17th day of July, A. D. 1749, aged 84 years. In which vault alſo lie the bodies of her three children, viz. Mrs. Mary Grigman, who departed this life the 20th day of April, 1740, aged 38 years. The rev. Stephen Grigman, D.D. late curate and lecturer of this pariſh, who departed this life the 31ſt day of Auguſt, 1741, aged 47. Mr. Thomas Grigman, who departed this life the 9th day of February, 1744, aged 48 years.

"And, having no other iſſue, ſhe by her will gave the following benefactions for the uſe of the poor:

For the benefit of 10 poor widows of this pariſh, for ever, 1000l. 3 *per cent.* annuities in truſt, that the intereſt and dividends thereof might be equally divided between them, but ſubject to the payment of 10l. per year to her maid ſervant for her life.

To twenty other poor women of this pariſh, to be equally divided between them, 100l.

For cloathing ten poor men and ten poor women, of this pariſh, 40l.

For the benefit of the charity children of this pariſh, 150l.

For the benefit of the charity children attending St. Ethelburgh's church, called the Society's children, 120l.

To the pariſh of St. Vedaſt, alias Foſter, London, 40l.; the intereſt to be laid out in bread, and given to poor inhabitants of that pariſh, yearly, at Chriſtmas for ever.

To the pariſh of St. Chriſtopher, London, to be diſtributed to twenty poor houſekeepers of that pariſh, 20l.

To the pariſh of St. Helen, London, to be diſtributed to twenty poor houſekeepers of that pariſh, 20l.

For the benefit of the poor children of the London Workhouſe, 30l."

Another tablet on the ſame wall: "Underneath this marble, in a vault belonging to Daniel Giles, eſq. lie depoſited the remains of his dear and much-lamented wife, Lucy Giles, who (after thirty years uniform attention to all conjugal duties, and the practice of every ſocial virtue,) calmly reſigned her ſoul to the great Author of all Nature, on the 9th day of Nov. 1778, aged 51 years. In the ſame place lie the remains of Martha Giles, daughter of the above-named Daniel and Lucy Giles, who died at Briſtol on the 11th day of April, 1768, aged 19 years." Mr. Giles, who was governor of the Bank of England in 1797, died July 8, 1800, aged 75.

A tablet

A tablet, "Sacred to the memory of Daniel Joſias Olivier, eſq. late an eminent merchant of this city. A man whoſe unaffected piety and integrity of manners, conſummate prudence, and unwearied diligence in the buſineſs of his calling, rendered his life ſerviceable, and his death lamented, by all who knew him. In the hope of a joyful reſurrection, he calmly reſigned his ſoul to God, June 20th, 1782, aged 60 years."

Benefactions ſince 1709.

1731. Arthur Ball, eſq. 100 l. the intereſt to be divided among the poor.

1759. Hannah Fyge gave a freehold houſe in Newgate-ſtreet, known by the name of the Fleece, let at 55 l. *per ann.* to be divided between ten poor widows.

1753. Henry Sanderſon, 200 l. to apprentice twenty boys of this pariſh, and 100 l. to be divided between ten poor houſekeepers.

Thoſe are the principal gifts to the poor.

Donations to the Charity School *.

1745. Andrew Grigman, eſq. 150 l. 1760. Hugh Fiſhmore, 50 l. 1762. Richard Spooner, 100 l. 1765. Mrs. Mary Stracey, 20 l. 1769. Mr. John Forty, 30 l. 1780. James Limborough, in 3 *per cent. Conſols*, 300 l. 1789. Mrs. Ann Coles, 100 l. 1792. Richard Rooke, eſq. 100 l.

The Registers.

Marriages.

1592. 22 Nov. in y^e^ howſe of ſir William Cornwallis, marryd Mr. William Sands, heire to ſir Walter Sands, to Mrs. Elizabeth Cornwallis.

1609. 30th day of Nov. Archibald Cambell, earle of Argill, and Anne Cornwallis, daughter of ſir William Cornwallis, knt. were marryd.

Sir Walter Earle, knt. of Charborowe, in y^e^ countie of Dorſett, and Mrs. Anne Dymocke, y^e^ daughter of Ffrancis Dymocke, late of Eddington, in y^e^ countie of Warwicke, eſquier, were marryd y^e^ ſeeventh daye of Maye, 1616.

1669. 6 Dec. The right hon. Benj. lord Fitzwalter, and y^e^ hon. Katharine Fairfax, daughter of y^e^ right hon. viſcount Fairfax, late of Yorkſhire.

* This, with the Workhouſe, will be noticed in another place, under the head of London Charities.

BAPTISMS.

1563. Lady Eliz. Pawlett, 31ſt Auguſt.

1566. Edward Allen *, the 2d of September.

1591. 19 Julie, Robart, ſonne of ſir John Wingfield, knt. and y^e^ countes of Kent, baptiſed. The earle of Eſſex and the earle of Ormond, godfathers; and y^e^ ladie Fitzwaters, godmother.

1596. 15 April, Frances, daughter of ſir Comars Clifford.

1600. April 25, Henry, the ſonne of ſir Horatio Paulavicino, knt. baptized. Y^e^ countes of Shroſburie, the yeonge, deputie for y^e^ Queene's Majeſtie, beinge godmother. The lord treaſurer, and y^e^ earle of Shroſburie, godfathers.

This gentleman was of conſiderable importance during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was an Italian, of the ſtate of Genoa. His patent of denization was ſigned in 1586. The Queen employed him in her negotiations with the German princes, and the French embaſſadors wrote in very preſſing terms to the lord treaſurer Burleigh, in 1590, to expedite his departure, the ſituation of their maſter much requiring the aid he went to ſolicit.

"There were in 1754, at Hatfield, ſeveral papers in Italian from ſir Horatio Pallaviſini, the earlieſt date of which is 1593; and, therefore theſe letters cannot be any authority for Dr. Hagner's aſſertion to Mr. Charles Yorke, that ſir Horatio managed the affairs of draining the bank of Genoa, and thereby retarding the Spaniſh Armada a whole year.

"Lord Burghley's original parſſel ſhews, indeed, that ſir Horatio had been employed in money matters abroad to a great value, for ſeveral years before the invaſion of 1588. But he takes notice under the year 1587, that the enemys fleet could not purſue their deſign, becauſe the Engliſh one was at ſea, at that time †."

Lord Orford mentions that his portrait is preſerved in the tapeſtry at the Houſe of Lords. Stow ſays, an ambaſſador from the arch-duke of Auſtria, with his company, was lodged without Biſhopſgate, by the late diſſolved hoſpital, called St. Mary Spittle, in the houſe ſome time pertayning to ſir Horatio Paulaviſini. And Mr. Lyſons informs us, that he purchaſed the manor of Ray Houſe, Woodford, Eſſex, about 1586, from the earl of Leiceſter. It remained in his family till 1624. Sir Horatio died July the 6th, 1600; two months and eleven days after the baptiſm above recorded.

* The worthy founder of Dulwich College.

† Bibl. Birch, in the Britiſh Muſeum.

In

In the whimſical epitaph from Crew's MS. he is ſaid to have robbed the Pope to lend the Queen; alluding to his being the collector of *Peter's* pence in the reign of Queen Mary, and afterwards making no ſettlement with his holineſs. That he was a *zealous* Proteſtant let the cauſe of this account of him teſtify.

" Him, Death with beſome ſwept from Babram *,
Into the boſome of oulde Abraham;
But then came Hercules with his club,
And ſtruck him down to Beelzebub."

1589. Received of ſir Horatio Paulaviſini for his lycence to eate fleſhe, 6s. 8d.

1592. Received of ſir Horatio Paulaviſini for the poore, 5 s.

Churchwardens Accounts.

1600. 25th Maye, George, the ſonne of George Alleigne.

1606. Willyam, ſonne of Walter Alleigne, 4th Maye.

Burials.

1558. 15th Nov. Sir Richard Devias.

—— 20th —— Sir Edward Juſtice.

1559. Julie 1ſt, Ladie Ann Capell.

1570. 13th Sept. Edward Allein, poete to the Queene.

1572. 25th Julie, Lady Pallat, wife to the right hon. lord Gyles Pallat.

1575. 9th Julie, Anne lady Pollard.

1576. 11th April, Baptiſt Baſſana, y^e^ Queene's muſition.

1586. 17th Maye, Sir William Allen, knt.

1592. 18th Aug. Mr. Noble, ſonne to ſir John Winckfield.

1607. 31ſt Aug. Richard Staunton, myniſter.

1608. 9th April, Ladye Mary Bohun, alias Stafforde, was buried oute of Bedlam houſe.

1613. 7th July, Sir John Hubbard, knt. (a merciful man to the poore.)

1613. 30th April, Lady Mary Syddenham.

1620. June, The ladye Anne Harington, late wyfe of John lorde Harington, of Exton, in the countie of Rutland, departed this life y^n^ their houſe in this pariſh, 25th Maye, being Aſcention daye, and was interred at Epton aforeſaide.

1621. Maye 5, Mrs. Mountagu, daughter of y^e^ right hon. ſir Charles Mountagu, knt.

* His reſidence in Cambridgeſhire.

1621. Maye 28th, Mr. Ralph Pinder, alderman's deputy. (Father to ſir Paul.)

1622. 11th Dec. Mr. William Hamond, maſter gunner of England, buried oute of this pariſh, in y^e^ Tower.

Mr. Stephen Goſſon, rectore of this pſh for twenty odd yeare paſt. Who departed this mortall life aboute 5 of the clocke on Friday in y^e^ afternoone, being the 13th of y^e^ moneth, and buried in y^e^ nighte, 17th Feb. 1623, aged 69.

1626. 10th Auguſt, a Pertian merchant y^t^ came withe y^e^ Pertian ambaſſidor, was buried at the Weſt end of ye lower churchyard, within the walls, in y^e^ waſte grounde, in Petty Ffrance *.

1627. 8th Auguſt, Ladye Elizabeth Gilford, wife to ſir Henry Gilford, who dyed y^e^ 6th daye of this month, at her howſe in St. Mary Spittle, beinge y^e^ daughter of the earle of Woſter, and was buried at Benonden, in y^e^ countie of Kent, and carried away by nighte.

1627-8. 8th Feb. Mr. Edwarde Andrews, y^e^ counteſs of Exeter's chaplain.

1628. 21ſt June, Wm. earle of Deunſhier, his bowels buried in y^e^ evening.

1641. 16th June, Sir Rowland Vaughan, knt. aged 80.

1641-2. 22d March, M. Ezekial Marmott, paſtor to y^e^ French congregation.

1643. 29th Dec. Mr. Paul Pinder, aged 56.

1644. 15th Aug. Richard Weoley, clerk of the pariſh twenty-ſix years, aged 60. Stowe, or his continuator, I am not clear which, expreſſes his gratitude to Weoley for valuable information in his purſuits.

Sir Paule Pinder died the 22nd day of Auguſt, 1650, aboute 11 or 12 o'clock att nighte, and was buried the 3d of Sept. att 7 o'clock at night. A worthie benefactor to the poore.

1651. Jan. 1, The ladie Barbara Hubbarde, aged 99.

Same year, Jeremie *Eiaght Shillings* was buried.

* "Auguſt 10, 1626. In Petty France, out of Chriſtian buriall, was buried *Hodges Shaughſware* *, a *Perſian*, who, with his ſonne, came over with the *Perſian* ambaſſador, and was buried by his owne ſon, who read certaine prayers, and uſed other ceremonies, according to the cuſtome of their owne country, morning and evening, for a whole moneth after the buriall; for whom is ſet up, at the charge of his ſonne, a tombe of ſtone, with certain *Perſian* characters thereon; the expoſition thus: *This grave is made for* Hodges Shaughſware, *the chiefeſt ſervant to the king of* Perſia *for the ſpace of 20 years, who came from the king of* Perſia, *and dyed in his ſervice. If any* Perſian *cummeth out of that country, let him read this and a prayer for him. The Lord receive his ſoule; for here lyeth* Maghmote Shaughſware †, *who was born in the towne of* Novoy *in* Perſia." Anthony Monday's edition of Stowe's Survey, 1633, folio, p. 173. A wooden cut of the monument, a ſquare altar-tomb, may be ſeen in Strype's edition.

* Hadjè Shah ſwara. † Mahmûd Shah ſwara.

1656.

1656. Aug. 11, The ladie Frances Vaughan.

1678, 23d day of Auguſt. Mr. Robert Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, the rector of this pariſh and his wife; the ſame day, and buried in the ſame grave.

1681, Feb. 11. Ann Pittis, daughter of Dr. Thomas Pittis, rector of this pariſh.

1682, Sept. 2. Mary Pittis, daughter of Dr. Thomas Pittis, rector of this pariſh. She was buried in the ſame grave with her ſiſter Ann. God prepare us all to follow.

1683, March 22. George Daſhwood, eſq. } chancel.
—— May 4. Francis Daſhwood. }

—— Aug. 3. Mary Hare, daughter of ſir Thomas Hare.

1685, ———. Captain John Ruſſon, dep. alderman.

1687, Jan. 2. Dr. Thomas Pittis, rector of this pariſh, died the 28th of laſt month, and was carried this day to the Iſle of Wight, to be buried by his relations.

1692, March 27. Ann Lofthouſe, aged 35. Fratrem ſoror ſequitur quaſi curſus æmula; nos utrumque ſequamur ad cœlos.

1703, April 17. ————, ſon of ſir Orlando Bridgeman (ſtill-born).

1704, March 30. The rev. Mr. Michael Altham, ffather to the rev. Dr. Roger Altham, rector of this pariſh.

1705, Sept. 14. Sir Samuel Daſhwood, knight and alderman, aged 63.

1707, Sept. 22. ———, daughter of ſir Francis Daſhwood (ſtill-born).

1714, May 1. Suſannah Bridgeman, daughter to ſir Orlando B.

—— May 6. William Skypwyth, ſon to ſir Fulwar S. knt. and bart.

—— May 7. The lady Margaret Daſhwood.

1559. Baptiſed 25, buried 98. 1780. Baptiſed 282, buried 400.
1625. ——— — ——— 2497. 1799. ——— 272, ——— 252.
1665. The regiſter is imperfect.

Rectors ſince 1700.

Dr. Conybeare has favoured me with the following names.

Zaccheus Iſham, D.D.

Roger Altham *, archdeacon of Middleſex, died Feb. 28, 1729-30.

* Vicar alſo of Latton in Eſſex, where he was buried. See his epitaph, and an account of him, in Atterbury's "Epiſtolary Correſpondence, 1798," vol. V. p. 254.

William

William Crow, D. D.

William Gibſon, D. D.

Thomas Aſhton, D. D. died 1775.

William Conybeare, D. D. 1776, preſented by the Biſhop of Wincheſter.

Samuel Clark, paſtor of St. Bennet Fink, publiſhed a work, entitled, "The Marrow of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, contained in the Lives of 148 Fathers, Schoolmen, firſt Reformers, and modern Divines, &c. 1654." Prefixed to the beginning of the book is a poetical effuſion and anagram from Jo. Fuller, who was probably elected "miniſter of God's word at Botolph's, Biſhopſgate," during the ſcene of turbulence when the pariſhioners petitioned the Lord Protector to be indulged with an election.

Samuel Clark { anagram } *a cull markes,* or *culls a marke.*

Falſe lights to error now our ſouls betray,
Thou art a cull markes to direct our way.
From white of truth we rove as in the dark,
Thy books our markſmen, and culls out a marke.
We ſail in troublous ſeas, midſt rocks and ſhelves,
Thou ſett'ſt up ſea-marks, leſt we loſe ourſelves.
Mercurial ſtatues here, rais'd out of clay,
Whoſe faith, zeal, patience, guide us heaven's way.
Thy life, name, works, ſo well in one agree,
I wiſh me follower of theſe lives with thee.

The pariſh is diſagreeably ſituated with reſpect to places for interment. Indeed, it has been obſerved to me that the decency and regularity preſerved in the burial grounds is ſurpriſing, when the ſpace is compared with the population. The new church-yard on the Eaſt ſide of Moorfields was given by ſir Thomas Row. It has been converted into gardens, and made very pleaſant by the trees which grow in it, planted ſince it was paſt uſing for its original purpoſe. The Corporation of London once propoſed to build on it; but they were effectually oppoſed.

Peter Symonds, by his will, dated April 24, 1568, left 41. 13s. 2d. per annum, for ſeveral purpoſes; and to ſixty poor perſons a penny loaf each, to be diſtributed, after a ſermon, in the church-yard at Bethlem, every Whitſunday, probably from his tomb-ſtone originally, but now from a table.

Sept.

Sept. 7, 1663. This day was laid to ſleep with his fathers, in a hole in Bedlam church-yard, the oracle and idoll of the faction, one Henry Jeſſy, whoſe body was attended with a ſtrange medley of phanatiques, that met upon the very point of time all at the ſame inſtant, to do honour to their departed brother *.

Quakers Meetings.

On the North ſide of Houndſditch a plain gateway may be obſerved. Little can be augured from *it* more than any other large paſſage. The viſitor is ſurpriſed on entering to ſee before and on each ſide of him large plain ſtrong meetings for the yearly, monthly, and weekly ſervices. A vaſt extent of ground is occupied by the court and buildings; the latter will contain near 3000 perſons. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the places of worſhip, they are copies of each other in their form, and their arrangement of benches for the ſpeakers and congregations; cleaned to the whiteneſs of the dairy-maid's milk-pail, as no *paint* finds admittance; it is conſidered by the Society of Friends as an *ornament* within doors, but as a *preſervative* without, and there uſed without ſcruple. I do firmly believe that there is no method more ſalutary in preſerving places and rooms from impure air and contagions, than by repeated ſcourings and waſhing. In this reſpect the houſes and places of worſhip amongſt the Friends are models for our imitation well worth the trouble of copying.

Devonſhire ſquare abounds in good manſions and with wealthy inhabitants. Sir Francis Baring, bart. is in poſſeſſion of the ſite of the old ſtructure immortalized by Stow, formerly the reſidence of the Devonſhire family, from whom the ſquare is named. The gateway is preſerved, which is in the frivolous ſtyle of the time of James I. It leads to a large court, where the grandeur of the place in paſt ages may be conceived from the extent of the moſt antient part now in exiſtence. If the hoſpitality and good cheer of this noble family ſpread from Devonſhire to London in the *ſame* ſtyle of magnificence, we muſt ſuppoſe the *kitchens* to have been of large dimenſions.

A MS book, on vellum, preſerved in the Muſeum, gives "A Ryall Ffeſt, in y^e^ ffeſte at y^e^ weddynge of y^e^ erle of Devynchur.

* Newſpaper of 1663.

Convivium in nuptiis comitis Devoniæ, incerti temporis.

Le I cours.

Ffurmenty w^h^ venyſoun. Vyand goderygge. Vele roſte. Swan w^th^ chawderoun. Pecoke. Crane. Un leche. Un ffryid mete. Un paſty aupert. A ſotelte gernus.

Le II cours.

Manunenye. Vyand motlegh. Rede coning heron. Chykonys endryd. Venyſon roſted. I leche. Un fryid mete. Paſt cruſtade. A cold bakemete. A ſotelte homo.

Le III cours.

Gely. Datys in comfyte. Ffeſaunt. Gullys. Poper mawlaed de la ryver. Peconys. Pertryche. Curlew. Pomes endryd. Leche. Payſe puffe. A ſotelte arbor. Pro inferiori parte auli le

Le IV cours.

Venyſon en broye. Spandys de motoun. Ryde-doke. Chykonys. Roſte pygge in ſawge. Venyſon in bake.

Le V cours.

Caudell ffery. Pyconys. Gullys. Rabettys. Venyſon roſte. Doucetys un leche."

The ſpot where Biſhopſgate ſtood is marked by a mitre ſet in the wall of a large houſe on the Eaſt ſide of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

In April, 1707, ſome old houſes were taken down in Camomile-ſtreet, near the above gate. In digging the cellars for others, a pavement of red, black, and yellow bricks, very ſmall, and little better than an inch thick, was diſcovered at the depth of four feet. It was ſituated three feet and a half from the city wall, was ten feet broad, and upwards of ſixty in length. Four feet lower, in a ſtratum of clay, ſeveral urns were found; ſome fell to duſt, and others were preſerved, of very handſome deſigns. They had contained the aſhes of man; a lachrymatory (which the Romans uſed to catch their tears ſhed for the dead); a ſimpulum (or cup with a narrow neck, uſed in ſacrifices); and a patera or goblet; a coin of Antoninus Pius, and ſeveral earthen veſſels; together with ſeveral unburnt bones.

The city wall was found to conſiſt of alternate layers of broad flat bricks and rag ſtone; each brick was $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch in thickneſs; they lay in double ranges. The layer of ſtone was about two feet in thickneſs. The wall nine feet broad. The foundation eight feet below the ſurface. This part has certainly been either of Roman

Roman workmanſhip, or the inhabitants have copied their manner of building. I can readily imagine how this maſs was arranged, from having attentively examined the Roman wall at Leiceſter, which is very ſimilar. If I underſtand my author * right, this work was but two feet above the then ſurface, probably from its having been beaten down, or, rather, perhaps the ground may have been raiſed five feet. The more modern wall was about nine feet higher, and compoſed of flint, free-ſtone, and large bricks. The mortar uſed in this was far inferior to that of the lower part. The materials were diſpoſed in layers that muſt have had a pleaſing effect, when clean and perfect. Over this a wall, built in the reign of Edward IV. towered eight feet, of large bricks only, the battlements coped with ſtone. Stow ſays the bricks were made from clay dug in Moorfields, and mentions two coats of arms fixed in the wall. One is now remaining under the wall of Bethlehem hoſpital. It appears to be a ſhield within a quatrefoil, but is very much decayed. Biſhopſgate was erected about two years after; but the foundation was not ſo deep by five feet as the Roman wall. The ragged, dirty, broken, and decayed maſs of ſtones and bricks, viſible along the ſtreet called London Wall, can give but little idea what it originally was, every cart and carriage that paſſes it in the winter ſeaſon contributing its ſhare of filth from the wheels. Dr. Woodward adds further, that one of the towers was then ſtanding about the middle of Houndſditch, "compoſed of ſtone, with layers of brick interpoſed after the Roman manner," 26 feet in height.

The Hospital of the Blessed Mary †

ſtill exiſts to relieve the wretched, although founded in the year 1246 by Simon Fitzmary, ſheriff of London, for brethren and ſiſters of the order of the church of Bethlehem.

The charity and ſuperſtition of thoſe remote periods ſoon added gifts, which, as uſual, were confirmed by different kings.

Newcourt ſays, that in the year 1362 an agreement was entered into between the maſter and brethren, and John de Bradeley, rector of St. Botolph, that when the chapel of the hoſpital was finiſhed, the maſter and brethren ſhould receive the

* Dr. John Woodward, in a Letter to ſir Chriſtopher Wren.

† That of St. Mary Spittle will be noticed in a ſeparate article.

oblations and obventions (or church fees,) of all that were buried in the chapel, or conſecrated ground, excepting the pariſhioners of St. Botolph, whoſe fees and gifts were to be equally divided between the parties. By the ſame agreement the maſter and brethren were to receive the tithes of gardens, fruits, and graſs, but no other dues of the rector. The compoſition received by the rector was 13s. 4d. *per ann.*

There is an unintereſting detail of their poſſeſſions in the Muſeum, which is much too long to inſert. A few particulars, which I believe are not known, I ſhall add.

Firſt, Tonſtall's Spiritual benefices ſays,

Hoſpitale B^te^ Marie extra Buſhoppſgate, Lond'.

Terre et poſſeſſiones, 400 marc' III l. II s. VI d. Bona nulla, mutũm pro reſiduo quarte p̄ tras LVII l. XII s. X. ſolut' regi p̄ tras.

Cap^ni^ infra Hoſpitale b^te^ Marie, &c.

Dñs Johes Rede cantar', VI li. bona X l. mutũm XXXII s.

When the hoſpital was ſuppreſſed by Henry VIII. it was valued thus:

Priorat' novi hoſpitalis Beate Virginis extra Buſhoppeſgate, 504 l. 12 s. 11 d.

Their lands ſold as follows. The hoſpital of St. Mary without Biſhopſgate poſſeſſed lands in Houndſditch, with houſes thereon, of the annual value of 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. which in 1557, were ſold to Jaſper Smyth, at twenty years purchaſe, 133 l. 6 s. 8 d.

There was an eſſential difference in the produce of their lands at Mountneſſinge and Sutton, in the county of Eſſex, whoſe rents were 4 l. *per ann.* and ſold but at ten years purchaſe.

St. Mary Bethlem.

Ffirm' totius illius muri lapidei ſituat' contig' ex p̄te Boreali Sc̃i Petri in Weſtcheape, cont̃ in longit' ab Orien' in Occiden' quadraginta novem pedes, &c. valued at X li.

Mem. That there are now builded, upon the walls above mencyoned, a veſtrye to laye the ornamentes of the churche in. And, alſo, two chambers uſſed and appoynted for the lodginge of the preſtes ſervinge in the ſame church, valued at 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. Sold to the pariſh of St. Peter; p̄ ann. 10 s.

Sir

Sir John Greſham, lord mayor in 1546, petitioned Henry VIII. for this hoſpital with ſucceſs; and it has been ever ſince in the hands of the Corporation of London as a receptacle for lunatics.

In the reign of Edward the VIth it was united to the pariſh of St. Botolph.

A protection was granted by the king and council, 1551, for the houſe or hoſpital of Bethlehem, and William Thomlings was appointed proctor, to ſolicit alms for relief of the patients for one year. On the ſame day, Feb. 24, Thomas Hollidaye was appointed for the ſame purpoſe and term.

March 8, 1551. The council granted the ſame permiſſion to John Whithead, who was to ſolicit in the counties of Lincoln and Cambridge, the city of London, and Iſland of Ely, for one year.

The preſent hoſpital is not on the ſite of the antient foundation, which was too much confined; and therefore Bethlehem was removed to the Southern ſide of Moorfields. This grand ſtructure was erected by ſubſcription, and other means, in the reign of Charles II, and finiſhed in 1676. At that time it muſt have had a very fine effect from the fields, then the conſtant reſort of the Londoners, whoſe proſpect was not confined by houſes, but extended to Iſlington. Finſbury fields, now forming a ſcene of mercantile opulence, was once the theatre of manly ſports, where, warmed by the rays of a retiring ſun, whoſe beams were darts of gold, the ſkilful Toxopholite twanged his bow, and ſent the ſwift arrow to mix with them, equally glancing in rapidity paſt the ſpectator.

In the year 1628 a book of 138 pages was publiſhed by James Partridge, entitled, "Aim for Finſbury Archers, or an Alphabetical Table of the Names of every Mark within the Fields." This will ſerve to ſhew to what an extent the purſuit was carried, and place before us the buſy ſcene the fields muſt have exhibited.

Moorfields are ſtill pleaſant, but the trees are much broken and decayed. Finſbury fields, ſome years ſince, were a deplorable contraſt to their original ſtate, full of inequalities, hills, and valleys of rubbiſh; and yet the former were not without their uſe as Methodiſt pulpits, whence many a ſevere denunciation has deſcended upon the ungodly incloſed by the filthy vales below the preacher.

The centre and wings of the hoſpital, which are of ſtone, are very beautiful; but, as the pilaſters are Corinthian, I think the windows ſhould have had entablatures and pediments. It is a very conſpicuous defect in this building, that the body

body is of brick; eſpecially now that it is darkened by ſmoke and age. A ſpectator who ſaw the hoſpital for the firſt time from the North ſide of the fields, might almoſt ſuppoſe there were three handſome ſtone buildings, independent of each other; the brick part is ſo much loſt. As it is probable repairs will in a few years be wanted to this portion of the walls, I beg leave to recommend that they may be ſtuccoed, which would be a great addition to the effect, and a preſervative to the whole.

The additional wings, erected by ſubſcription, in the year 1733, for incurable and dangerous Lunaticks, are good deſigns, ſeparated from the antient parts; but totally irreconcilable as architectural appendages, being Tuſcan buildings.

The beautiful gate, with Cibber's "brazen brainleſs brothers" on the Corinthian piers, has a noble appearance through the foliage grouped with the centre, from the walk before it.

Among the number of benefactors to this abode of horrors, we find that Dr. John King, lord biſhop of London, was one. He was loved and revered by all deſcriptions of perſons; and it is ſaid James the Firſt commonly called him "the King of Preachers."

"A branch of the will of the revrent in God, John, lord biſhope of London, an. 1621. Item, I give to the poor people of Bethelehem, 20 pounde: w^{h} my will is, ſhal be delivered to my loving friend Mr. Goſſon, the miniſter, and churchwardens of St. Botolphe's p̃iſh w^{h} Biſhopſgate. Praying them to provide twenty-one warme meales every weeke for the ſaide poore of Bethellem, at their diſcretion, as farr as that monny will extend." Paid 22d Julie, 1621 *."

In the year 1708, a licence was granted to the Corporation of London, and their ſucceſſors, to purchaſe in fee, or for terms of lives, or years, or otherwiſe, in truſt, for the benefit of this hoſpital, any manors, rectories, &c. to the amount of 2000l. *per annum.*

This manner of realiſing the donations is highly deſerving of praiſe †. Of all the claims upon charity and compaſſion which the circle of human ills afford, none appeal more keenly than a deprivation of Reaſon? None more imperiouſly *demand.* A place ſet apart for the reception and cure of Lunaticks, is far more neceſſary than for any other diſorder. In other caſes a few weeks generally ter-

* Veſtry Book.

† The View of London, 1708, ſays, that there were 15 tables of benefactions. Need I add, that in 1802 they would be too numerous for inſertion? Let the admiring ſpectator read them on the walls of the ſpacious Court Room at Bridewell Hoſpital.

minates

minates the ſtruggle between Nature and the diſeaſe. Here it muſt be a work of time: and the unfortunate perſons cannot receive the kindneſs and attention of their friends. On the contrary, it is improper they ſhould be ſeen by them. Violence and force are often indiſpenſable—Can thoſe be inflicted by a wretched relative on the unhappy ſufferer? Impoſſible!

The Generous Briton hath felt thoſe truths; and behold the noble piles of Bethlehem, and St. Luke's! Sublime thought, that the curable patient admitted here is reſtored to his friends perfect in that firſt gift of Heaven—Reaſon!

Every precaution is taken to prevent impoſition when a patient is admitted, and every effort is uſed for their recovery for 12 months. The food muſt neceſſarily be varied according to the judgment of the phyſician. Of whatever deſcription it may be, it is excellent. The practice of ſuffering idle viſitors to paſs through the galleries was a moſt miſtaken indulgence. It is now happily done away.

The back part of the hoſpital next London wall is too near the ſtreet. I have been much ſhocked at the ſcreams and extravagances of the ſufferers when paſſing there. This circumſtance is to be deplored; but cannot now be remedied *.

The East India Company's Warehouses

extend from New ſtreet, South Eaſt, almoſt to Houndſditch, and are juſt completed. They were begun ſome years paſt, when a ſtone was placed in the corner houſe of the above and Biſhopſgate ſtreets, inſcribed, "This wall, 93 feet in length from Eaſt to Weſt, and from the face of this ſtone 18 inches in ſubſtance, is the property of the Eaſt India Company. Erected at the ſole charge of the Company, May 26, 1776. At the ſame time the ground 18 feet South from this ſtone, which had been purchaſed by the Eaſt India Company, was given to the publick, for widening the entrance into this ſtreet."

Thoſe warehouſes have grand fronts of ſeveral hundred feet in length. The Weſtern ſide next Biſhopſgate ſtreet conſiſts of a body and two wings. The baſement at each end is ruſtic; and there are no windows in the building, except in this part. A neat cornice and coping finiſh the top, and the wings are ornamented with blank Doric windows and pediments. The arch of entrance is in the

* Hilkiah Croke, M. D. who was guardian of this hoſpital by the appointment of king James the Firſt, petitioned the crown in the ſucceeding reign for redreſs of ſome abuſes; when a commiſſion was iſſued by Charles I. dated May 12, 1627, to enquire into the ſtate of the hoſpital, and to reform all abuſes in the management of its patients and revenues.

South

South wing, whence they extend up the South ſide of New ſtreet. The body of this part retires from the ſtreet, and the wings are connected by a ſtrong wall, with ruſtic gates. On the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet is an antient brick houſe, whoſe door is ſeveral feet lower than the pavement; which, with ſome others, appear to have been built in the time of Charles II.

A very few feet within the above-mentioned entrance the pariſh of St. Botolph, Biſhopſgate, ends.

The great height of the buildings, the number of ſtories, multitudes of windows, and curious cranes for hoiſting the goods, all create ſurprize and wonder; while the cleanlineſs of the pavement and extent of the whole excite our applauſe.

Two handſome houſes terminate the warehouſes near Houndſditch, in which the officers that govern them reſide. Between them is a fine gate-way. Several wretched ſtreets, and ſome hundreds of habitations, were removed to carry on thoſe works. The ſpace of pure air thus obtained muſt be of eſſential ſervice in ſuch a neighbourhood.

There are many old houſes in this pariſh; amongſt which, that dated 1480 ſtands conſpicuous. It nearly joins the church, and the internal parts may poſſibly be of great age. The front too may retain its original deſign; but I fancy few of the materials have been very many years in their preſent ſituation.

In 34 and 35 Hen. VIII. an act was paſſed for paving ſeveral ſtreets. "The ſtrete or highwaye leadynge from Biſhopſgate to above Shordyche church," was deſcribed, in common with others named, to "be very foule, and full of pyttes, and ſloughes, very perillous and noyouſe, as well for all the Kynges ſubjects throughe, and by them repayynge and paſſynge, as well on horſebacke as on foot, as alſo with carriage, and very neceſſarye to be kepte cleane, for the avoydynge of corrupt ſavours, and occaſion of peſtilence."

This ſtreet is a place of thoroughfare to the North for vaſt numbers of ſtage coaches, waggons, chaiſes, and carriages; and in it are many antient, large, and reſpectable inns. There are many excellent ſhops, and crowds of buſy people.

The retired ſtreets are generally narrow, and badly built.

SAINT

SAINT BRIDGET, in the Ward of FARRINGDON WITHOUT.

Within this church previous to the Reformation, were the following chauntries.

John Ugley and William Eviſham gave to the parſon and wardens, for finding a chauntry-prieſt, lands and tenements to the amount of 6l. 10s. per annum.

John Ulſtrope gave, to find a chauntry prieſt and an obit, lands and tenements, per annum 10l. 13s. 4d.

John Wigan and John Hill gave, for a chauntry prieſt and obit, lands, &c. of the value, per annum, 15l. 14s. 4d.

Agnes L'res gave to the brotherhood of our Lady in the church, for an annual obit, two tenements, of the yearly value of 46s. 8d.

William Brooke gave to the ſame fraternity, for an obit, 103s.

John Creſly gave to the above, for an obit, one tenement, 33s. 4d.

George Gaye to the ſame, for an obit, one tenement, 30s.

Richard Hawkeſhed, John Spanyſhbud, and others, gave to the ſame, without any conditions, lands and tenements, per annum 15l. 19s. 4d.

One tenement belonging to the ſaid prieſt 40s.

John Ulſtrope gave unto the ſame church, for repairs only, two tenements, per annum 4l.

John Carter gave to the ſame, for an obit, one tenement, per annum 23s. 4d.

Nicholas Bemblott gave for a chauntry prieſt two tenements, per annum 73s. 4d.

I would here give the antient value of the living from the pariſh books had I ſeen them.

Tonſtall, in 14 Hen. VIII. thus notices this church: "Sancte Brigide."

Magr doctor Myles vicarius, beneſic' 26l.—bona 31l. 14s. 4d.—mutūm 6li. 10s.

Dñs Johes Mere, cantar', 6l. 13s. 4d.—bona 13l. 13s. 4d.—mutūm 40s.

This vicarage is now in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter *.

* After many diſputes and law-ſuits concerning the impropriators' dues, inſtituted by Townley, the leſſee of the dean and chapter, a general accommodation took place, which was confirmed by parliament in 1706, to the great advantage of the pariſhioners, who have now only a modus of 400l. per annum to pay, which ſum upon the large rental of this pariſh is very ſlightly felt.

VICARS.

Peter Birch *, D. D. of Chriſtchurch, Oxford; inſtituted March 19, 1694-5, died 1710; buried 4 July, certificate.

Michael Evans †, 1710; died Aug. 10, 1732, aged nearly 80.

Richard Bundy ‡, D. D. 1732; died 1739.

——— Barnard, 1739.

John Wills §, M. A. 1748; died Oct. 12, 1765.

John Thomas ||, D. D. 1765; reſigned 1769.

Reeve Ballard ¶, D. D. 1769.

John Blair **, LL.D. Feb. 1771; reſigned 1776.

William Bell ††, D. D. 1776; reſigned 1781.

Edward Cranmer ‡‡, M. A. 1781.

St. Bride's was burnt in 1666; and rebuilt under the direction, and after a plan, of ſir Chriſtopher Wren. The money expended on this noble church amounted to 11,430l.

The beautiful ſteeple of St. Bride's, in my opinion, ſurpaſſes every other in London. Unfortunately, its ſituation precludes a fair ſight of it from every place but that where it is ſeen to the greateſt diſadvantage, immediately under it. The exquiſite proportion preſerved in each ſtory in the aſcent, till it terminates in an obeliſk, is a work that points out an excellent maſter, which Wren certainly was.

The church is plain without, the Artiſt having beſtowed a rich deſign within.

Upon entering the Weſtern door, we find the tower ſupported by four large ſquare pillars; from which ſprings a beautiful dome. Such is its ſimplicity, no one would imagine it ſuſtained ſo tremendous a weight. The ſpace beneath the

* He was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, where he held a prebend. See his epitaph, p. 161; and an account of him in Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence, vol. I. p. 211.

† Subdean of Weſtminſter; and a prebendary there 1702.

‡ Chaplain in ordinary to the king, prebendary of Weſtminſter, and rector of Eaſt Barnet. He publiſhed "Apparatus Biblicus, or an Introduction to the Holy Scriptures, 1723, 4to." Two poſthumous volumes of his Sermons on ſeveral Occaſions, and Lectures on the Church Catechiſm, appeared in 1740; and a third in 1750.

§ Vicar of Thorpe by Staines; prebendary of Saliſbury; and chaplain to Dr. John Thomas, biſhop of Peterborough, afterwards of Sarum, and finally of Wincheſter.

|| Prebendary of Weſtminſter; afterwards Dean; and Biſhop of Rocheſter. He died in 1793, aged 81; and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. See his epitaph, p. 171.

¶ Rector of Stoke Danbernon, Surrey, and prebendary of Weſtminſter.

** He died in 1782; and was buried in Weſtminſter abbey. See his epitaph, p. 114.

†† Now (1802) one of the prebendaries of Weſtminſter.

‡‡ Vicar alſo of Quendon, in Eſſex.

organ

organ is dark; but the blaze of light which breaks on the ſpectator in paſſing into the choir improves the grand effect of the architecture, compoſed of double pillars of the Doric order riſing from one pedeſtal, the arches ornamented with roſes, and the key ſtones cherubim gilded. The brackets and blank ſhields above are gilt, and very handſome, as are the arches of the roof, and other decorations.

The Glory, of painted glaſs; the grand crimſon curtain, Corinthian pillars, niches, carvings, and the figures of Moſes and Aaron, of the altar piece, are all excellent.

The galleries (however neceſſary) hurt the ſymmetry of the church.

The pulpit, which ſtands at the Eaſt end of the nave, is large, and richly carved.

The font near the South aile, at the Weſt end, was ſaved from the ruins of the old church. The pedeſtal is of black, and the baſon of white marble. On it are the arms of *Hetherſall*; and DEO ET ECCLESIÆ, EX DONO HENRICI HETHERSALL, ANNO 1615.

The organ is large, and adorned with a ſelection of rich ornaments and ſtatues of Fame.

Two acts of parliament were obtained, in 1792 and 1796, for repairing this church, and purchaſing the freehold of the pariſh workhouſe; and for raiſing the ſum of £.12,000, by way of annuities, to anſwer the expences, &c. The whole ſum was borrowed on nineteen lives, of various ages; not one of which is yet fallen in. The amount of the annuities is £.997.

In 1797, a new veſtry room was erected at the South Weſt corner, of uncommon elegance and convenience; and under it is a ſpacious vault, in which ſeveral bodies have already been depoſited.

MONUMENTS and INSCRIPTIONS ſince 1708.

Over the South door of the chancel is a tablet adorned with foſſils, ſhells, &c. and an antique vaſe, inſcribed,

"Near this place are depoſited the remains of Mr. Iſaac Romilly, F. R. S. ob. 18 Dec. 1759, æt. 49. Whoſe affable and humane temper of mind, joyned to his goodneſs of heart, juſtly endeared him to all his friends; as did his great ingenuity and labour in forming his extenſive and valuable collection of natural curioſities, to the eſteem of the learned. In the ſame grave with the remains of Mary, his beloved wife. Whoſe ſudden and unexpected death, on the 11th Dec. 1759, in the 48th year of her age, greatly contributed to ſhorten the thread of his life. For they were an example of conjugal affection.

Near the above, a tablet:

"In memory of Nicholas Feild, eſq. who died the 4th of Sept. 1769, aged 62

years. His body is depoſited in the vault beneath this monument. He was lineally deſcended from Walter Feild, eſq. of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, and by his mother's ſide from Lady Margaret Mac William, daughter to Pierce Butler, earl of Ormond, by Margaret his wife, daughter to Gerald Fitz-Gerald, earl of Kildare.

Alſo in the ſame vault is depoſited the body of Mary, daughter of John Poole, of Pickmeir, in the county of Cheſter, eſq. and wife of the ſaid Nicholas Feild; ſhe died 30th January, 1764, aged 50 years, leaving iſſue four ſons and three daughters."

Over the North door a tablet to William Bromwich, ſon of Thomas Bromwich, 1756, aged 17.

On the North pillar of the chancel, a marble tablet with a long inſcription * to Mr. Carey Stafford, many years maſter of the glaſs manufactory in White Friers; died Auguſt 14th, 1778, aged 54; and was buried in the Doctor's vault of this church. His wife died 11th Feb. 1760.

On a tablet on the North wall: "Hic propè requieſcunt, redemptionem corporum expectantes, Johannes Cale, qui obiit 29 Feb. 1715, æt. 80; Judith, ejus uxor, quæ obiit 17 Feb. 1716, æt. 70; Johannes, filius eorum, qui obiit 23 Maii, 1730, æt. 55; Bridget hujuſce filia, quæ obiit 29 Jan. 1736, æt. 11; et Richardus, ex Johanne et Judith filius alter, qui obiit 10 Maii, 1737, æt. 64."

Near the above, one to John Robinſon, 1762, aged 19; and William Henry Robinſon, 1767, aged 20, ſons of William Robinſon, of this pariſh.

My much-eſteemed friend Mr. Nichols has placed on a pillar of the South ſide a large and handſome braſs plate, with his arms above, the following inſcription:

"In memory of Anne Nichols, (wife to John Nichols, of this pariſh,) who died Feb. 18, 1776, aged 36; and of William-Bowyer Nichols, her only ſon.

"Alſo of Martha Nichols, (his ſecond wife,) who died Feb. 29, 1788, aged 32; and of Thomas-Cleiveland Nichols, and Charles-Howard Nichols, her infant ſons. [They are all buried at Iſlington.]

Lovely were they in their lives;
And in their deaths they are not divided.

"Hoc qualecunque monumentum lubenter poſuit maritus, pater, mœrens, 1788; mox ſubſequuturus."

On another pillar: Ann Elizabeth Roberts, wife of Samuel Roberts, Jan. 1786, aged 23; and Samuel Roberts, 1799, aged 41.

* See this inſcription at length in Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 136.

In

In the South aile are theſe tablets: "To Henrietta Birch, wife of William Birch, 1797, aged 45, much lamented by eleven ſurviving children," &c.

"In the vault beneath this marble lies interred the body of John S. Delap, eſq. a native of the kingdom of Ireland, who departed this life June the 9th, 1783, aged 24 years. To whoſe memory, as an only and moſt dutiful ſon, an affectionate mother cauſes this monument to be erected."

"In memory of John Patterſon, eſq. of Gough-ſquare in this pariſh, who was interred in the vault of this church the 28th day of September, 1798, in the 68th year of his age. Captain Robert Patterſon, his nephew, cauſed this monument to be erected."

PAVEMENT.—CHANCEL.

"Hic jacet quod mortale Joſiæ Berners, Joſiæ Berners hujus parochiæ pharmacopæi et Mariæ uxoris ejus unigeniti. Obiit viceſimo die Aprilis, anno ſalutis 1737, ætatiſque ſuæ heu tantum viceſimo; omnibus exemplar; juvenem ſi reſpicis annos, ingenii vires dixeris eſſe ſenem. Hic etiam jacet Joſias Berners pater juvenis ſupradicti, qui ob' 9no die Februarii, anno Chriſti 1747, æ. ſuæ 72."

"Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Godfrey, the wife of Richard Godfrey, of Hindingrie, in the county of Norfolk, eſq. now of this pariſh, one of the maſters of the high Court of Chancery, by whom he had iſſue three daughters, the eldeſt of whom died in the life-time of her mother, who departed this life the 8th day of Sept. A.D. 1724, aged 46. She was the humbleſt of women, of daughters the moſt dutiful, a pious chriſtian, a moſt faithful friend, the tendereſt mother, and beſt of wives. P. M. S."

Mr. John Lucas, coal-merchant, 1790, aged 52; and his two daughters, 1789.

"H. S. E. Thomæ Lowndes, bibliopolæ, hujus parochiæ incolæ annos ſupra viginti octo. Natus pridie kal. Decembris, anno ſalutis 1719; denatus 7 non. Novembris, 1784. Quis deſiderio ſit pudor aut modus tam chari capitis?"

Ann Ibbetſon, 1741, æt. 8. Mr. Ebenezer Ibbetſon, 1743, 55.

Robert Ruſſell, 1769, 60. His wife Hannah, 1777, 25; and three of their children.

Elizabeth Emerton, wife of Robert Emerton, 1783, aged 58.

Robert Emerton died Nov. 4, 1800, aged 76.

William Wright, 1783, aged 77.

NAVE.

Michael Nixon, 1756, aged 58; and Stephen Clarke, 1776, 76.

Athanaſius Bourne, 1723, 51.

Sarah

Sarah Woodyer, 1731, 26. Mary Bourne, 1731, 60.
James Welch, 33 years of this pariſh, 1756, 72.
James Welch, ſon of the above, 1757, 39.
John Avery, 1770, 49, his wife 1771. Alſo Wm. Crook, 1771, 78.
John Aſtley, 1743, 82. Jacob Aſtley, 1744, 41.
Iſaac Aſtley, 1761, 60. Abraham Aſtley, 1761, 64.
Mrs. Lois Radwell, 1789, 70.

Samuel Richardſon, 1761, 72. This inſcription, almoſt worn away, is the only memorial this admirable author has to point out his remains to the enquiring ſpectator. Unfortunately it is too conciſe even to ſhew that it was the Samuel Richardſon who wrote the excellent Novels of "Clariſſa Harlowe," "Sir Charles Grandiſon," and "Pamela." It is unneceſſary for me to dwell on thoſe maſterly performances; they are in the hands of thouſands, and will be in thoſe of thrice as many yet unborn. In the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," many curious particulars* of him are given by Mr. Nichols; and I have with much pleaſure preſerved a view of the houſe in which "Clariſſa" was written, among "Plates to illuſtrate Mr. Lyſons's Environs of London."

Mrs. Martha Richardſon, 1730; and two ſons, William and Samuel, both 1730.
Elizabeth Richardſon, 1773, 77.
Thomas Verren Richardſon, nephew of Samuel, 1732, 16.
John Graveſtock, 174..57. John Smith, 1755, 46. John Hurſt, 1748, 40.
Joſeph Pattiſon, 1772, 30. Lawrance Pierſon, 1795, 38.
Thomas Dutton, 1741, 61. George Dutton, 1739, 20. Miſs Margaret Dutton, 1756, 38.
Suſannah Gibſon, 1789, 51. William Gibſon, eſq. of Chelſea, 1792, 69.
Catharine Roberts, 35 years of this pariſh, 1782, 61.

Under the organ gallery.

Elizabeth Stowers, 1751, 57. John Stowers, 1755, 58.
Thomas Sadler, 1767.
James Pratt, 1779, 23. Nicholas Pratt, 1782, 58.
Charles Philips, 1778, 34. His ſurviving widow, vainly ſeeking comfort, inſcribes this ſimple teſtimony of her affection and loſs.

* He was many years an eminent printer in this pariſh. See a portrait of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 784.

Rebecca

Rebecca Wigley, 1782, 82.
John Cleaveland, 1785, 77.
Mrs. Elizabeth Simmons, 1795, 70.

NORTH AILE.

Elizabeth Puſey, 1717, 21. Ann Applebee, 1752, 21.
Alice Applebee, 1751, 62. Charles Applebee, 1767, 73. And the Rev. George Applebee, A.M. curate of St. Bride's, 1783, 59. His infant daughter.
Mary Tyrrell, 1763, 37. Mary Brown, 1771, 75.
Wm. Gyles, 1771, 54. Elizabeth Gyles, 1780, 68.
Ann Cooper, 1773, 16. Mrs. Ann Cooper, 1784, 60. James Cooper, 63.
Eleanor Gorton, 1795, 30. Eleanor Lloyd, 1797, 16.

I cannot reſiſt ſtepping for once into the church-yard, though no part of my plan, in order to introduce the following epitaph in the South burial ground.

"In memory of Mary, late wife of William Bingley, of New Romney, county of Kent, but now of this pariſh, bookſeller, and daughter of the late Richard Dann, of Hertſbury, Wilts. She was born March 6th, 1736, died June 18, 1796, in the 36th year of her marriage, which terminated, as it commenced, in the moſt cordial love and trueſt friendſhip.

"To you, dear wife, to worth but rarely known,
I raiſe with ſighs this monumental ſtone;
And, though mature from Earth to Heaven remov'd,
In Death ſtill honour'd, as in life belov'd.
Oft as I call to mind her love ſincere,
Her virtue, friendſhip, all the world holds dear,
With what maternal tenderneſs endued,
Her truth, her more than female fortitude.
The rod of power long patient to ſuſtain,
A painful illneſs long yet ne'er complain;
And now reſign'd to everlaſting reſt,
She leaves a bright example to the beſt.
For when this tranſient dream of life is o'er,
And all the buſy paſſions are no more;
Say, what avails them, but to leave behind
The footſteps of a good and generous mind?" W. B.

"Alſo

" Alſo the ſaid William Bingley died 23d October, 1799, aged 61.

" Cold is that heart that beat in Freedom's cauſe,
The ſteady advocate of all her Laws.
Unmov'd by threats or bribes his race he ran,
And lived and died the Patriot!—the Man."

Mr. Bingley was famous for his ſhare in the conteſt between Mr. Wilkes and the Miniſtry ſome years paſt, and underwent ſome ſevere puniſhments.

This did not deter him from writing on the thankleſs ſubject of politicks. For, a very ſhort time previous to his death, he publiſhed a pamphlet on the then ſituation of Ireland *.

The Registers.

1653. 26th Nov. Frauncis Drake, eſq. and Mrs. Suſannah Potts, were married before John Fouke, eſq. alderman of the citie of London, and one of the juſtices of the peace for the ſaid citie, att the houſe of Nathan Wrighte, eſq. in Mark's Lane; when was preſent ſir William Drake, knt. and baronet, ſir John Potts, knt. and baronet, N. Wrighte, eſq. and others, accordinge to an acte of parliament.

Burials.

Although the name of Wynken de Worde (of whom Pope thus ſpeaks in his " Dunciad,"

" There Caxton ſlept, with Wynken by his ſide,
" One cas'd in calf, and one in ſtrong cow hide,)"

is not to be found either within the church or its regiſter, yet he was interred before the high altar of St. Katharine, and gave by his will, dated June the 5th, 1534, 10 s. to the fraternity of our Lady, to pray for his ſoul. De Worde was a native of Lorraine, and is ſuppoſed to have been brought to England by Caxton, our firſt printer; after whoſe death he became very eminent, and printed many works from types of his own founding. His reſidence was in Fleet ſtreet, and marked, at different periods by the ſigns of the Sun and Falcon.

1590. July 21ſt, Randolph Trevor, brother to ſir Thomas Trevor.

1591. John Heath, warden of the Fleet, buried at St. Giles's, Durham.

1592. Feb. 27, Roger Foſter, vicar.

1608. April 20, The bowells of the right hon. lord treaſurer, Thomas Sackvile, earl of Dorſet.

* See a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXIX. pp. 995, 1084.

1615. 24th Nov. Mr. Doctor Nathan Gifforde, vicar of this churche.

1618. Sep. 15, Edward Semer lord Brecham.

1622. Nov. 18, Sir George Curſon, knt.

1625. Sept. 1ſt, Sir John Mullynaxe, a priſoner in the Fleete.

—— Dec. 16, Fredericke Stewarde lorde of Pettwell.

1630. Jan. 16, Sir Henry Lellowe, knt. and warden of the Fleete.

Sir Richard Baker, author of the "Chronicles of the Kings of England," was buried Feb. 19, 1644. His life was terminated in poverty and diſtreſs in the Fleet priſon, where he had been confined in conſequence of an engagement to pay the debts of his wife's family. He was born at Siſſinghurſt, in the county of Kent, 1568.

1654. 9 Maie, Mrs. Suſannah Baker, wife of Mr. J. Baker, one of y^e^ common council.

—— Dec. 23, Mrs. Jane daughter of Judge Windam, Lord Juſtice of y^e^ common pleas.

1654-5. 5th Jan. Henry Hopkins, eſq. warden of the Fleete.

1655. 31 Maie, Thomas Carter, yeoman at mace.

—— 9th June, Wm. Rinker, ſtabbed with a dagger at the Feathers Taverne, Fleete ſtreet.

—— 8th Nov. Frances Grimſtone, daughter of ſir Henry Grimſtone.

1665. Jan. 12, Mr. John Windam, ſon to judge Windam.

Richard Pierſon, veſtry clerk, had the good fortune to ſurvive the plague, although the duties of his office muſt have expoſed him continually to its virulent attacks. He ſigns the regiſter through the whole period of its continuance.

The ravages of this horrible diſtemper may be conceived from the following facts. In January there were 41 burials; 611 in Auguſt; 628 in September; and but 28 in December.

The enſuing lines were written in fullneſs of heart after witneſſing the miſeries of the preceding year: "Johne Childe was ſworne pariſhe clerke of St. Bride's, y^e^ 9th daye of Maie, 1666, *in whiche weeke not one dyed.*"

This almoſt equally calamitous period affords two entries that bring before us the dreadful ſituation of the ſurvivors in a city ſtripped of its population by the plague, and of its habitations by a fire.

Oct. 1666. "But ſixteene houſes in y^e^ brode place by Newe ſtreete." The fire ſtopped in this place; for the preſent New ſtreet is partly compoſed of the inconvenient and dangerous houſes peculiar to the times preceeding 1666, and the

remainder of brick buildings. The ſituation is a few paces Eaſt of Fetter-lane, half way between Fleet-ſtreet and Holbourn.

Oct. 21. Chriſtopher Ryche, buried in y^e^ churche porche, becauſe y^e^ bodye of y^e^ church was not cleared.

1667. 5th Jan. Three men were buried who were killed by the fall of ſome chimneys.

The two following articles were given me by Mr. Nichols. I had not extracted them from the Regiſter.

Francis Gliſſon, M. D. died in 1677, æt. 81; and was buried at St. Bride's. He was the ſecond ſon of William Gliſſon, of Rampiſham, Dorſetſhire; and was educated at Gonvile and Caius college, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowſhip. He was incorporated M. A. at Oxford; and was afterwards Regius profeſſor of phyſic at Cambridge. In 1634 candidate, and 1635 fellow of the college of phyſicians, London. In 1639 he practiſed at Colcheſter, and was in the ſiege there 1648. In 1665 he was choſen elect of the college of phyſicians, and was afterwards preſident ſeveral years. He wrote firſt "De Rachitide, 1650," 4to. and 8vo. "Prolegomena Anatomica, Anatomia Hepatis, De Lympha Ductibus, Lond. 1659," 12mo. "Tractatus de naturâ ſubſtantiæ energeticâ, ſeu de viâ vitæ, naturæ, ejuſque tribus ductibus primis facultatibus, 1672," 4to.; to which is prefixed his portrait by W. Dolle. "Tractatus de ventriculo inteſtinis, Amſt. 1677;" to which is prefixed, his portrait by Faithorne. He diſcovered the *Capſula communis*, or *Vagina portæ*, and has given rules for diſtinguiſhing the *Vena cava porta & vaſa fellea* in excarnating the liver; and alſo an excellent account of Sanguification *.

Dame Elizabeth Travell †, April 17, 1686, aged 24.

1710. 6th Oct. The right hon. the counteſs of Orrery, of a dropſie, buried in the chancel.

—— Nov. 9, Dr. Charles Davenant, from St. James's. This gentleman was M. P. for St. Ives; a dramatic author, and political writer.

1720. Jan. 7th, Sir William Chayter.

1730. Feb. 5, Elizabeth Thomas ‡, æt. 56, (Fleet-market ground.)

1738-9. Jan. 27. Died the Rev. Dr. Bundy, vicar of this pariſh.

* Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire, ſecond edition, vol. II. p. 256.

† See the inſcription on her coffin-plate, Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. p. 165.

‡ This lady, better known by the name of *Corinna*, is immortalized by Mr. Pope. But ſee a very different character of her by Mr. Malone, in his Life of Dryden.

1742. 27th Oct. Thomas Harris, veſtry clerk.

1747. Nov. 29, Guy Rouffignack, M. D.

1754. 4 July, Joſeph Fawthrop, eſq.

1766. 5th Feb. Rev. W. G. Barnes, curate, aged 66.

1771. April 22, Daniel Clarke, killed by the weavers for having given evidence at a trial diſpleaſing to them; he was a pattern-drawer.

1772. 29 Sep. John Hardham, aged 60. He was numberer at Drury-lane theatre, and kept a ſnuff ſhop in Fleet-ſtreet. He firſt introduced the method of numbering ſnuff.

1784. 2d Jan. The firſt receipt was given for duties on regiſters; afterwards repealed.

1784. 2d Jan. Mary Jolliffe, buried in linen; mother to William Jolliffe, eſq. M.P. for Peterfield, in Hampſhire.

1785. April 26. A watchman (named Roger Bromley), killed at 4 o'clock in the morning by an over-drove ox.

In this year the old vault in the North Eaſt corner of the church, called *The Doctor's Vault*, was cleared of three cart loads of ſoil and rubbiſh, ariſing from decayed coffins. The few remaining bones were decently placed in the vault, and the rubbiſh buried in the church-yard.

1786. March 25, Ann E. Roberts, wife of Samuel R. herald-painter, and daughter of Danſie Carter, eſq. of Sudbury, in Suffolk.

1787. Dec. 6, Seveled Swingewood, ſcalded to death by melted glaſs. In the ſame year Arthur Worboys was burnt to death in his houſe in Fleet-ſtreet.

1790. Feb. 23, Francis Roberts, a fireman, killed, with nine others, at Pedlar's Acre, [Lambeth,] by the fall of a ſtack of chimneys during a dreadful fire there.

1791. May 25, Clement Ives, eſq. from the Fleet priſon; a Norfolk juſtice.

1792. 3d Oct. James Wright, eſq. of grief; ſecretary to Lord North; from the Fleet priſon.

1795. Aug. 22d. Jabez Goldar, hiſtorical and portrait painter.

1797. March 15, John Bigge, eſq. of the Inner Temple.

1654	-	172 baptized	337 buried
1665	-	200	1999
1710	-	302	344
1796	-	151	151

1610. 2d Aug. Dr. Abbot, Biſhop of London, conſecrated a parcel of ground on the Weſt ſide of Fleet ditch for a new burial-ground; being given for that purpoſe by the earl of Dorſet *, on condition that the pariſh ſhould not bury on the

* Le Neve's Proteſtant Biſhops.

South ſide of the church. After the fire in 1666, his houſe being deſtroyed, whoſe windows faced the South ſide, the pariſh obtained a revocation of the reſtriction on payment of a very ſmall quit rent.

Principal Gifts ſince 1700.

1716. Judith Cale gave to ſix widows 5 l. *per ann.*

Nicholas Pitt, eſq. gave the intereſt of 500 l.* in bread.

1720. Thomas Nichols, gent. the clock, and the intereſt of 100 l. New South Sea ſtock; 20 s. to keep the clock in repair; 20 s. to the reader of St. Martin's, Ludgate; and 20 s. to St. Bride's charity ſchool.

1757. Anne Wilſon gave, for divine ſervice, the intereſt of 645 l.

1768. The executors of Mr. Hoare, 100 l.

1785. William Strahan, eſq. M. P. and King's printer, 100 l.

1792. William Ridout, 3 l. *per ann.* in bread.

The Fleet Prison,

ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of Fleet market, is a place of confinement of great antiquity, it having been mentioned in the reign of Richard the Firſt, which was from 1189 to 1199. The name was then *Priſona de la Fleet.*

An antient MS. of very vile writing in the Muſeum, entitled "This ys the names of all Biſhopes, Doctors, &c. that were priſoners in the Fflytte for Religion, ſynſe the fyrſte yere of the reygne of Quene Elizabeth, A. D. 1558," will furniſh ſome intereſt. Priſte, Mr. John Moyne was cõmytted on the 22d day of Februari, 1558. Doctor, Mr. Nicolas Harpyſefilde, on the 20th day of Augeuſte, 1559. Priſte, Mr. Hyll, the 11th Feb.....† Priſte, Mr. Heſhes, 3d July, 1560. Mr. Grue, 4th July, a byſhope. Mr. Oſberte ..... was cõmytted 13th May, 1561. Doctor, Mr. Henry Cole, 10th June, 1561. Priſte, Mr. Paryſhe, archd. co. of Hereforde, 22d Oct. 1561. A pore priſte, Thomas Woodhowſe, 14th May, 1561. Doctor, Thomas Darbiſhire, 21ſt Feb. 1560. Doctor, Mr. John Harpiſefilde, — July, 1561. Doctor, Mr. Edward Baſkafilde, 12th Juli, 1561. Priſte, Mr. Thomas Wood, 20th Nov. 1561. Priſte, and electyd a byſhop, Dr. Mr. Antony Droyaſe, 6th Aug. and he was her twyſe. Doctor, Mr. William Chedſey, 6th Aug. 1562. Priſte, Mr. William Cowghly, 15th May, 1567. Priſte, Mr. Lainſe, for hiring off maſſe at Eſter, 1567. Mr. Moryſſe for hyrynge of maſſe at the ſame tyme. Mr. P..... 26, 1567. Mr. Markes Ewell for the ſame matter.

* This benefaction, ariſing out of an eſtate in Spital fields, is now conſiderably augmented; and, on the expiration of the exiſting leaſes, will be of conſiderable value.

† This and a few other words in the MS. are beyond the reach of decyphering.

This

This ys the name of all ſuche tẽporall mẽ as were priſoners in the Fflytte for religiõ, ſinſe the fyrſt yere of y^e^ reygne of Queen Elizabeth, 1558. Dr. Mr. John Story, 20th May, 1559. Sir John Mordaue, 29th May, 1560. Gent. William Ryſe, George Felton, Arthur Pole, Thomas Lacks, William Stevens, my ladi Huckell . . . ; all theſe was cõmyt^d^ the 22d day of April, for hyringe of maſſe.

Sir Thomas P.. thaims, 27th Nov. 1561. Mr. Thomas Somerſett, the yearle of Worſeters brother, was cõmyted 10th June, 1562. Mr. Smythe, eſq. of Cornewall, 14th April, 1562. G. Robert Fletcher, 22d May. Mr. Wells, Mr. Copeger, for y^e^ b. of Wȳchẽters matter. My ladi Carewe. Mrs. Sackfilde, for heringe of mas. M . . . . . for hyring of maſs. John Richmarde, eſq. for hyringe of maſſe.

This priſon was a receptacle for the unfortunate perſons committed by the Council, or Court, of the Star Chamber; which was done away by the act of 16th Charles the Firſt, anno 1640. After that time it became a priſon for debtors, and for contempt of the Courts of Chancery.

22 and 3 Charles II. the government of this and all priſons were veſted in the lord chief Juſtice, Juſtices, &c.

Several members of parliament have viſited this dreary abode of poverty and diſtreſs, but have always been reclaimed by the Commons.

In the year 1453, 31 Hen. VI. Thomas Thorpe, their ſpeaker, was ſent to the Fleet, through a verdict obtained againſt him by Richard, Duke of York; they choſe another.

1604, 2 James I. ſir Thomas Shirley was arreſted. The Houſe demanded him; but the warden and his wife refuſing to deliver him, they were ſent to the priſon of Little Eaſe in the Tower, and ſir Thomas reſumed his ſeat.

1676. Sir Robert Holt was taken, by order of the Houſe, from the priſon.

In the year 1707, John Aſgill, a member, was arreſted for a large ſum of money, and committed to the Fleet. The ſame ſteps were purſued, and he returned to the Houſe; but was immediately expelled as author of a book (which was burnt by the hangman), endeavouring to prove, that man may be tranſlated into eternal life without paſſing through death, though Jeſus Chriſt could not.

1667. 19th Charles the Second, he granted the office of Warden to ſir Jeremy Whichcot and his heirs, for ever. Whichcot rebuilt the priſon as a compenſation for the patent which confirmed the rules which follow in Queen Elizabeth's time.

time. The interior was divided into the following wards—the upper and lower; chapel, Julius Cæſar's, Lyon's Den, and women's.

It was a faſhion with ſome of our beſt Noveliſts in the middle of the laſt century, to lay their ſcenes in the fleet. We all remember the incidents and deſcription in Peregrine Pickle *; and, indeed, a nearer deſcription of the ſituation of the really unfortunate debtor can be no way deſirable. We will therefore recur to paſt ages for its internal ſtate; barely reminding my readers of the ſiege and deſtruction of it in 1780, by the infatuated mob: ſince which, the front has been incloſed by an enormous wall with a ſtrong gate-way in the midſt.

That inexhauſtible fund of information contained in the Muſeum enables me to quote "the Conſtitutions and Orders renued and eſtabliſhed in the Priſon of the Flete, A.D. 1561, 3d Eliz.

To the right Honbl' ſir Nicholas Bacon, knt. Lo. Keeper of the Greate Seale of Engl^{d}: moſt humblie ſheweth unto yõ Lõp, yr daily orator Richard Tyrill, eſq. Warden of the Fleete, and all the priſon^{rs} being within the ſayd priſon of the Fleete.

That wheras variance hath grown, and is like herafter ſtill to growe, betweene the Warden of the ſayd priſon of the Fleete, for the time being, and the priſoners there, as well for cõmons or dyett, as alſo for div^{rs} other fees, privileges, liberties, and reſtraint of liberties; by reaſon that there is noe certaine books, records,

* "Here he (Peregrine) was introduced to the lodge, in which he was obliged to expoſe himſelf a full half hour to the eyes of all the turnkeys and door-keepers, who took an accurate ſurvey of his perſon, that they might know him again at firſt ſight; and then he was turned looſe into the place called the Maſter's ſide, having given a valuable conſideration for that privilege. This is a large range of building, containing ſome hundreds of lodging-rooms for the convenience of the priſoners, who pay ſo much per week for that accommodation. In ſhort, this community is like a city detached from all communication with the neighbouring parts, regulated by its own laws, and furniſhed with peculiar conveniences for the uſe of the inhabitants. There is a Coffee-houſe for the reſort of gentlemen, in which all ſorts of liquor are kept, and a public kitchen where any quantity of meat is ſold at a very reaſonable rate, or any kind of proviſion boiled and roaſted, gratis, for the poor priſoners; nay, there are certain ſervants of the publick, who are obliged to go to market at the pleaſure of individuals, without fee or reward from thoſe who employ them (to which I may add, there are perſons appointed to wait at a hideous grated arch, whoſe office is to cry in a melancholy tone, "Pray remember the poor priſoners!") Nor are they cooped up ſo as to be excluded from the benefit of freſh air; there being an open area of a conſiderable extent adjacent to the building, on which they may exerciſe themſelves in walking, ſkittles, bowls, and variety of other diverſions, according to the inclination of each." Peregrine Pickle, vol. IV. p. 170.

table,

table, or any other ſufficient writing remayning in the ſayd priſon of the Fleete, contayning the certaynty of the ſayd ſtaťs, laws, ordinaries, &c. of the ſame priſon, as well to direct the Wardens there for the time being, as alſo all and evry the priſoners there, at any time remayning.

But the ſame of late yeares hath, ptly by the occaſion of the often alteracon and change of the Warden there, and chiefly by the negligent keeping of the auntient rules and orders of the ſayd houſe, have bene loſt and embeſeled, ſoe that the goverment of the ſayd houſe hath for foure yeares lately paſt reſted much in the hands and diſcretion of the Warden there, or his deputie, for the time being; and upon the reporte of the priſoners there. Which hath engendered and beene the occaſion why the Warden there, or his deputie, might oft times ignorantly demand and take of ſome priſoners, at ſome times more or leſs than his dutie was to have, or their duties to pay.

And alſo, that the priſoners there would challenge further libties than he might, or may lawfully graunt and give unto them; or ſometimes was denied unto them ſuch as they ought to have, to the great trouble and diſquiet of the ſayd Warden and priſoners. Ffor appeaſing wherof, and alſo for that the Warden and priſoners there, from henceforth, might evry of them the better underſtand their duties and their charges, the wch by noe meanes can be better then to have ſome regiſter, table, or other record, or booke, contayning the certayntie of all the pmiſſes, to remayne for ever, in the ſame priſon of the Fleete; wherby, as well all the unlawfull demands and imposcons might be utterlie extinguiſhed and avoyded; as alſo all ordinarie duties truly and rightly demanded and payd wthin the ſayd priſon of the Fleete for evermore.

And the ſayd priſoners ever to demand nor yet to be ſuffered to have, nor yet to be denied to have, any more or leſſe, or any other priviledges or libties then of auntient tyme, and by the lawe of this realme they ought to have and enjoy; the wh will be to the great quietneſs of the Warden and all the priſoners there for the time being. Therefore, they the ſayd Warden and priſoners, by one aſſent, have framed their humble peticon to yr Lopp, moſt humbly deſiring the ſame, that this their peticon to nominate and appoint ſome grave and diſcreete honble woll pſons, and to authoriſe them by comiſſion as well to erect ſuch goode and neceſſary orders of rules, as they ſhall thinke conveniente; as alſo, to eſtabliſh all ſuch as the ſame orders and uſages as ſhall be to them proved to have had continuance there tyme out of remembraunce of man. And further to uſe all ſuch

waies

waies and means for the better redreſſe therof, as to their ſage diſcretions ſhal be thought moſte meete and convenient. And your ſayd orators, according to their moſt bounden duties, ſhall daily pray, &c.

The Queen complied with this petition, and appointed ſir William Peter, knt.; ſir Robert Catluyn, knt. ch. juſtice of o^r^ Pleas, before us to be holden; ſir William Cordall, knt. m^r^ of o^r^ Rolles of o^r^ Court of Chancery; ſir James Dyer, knt. chief juſtice of o^r^ own Benche at Weſtm^r^; ſir Ed. Saunders, knt. chief baron of o^r^ Exchequer; Thomas Seckford, eſq. one of the maſ^rs^ of o^r^ Court of Requeſts; Gilbert Gerrard, eſq. o^r^ Atturney Generall; John Carrill, eſq. o^r^ atturney of o^r^ Duchie of Lancaſter; and Robert Nowell, eſq. o^r^ atturney in o^r^ Court of Wards and Liveries, commiſſioners for carrying its prayer into effect.

Her Majeſty enjoins them to examine into the old cuſtoms of the priſon, and to either alter, reject, or adopt, others. The new rules to be framed by 8, 7, or 6, of the commiſſioners, to ſign and cauſe them to be hung in the hall. Dated at Weſt^r^, 3d June, in the 3d year of her reign.

The regulations are as follows:

The Warden may appoint as many of the ſervants of the priſon as he thinks fit, to guard the two outward gates as porters; to be armed with halberts, bills, or other weapons, at his diſcretion.

The gates to be opened and ſhut at the ſame hours of thoſe of Newgate and Ludgate priſons.

The priſoners to give bonds for their good behaviour, and for all fees and charges.

To prevent any priſoner from bringing in weapons further than the lodge.

No priſoner to buy proviſions or liquor out of the priſon without licence; the prices not to be higher than thoſe in the city.

The priſoners to go abroad for the day on paying 8 d.; half day 4 d.; to the keeper 6 d. and 12 d. to the Warden's box.

If the Queen happened to be above two miles from London or Weſtminſter, and any priſoner was ſummoned to attend the council, he was to pay all the charges of himſelf and attendants.

The Warden was empowered between the terms to take with him into the country any priſoner that he had before permitted to go out; unleſs forbid by the council.

" That

"That it may be lawful to and for the ſaid warden, or his deputie, and ſo many of his houſehold as ſhall be thought needful, to keepe waites in harneſſe, or otherwiſe, within his p̃cinct at all times, as he ſhall ſee cauſe, for his better ſafeguard, if he ſhall ſuſpect any priſoner within his cuſtodie to intend to make his eſcape."

The warden was to keep one key of the poor box, and "the poore men" another. He was to prevent diſſention, by an equal diviſion of the contents.

If any perſon committed was unable to pay the parlour or hall commons, "nor alſo will take part of the boxe," the warden was to provide a chamber and bed, as the parties could agree.

If a priſoner had more eaſe than the regulations afforded, he was to pay for it.

Any man or woman that ſat at the parlour commons to pay weekly 6s. 4d. for their chamber and bed; and the ſame at the hall; 1s. 2d. "lying like *priſoners*, *two in a bedd* together."

"Whereas by an auntient cuſtome, time out of memory of man uſed in the ſaid Fleete," the wardens licenſed priſoners not condemned, or commandment to the contrary by council, to go about their neceſſary buſineſs, or to their learned counſell, with a keeper *. The commiſſioners ſtill permitted it.

The warden and priſoners agreed upon the following:

"It may pleaſe y^r^ hon^rs^ worſh^s^, that, whereas y^r^ pleaſure was that wee ſhould certifie unto you what prices we ſhoulde thinke meete and convenient that ev̄y pris^r^ of every degree in the Fleete, remayning hereunder men̄c̄oned, might reaſonably pay for his weekly co̅mons here.

It may pleaſe you to underſtand that we the priſoners hereunder named, having deliberately conſulted hereupon, doe now condiſcend and agree, with the aſſent of the warden here, that ev̄y p̃ſon, of the degrees hereunder written, for their weeklie co̅mons and wine, ov^r^ and beſides the rate for their bedd and chamber by y^r^ honours in the book of conſtitutions already aſſigned, ſhall weekly pay according to the rates hereafter declared.

Viz. a d^r^ of divinitie, and other of like calling, having 200 m'ks a yeare living, 18s. 6d. An eſquier, a gent, or gentlewoman, that ſhall be at the p'lor com'ons, or any p'ſon or p'ſons under y^t^ degree that ſhalbe at the ſame ordinarie com'ons of the p'lor, that pay weeklie for their weeklie com'ons and wine, 10s. A yeoman that ſhall be at the hall com'ons, or other man or woman, ſhall pay weeklie for their com'ons 5s.

* A ſtatute of 23 Hen. VI. contains regulations for the Fleet; and it is there permitted to the warden to ſuffer priſoners to viſit the country.

The Forme of the Table that ſhall be hung in Hall of the Ffleete.

The ordinarie ffines and ffees of every eſtate and degree that ſhall hereafter be com'itted to the Ffleete, as well to the warden as to all other officers ther being, as p'ticulerly appeareth here in this preſent Table enſuing.

That ſhall ſit at the p'lor com'ons.

	An archbiſhop, a duke, a ducheſs.	A marquis or mar'nes, an erle, viſcount, viſcountes.	This column is loſt by the binding of the book.	A knight, a lady, d^{r} of laws, or div^{e}.	Eſquier, gent, or gentlewoman.	Yeoman at the hall.	A poore man at the wards that his p^{t} at the box.
The wardens ffines for lib'tie of the houſe and irons at the firſt cominge.	10l.	7l.		2l. 13s. 4d.	1l. 6s. 8d.	13s. 4d.	nil.
The firſt weekes co'mons for evry degree or eſtate.	5l.	3l. 6s. 8d.		1l. 6s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	6s. 10d.	nil.
The diſmiſſions	3l. 5s.	2l. 10s.		1l.	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.
The ordinarie co'mons with wine, weeklie	3l. 6s. 8d.	2l.		18s. 6d.	10s.	5s.	nil.
The clerkes ffee for making of the obligations	x s.	VII s.		II s. IV d.	II s. IV d.	II s. IV d.	nil.
The ffee for entering the name and cauſe	V s.	III s.		IIII d.	IIII d.	IIII d.	nil.
The porter's ffee	x s.	VII s.		XII d.	XII d.	XII d.	nil.
The jailer's ffee	x s.	VII s.		XII d.	XII d.	XII d.	nil.
The chamberlain's ffee	x s.	VII s.		XII d.	XII d.	XII d.	nil.
For wine	XX s.	XIIII s. IV d.		1 gal.	1 gal.	1 pottle.	nil.

Commiſſioners names.

Notwithſtanding the preceding regulations were to endure for ever, Charles the Firſt found it neceſſary, on the 22d March, 1634, to iſſue a ſpecial commiſſion to inquire into the frauds and oppreſſions committed by the Warden of the Fleet, his deputies, and other officers of the ſaid priſon *.

If it was worſe even than it is ſaid to have been in the commiſſion during the latter part of this reign, and that of Oliver Cromwell, it would be nothing extraordinary: but be that as it may, we find the merchants and traders of London, 1699, petitioning the Houſe of Commons againſt the Warden. They ſaid it was

* Baldwin Leighton, eſq. in the year 1689, petitioned the King for redreſs of grievances in the Fleet, and obtained a commiſſion to have an enquiry. The Warden was found guilty of extortion, and ſuffering eſcapes. This conviction was quaſhed: but Leighton perſiſted, and in Auguſt, 1698, Ford was convicted of like practices; he carried the matter to the King's Bench. A patent for life was granted to Leighton: he dying, it was bought of Lord Clarendon by Huggins for 5000 l. In 1727 it was bought by Bambridge.

no

no better than a licenſing office for cheats; and it was afterwards proved that 1651 perſons had been committed from the year 1696 to 1699, of which number only 285 were legally diſcharged and removed by *Habeas Corpus*.

The Committee of the Houſe of Commons reported on examination, and the Houſe agreed with them, that the incumbrances on the office of Warden was a cover for bad practices. They accordingly ordered a bill to be brought in for the ſale of the Wardenſhip to pay them off.

It was certainly a moſt infamous proceeding, that perſons might turn themſelves over by *Habeas Corpus* from a priſon where the keeper was honeſt, to one where a ſmall ſum would procure his eſcape. Poſitive proof could not be obtained of ſuch bribes, but no doubts exiſt that they were given.

1703. The pariſhes of St. Bride's, St. Sepulchre's, and St. Martin's, Ludgate Hill, petitioned parliament; complaining, that inſolvent debtors came to reſide within the rules of the Fleet in thoſe pariſhes, and praying for relief, as they became burthened by additional poor by this means.

Complaints without number poured about this time from all ſides againſt the Warden. Perhaps none had more foundation, or more required redreſs, than the ſhameful practice of marrying within the priſon. Anthony Grindall, warden, and Robert Saunders, regiſter of the marriages, appear to have been guilty of forging books, which, when produced to a Committee of the Commons, were proved to be ſo: beſides, they were deſtitute of every particular which makes a Regiſter valuable.

To ſuch an extent were the proceedings carried, that twenty and thirty couple were joined in one day, at from 12 to 20 s. each.

From the 19th Oct. 1704 to 12th Feb. 1705, 2954 marriages were celebrated (by evidence), beſides others known to have been omitted. To theſe neither licence or certificate of banns were required; and they concealed by private marks the names of thoſe who choſe to pay them for it. And this was the foundation of the Marriage Act. The very vitals of the ſalutary laws, which render property and perſons ſafe, were brought into danger, by the knaviſh tricks debauchees and fortune-hunters were enabled to practiſe, through the Fleet-clergy and the Wardens *.

1768. The foundation of a large ſtack of chimneys gave way in the centre of the Fleet priſon, on Sunday the 21ſt of Auguſt, and in its fall deſtroyed ten apartments, the habitation of near forty perſons, who nearly loſt their all. One

* See Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 93.

gentleman was dangerouſly hurt, and others ſeriouſly. The Treaſury ſurveyor found on examination that the whole building was in a very ruinous ſtate.

In the year 1769 much apprehenſion aroſe in the neighbourhood of Ely houſe, Holborn, from a plan that was formed of removing the Fleet priſon there. The oppoſition of the inhabitants prevailed.

It was then propoſed to transfer it to St. George's-fields, and the market to the ſite of the priſon, and to open a ſtreet through the Swan Inn to Turnmill-ſtreet.

A long-continued diſpute between the pariſh of St. Bride's and the Wardens of the Fleet was decided in 1784 by the court of King's Bench; it was, whether the Wardens were liable to the poor rates. The decree declares them to be ſo.

The priſoners in the Fleet, 1791, petitioned the Houſe of Commons for medical aſſiſtance, medicines, &c. being apprehenſive for their health. The Houſe humanely addreſſed his Majeſty for that purpoſe for them, and the priſoners of the King's Bench; ſince which, I truſt and believe, under the vigilance and philanthrophy of Mr. Nixon, the preſent deputy-warden, they enjoy all thoſe comforts their ſituation is capable of.

The modern hiſtory of this priſon may be ſeen in a valuable publication by James Neild, eſq. on the general ſtate of the priſons; annexed to his "Account of the Riſe, Progreſs, and preſent State of the Society for the Diſcharge and Relief of Priſoners impriſoned for ſmall Debts, &c. 1802," 8vo.

The little river *Fleet* *, whoſe waters were ſwelled by Turnmill and Oldbourn brooks, flowed in a valley, which may be very readily traced from the Thames to Battle Bridge, near the Small Pox Hoſpital. This united ſtream might once have been celebrated for its tranſparent waters; and poſſibly ſome of our very, very early ladies might have honoured it by ſmoothing and adorning their ſhining treſſes from its ſurface more beautiful than glaſs. But, behold how uncertain are the currents of this world! We have loſt every thing but the names of Oldbourne and Turnmill; and the Fleet exiſts only under a ſewer.

So long ſince as 1290, we find the "Prior et fratres de Carmelo" (the White Friars) complaining to the King and Parliament of the putrid exhalations ariſing from Fleet river; which were ſo powerful as to overcome all the frankincenſe burnt at their altar during divine ſervice; and even occaſioned the deaths of many of the brethren. They beg that the ſtench may be immediately removed, leſt they ſhould all periſh.

* Called in the foundation charter of St. Martin's-le-grand college, by the Conqueror, the river of *wells*. Stowe, p. 9, edit. Munday, p. 110.

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The Friars Preachers alſo (Black Friars) and the biſhop of Saliſbury (whoſe houſe was then in Saliſbury Court) united in the ſame complaint *.

In 1306, a petition was preſented by the earl of Lincoln [Henry Lacy], ſetting forth, "that the water courſe under Holbourne and Fleete bridges uſed to be wide and deep enough to carry 10 or 12 ſhips up to Fleet bridge, laden with various articles and merchandize; and ſome of them paſſed under that bridge to Holbourn bridge, to cleanſe and carry off the filth of the ſaid watercourſe, which now, by the filth and influx of tan-yards and ſundry other matters troubling the ſaid water, and particularly by the raiſing of the key, and turning off the water which the inhabitants of the Middle Temple had made to their mills without Caſtle Baignard, that the ſaid ſhips cannot get in as they uſed and ought to do; and praying that the lord mayor, with the ſheriffs and diſcrete aldermen, may view the water-courſe, and, on the view and oath of good and lawful men, cauſe all nuiſances thereon to be removed, and the watercourſe repaired, and put into its antient ſtate." Roger le Brabanzon, and the conſtable of the Tower of London, with the mayor and ſheriffs, and certain diſcrete aldermen of London, were directed to inquire into and remove theſe nuiſances †.

In later times great ſums have been expended on this Stygian lake; a taſk full as fruitleſs as that of Syſiphus; for we find Pope inviting his heroes in the Dunciad to its filthy ſtream:

"Here ſtrip, my children; here at once leap in,
"And prove who beſt can daſh through thick and thin."

Many Roman and Saxon coins, medals, and utenſils, have been found in the ſoil taken at different periods from this river.

At length the Corporation of London obtained an Act of Parliament (which veſted the ground in their hands) to fill it up. This was done about the year 1736. The expence of the undertaking, making the vaſt arch that now carries off the water, and erecting the market, amounted to 10,256*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*

Fleet Market was proclaimed a free market on the 30th of September, 1737 ‡. The North end has been lately improved by a good pavement and the erection

* "Prior & fratres de Carmelo in London', qui ita gravantur de fetore .... propinqui, quod durare non poſſunt, nec divinum officium miniſtrare, & occaſione multi dictorum fratrum mortui ſunt. Petunt quod Rex velit precipere dictum fetorem remover'. Et fratres predicatores petunt illud: et Epiſcopus Sarum, et omnes vicini propinqui, petunt illud idem." Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 61.

† Ibid. p. 206. See alſo Stowe, p. 9.

‡ Gent. Mag. vol. VII. p. 572.

of

of many convenient ſtalls, and the South end by two remarkably elegant ſhops; but the centre part, with its pretty little ſpire, remains in its original ſtate.

This Market is a buſy ſcene at all times, but particularly ſo in the ſeaſons for fruit and vegetables. Conſiderable quantities of Queen's and earthen ware are ſold within it, beſides every kind of fleſh and fiſh.

The never-ceaſing hammers of many Undertakers ſeem to have expelled more quiet trades: but there are ſeveral good ſhops on each ſide of the ſtreet; and at the North East end ſhops are at this time building, which for ſplendour will rival either Cornhill or Bond ſtreet.

The Market ceaſes at Fleet-ſtreet; whence Fleet-ditch continued open till 1764; when it was entirely filled up *, and the fine ſtreet now called New Bridge-ſtreet was erected. On the Eaſt ſide is a creſcent; and at the South end next the bridge the ſtreet expands into Chatham-place, ſo named in honour of William Pitt, firſt earl of Chatham; a noble viſta of houſes, fit for the reſidence of men of the largeſt fortunes.

Facing Fleet-ſtreet at the North end is a handſome obeliſk adorned with lamps.

A few years paſt that part of the ſewer which runs through Bridge-ſtreet became exceedingly ruinous and dangerous nearly oppoſite Bridewell hoſpital, and lay thus for ſome time; but it is now effectually repaired and perfectly ſafe.

That part of Fleet-ſtreet within the pariſh of St. Bride's contains excellent ſhops of every deſcription, and the reſidences of many manufacturers. Knives were firſt made in England, 1563, by Thomas Mathews, on Fleet bridge.

But few of the houſes in this neighbourhood have any ground attached to them; they generally reach from ſtreets to courts. The ground deſcends from St. Dunſtan's church to Fleet market; owing to this circumſtance, the church and ſpire of St. Bride's have a ſingular effect from Bride lane at the Eaſt end. The wall of the burial-place riſes near 20 feet above the pavement, over which the church and ſteeple appears to a prodigious height and rich effect.

Saliſbury Square is a handſome little area, which has its name from the manſion of the biſhops of Saliſbury, formerly ſituated on the South ſide of the ſquare, and on a place lately called Blue-ball Court, but now Bell's Buildings. For many years previous to the deſtruction of this palace it had ceaſed to be the reſidence of

* Indeed it was a meaſure of neceſſity, from the accidents paſſengers were liable to. Tueſday the 11th Jan. 1763, "a man was found in Fleet-ditch, ſtanding upright and frozen. He appears to have been a barber, at Bromley, in Kent; had come to town to ſee his children, and had unfortunately miſtaken his way in the night, had ſlipt into the ditch, and being in liquor could not diſentangle himſelf." Gent. Mag. vol. XXXIII. p. 43.

the

the biſhops of that ſee; and bore the ſucceſſive names of Sackville and Dorſet houſe, from having been the habitation of this great family. The anceſtors of the Dorſets were deeply concerned in the tranſactions of the reigns of Richard the Third and Henry the Eighth. Robert lord Buckhurſt was created earl of Dorſet by James the Firſt, 1603, and died at the council table ſuddenly, 1608 *.

The old theatre in this neighbourhood was performed in by a company who ſtyled themſelves "The Prince's Servants." It was extremely ſmall, and the repreſentations were by candle-light. After the Reſtoration, a patent was granted for erecting a grand theatre after a deſign of ſir Chriſtopher Wren. This grant was made in 1663, and empowered ſir William Davenant or his heirs to erect it upon a piece of ground near to or behind an ordinary in Fleet-ſtreet, or any other place in this pariſh or St. Dunſtan's, aſſigned to him by Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey †.

It ſtood near the ſite of the New River Company's office, lately built.

Stow mentions a ſtandard or ciſtern adorned with carvings and muſical chimes as ſtanding in Fleet-ſtreet. In 1743, a great weight of leaden pipes were found, which were part of thoſe laid in 1471 to convey water from it to another at Fleet bridge.

On the 18th of June, 1764, a ſtream of lightning fell upon the ſpire of St. Bride's church, with a tremendous burſt of thunder; ſuch was the ſtrength of this exquiſitely taper-building, that it reſiſted the concuſſion, though ſeveral ſtones were forced from their places; one of which fell through the roof into the North gallery, and another into a houſe. A pillar was broken, a vaſe deſtroyed, a chain-bar ſplit, and a window in the belfry injured. The "Philoſophical Tranſactions" for the above year contains a detail of the damage, accompanied by ſeveral well-engraved plates. On a Sunday during divine ſervice, ſoon after this accident had happened, ſome perſon was obſerved to enter the church, and whiſper one of the Wardens, who immediately went out. The congregation, having recollected the ſtate of the ſteeple, concluded it had given ſome indications of an immediate fall; they therefore began to fly to each of the doors, which were ſoon clogged by fainting ladies, and impatient gentlemen; and much miſchief might have enſued, had not the true cauſe been explained, which was an alarm of fire in the neighbourhood. Scaffolds were no ſooner erected to repair the ſpire than a violent wind broke them ſhort off above the ſtone work.

I have frequently thought the ſtrength of the upper parts was too ſeverely tried by the large flag which flows from the ſtaff upon them on rejoicing days.

* See the extracts from the Regiſter, p. 364. † Steele's Theatre, 1790, p. 498.

The

The CHARTREUSE.

That valuable book Nero E VI. in the Cottonian Library, the "Regiſt' Munimentor' N. M. P. H. Johan' Jeruſalem in Angliâ," enables me to inſert the following deed; which may be compared with what has been advanced by other hiſtorians relating to the foundation of the Chartreuſe by ſir Walter de Manny.

"Ceſt endent're fait entre ffrere Johañ Pauely prior del Hoſpital Seint Johan en Engletere et les confreres de meſme loſpital d'une ꝑti, et Waut s'r de Manny chivalere, Richard de Eveſham clerk, et Johan de Whitewell, d'autre part, teſmoigne, q̃ les av̄nditz prior et confreres ont dones, g'untes, et ꝑ ceſt ꝑſent eſcrite endentes confermes, a les av̄ndits Walt', Richard, et Johan, une ꝑcell de ter giſant hors de la baris de Weſtſmithfelde de Loundrez, en une croſte de t̄re apelle Hervyeſcroft, la quel ꝑcell contient de x acres et demy et trent et ſis perches, et giſt ent' la t̄re les av̄ndits prior et confreres dept le North, et le lieu appelle le Newchirchehawe dept le South, a avoire et tenier la dit ꝑcell de t̄re oueſq̃ les aꝑtenances a la av̄ndites Waut' &c. leur heres &c. de chief ſeigñs de fee ꝑ les s̄vices en dues et de droit cuſtumes a tout jõs, et r̄dant en annuelement a les dites prior, &c. vynt et ſynk ſouth a quater t̄mes del an, &c. Iſſint q̃ ſi la dite rent ſoit a derere ꝑ une mois aꝑs nul des t̄mes ſuſd̄tes, q̃ adonq̃s bien lise a les av̄ndits prior, &c. la dit ꝑcell de t̄re oueſq' les aꝑnances et totes les biens et chateux en celle trovees en lo' meyn ſeiſere, et les dits biens et chattels ꝑ la ou lo' pleſt enportere et amener, et meſme la ꝑcell de terre oueſq' toutes les biens et chateux av̄ndits en lo' meyn ſeiſire & retinre tanques gres lo' ſoit fait de la dite rent et de les arrerages et de totes les damages qu'ils ont ſuſtenner en cell ꝑtie, ſolonc la fourme et condicion q̃ s'enſuent; c'eſt aſſavoir, q̃ a quel houre q̃ les av̄ndits Waut', &c. de la dit terre donnent et g'untent et facent amortire, as dits prior et confreres a touts jõs t̄re, rent, ou autre poſſeſſion a la ſufficiant value de vynt et ſink ſouth ꝑ an en aſcun lieu covenable, q̃ adonq's la dit rent de vynt et ſynk ſouth ceſſe ꝑ toutes jõs, et q̃ ceſt ꝑſent eſcrit en droit de la reſervac̄on de la dit rent et le ſeiſine de la dit t̄re, &c.

dones

dones com devant eſt dit, ſoit void et p null tenue; & les avndits prior, &c. la dit pcell de tre oueſq' les aptenances a les avndts Walt' &c. devs toutes gents garranterent et defendrent en le fourme ſuiſdit. Done a Clerkenwell, juxt Londres, le Meſcredy en la feſt de Cendres en l'aſſemble dits prior, &c. illoeqs tenue l'an du regne le roy Edward Tiereces, puis le Conqueſt quarant quinte."

This parcel of ground we find to have been part of the poſſeſſions of the Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, and not of the Priory of St. *Bartholomew* *; and that it conſiſted of but 10 acres and ½ and 33 perches. This could not be the land ſir Walter added to 3 acres purchaſed by Ralph Stratford, biſhop of London, for a burial place for the multitude who died of the plague, about the time mentioned by our hiſtorians, as the date of the deed is 1372, and the peſtilence is ſtated to have been in 1349. 50,000 perſons are ſaid to have been buried in this place, now covered with houſes, and inhabited by perſons who are unconſcious how many ſkeletons lay under their feet. The ſuperſtition of the times ſoon ſuggeſted the propriety of erecting chapels, in which maſſes might be ſaid for thoſe ſouls which had departed "unhouſel'd, unannointed, unanneal'd." Pardon church † was uſed for this purpoſe, ſituated directly facing the kitchen-garden of the Charter-houſe, and behind the houſes in Wilderneſs-row. And Charter-houſe church-yard (now the ſquare) had a chapel near the centre of the area, which the prior and brethren uſed for expiatory maſſes. The original building was of ſtone, no doubt; but that had been removed before 1561, when lord North conveyed it to Thomas Cotton, ſchoolmaſter, "for the good deſyre and affecion that he beareth towards the vertuous educacion and bringing up of yowthe in learning:" in this deed it is deſcribed as a brick building, roofed with tiles; a door at the Weſt end, and another on the South ſide; ſeparated within by a wainſcot partition into a choir and nave; with three pews on the North and two on the South ſide of the former, and two pews and twelve ſeats in the latter. This grant was only during pleaſure, and rent-free.

I ſuppoſe that Pardon church-yard muſt have been purchaſed after the diſſolution of religious houſes by ſir Edward North, as it certainly belonged to the order of St. John of Jeruſalem ſo lately as 1522; for ſir Thomas Docwra granted to Edmund Travers, for ſervices done to the priory, "as well in parts beyond the

* See Strype, Bearcroft, &c. who ſay that the ground was purchaſed of St. Bartholomew's ſpittle. 1349.

† Pardon church was founded by Ralph, biſhop of London, and the burial place given for the poor.

ſee, as on this ſyde the ſee, the cuſtodye and keepinge of o^r chapell, called the Pardon chapell, ſeẗt and lying w^thout the barrys of Saint Johns-ſtreet, toward Iſeldon, in the countie of Midd^x, and of all the ornaments and other thyngs belonging to the ſaid chapell. And in lyke wyſe ſhall have the keping of the chapell-yarde of the ſaid chapell, and all maner of oblations. And have alſo yeven unto the ſaid Edmond, frely, w'out any thyng paying, a cotage next adjoyning to the uttergate att the entring into the lane going towarde the ſaid Pardon chapell, on the North ſyde of the ſame uttur gate, w^th half of the chamber bielded on the ſaid uttergate, and w^th an old kitchen covered w^th tyle, now being at downfalling, and w^th a little gardyn therto adjoyning, bownding upon a little cloſe. And have alſo g̃unted to the ſaid Edmund a gowne clothe of thre yerdes of brode clothe yerely ayenſt Chriſtmas, for a gowne clothe of the yomans liveray in o^r hous of St. Johns, and mete and drynk at the yeoman's table there. Edmund was to repair the chapell, cottage, and kitchen, "w^th tyle, tyling, and dawbing, and hedge the garden. Provided alway, that the ſaid Edmund ſhall ſouffre my ffrary clark of London and Midd^x to have a key, as well to the ſaid utturgate as of the inner gate, of the ſaid Pardon chapell; for none other caus but for this caus only, that he and other o^r ffrary clarks may come to and fro the ſaid chapell-yerde for to bury in the ſame chapell-yerde there, as they ſeme place convenient, the bodyes of all dede people by auctorite of the Pope's pvalege, after the uſance and cuſtome of oure ffrary, as often as cauſe ſhall require in that behalf, during the lyffe of the ſaid Edmund." Dated 24th April, 1514.

The chapel was granted in reverſion to William Cordall, one of the clerks ſyngyng and ſervyng in our church of St. John, called Clerkenwell, on the 18th Sept. 1522; Travers having then lived eight years on it.

The next notice I find of this place, is a deed of ſale from Roger lord North to the duke of Norfolk, dated 7th June, 7th of Queen Elizabeth, when Whitwellbeach, Pardon chapel, and an orchard and walled garden called the Brikes, in which the chapel ſtood, were ſold for 320 l.

It had been leaſed, 1 Philip and Mary, by Edward lord North to Thomas Parry, eſq. together with Whitwellbeach, and a garden and little houſe on it, for 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per ann.* Queen Elizabeth leaſed it to Thomas Goodiſon in the 34th of her reign, and Whitwellbeach in the 33d to one Cotton; this grant was in the poſſeſſion of William Harborne, 1641, on the 19th May, of which year he aſſigned the remainder of his term to John Clarke, receiver of the hoſpital.

Since

Since Pardon church-yard and the neighbouring lands have been in the hands of the governors of the preſent hoſpital, it has been leaſed to various perſons; amongſt others to baron Sotherton, ſir Edward Verney, knight-marſhal, &c. &c. John Granger had it in 1645, for 21 years, on condition no buildings ſhould be erected on the yard, or Whitwell-beach, during that period. Sutton-ſtreet was built before 1687, but the old chapel was in being within memory.

We thus perceive that the whole extent of ground, from Wilderneſs-row to the extremity of Charter-houſe ſquare, hath been uſed for the interment of thoſe who died of the plague. Many bones have been found in digging to lay drains in the ſquare; and the Rev. Mr. Auditor Hargrave informs me that very recently he had occaſion to dig about 10 feet below the ſurface in the front of his houſe, on the Weſt ſide, when the bones of many young perſons, who had been buried without any regularity, were diſcovered.

Ignorance and ſuperſtition were ſtrangely blended in the earlier ſtages of our hiſtory. It certainly was an act of piety to provide a place of burial for victims to ſo dreadful a diſorder as the plague; but having once filled it with bodies, common prudence, one would have imagined, ſhould have cloſed its gates for at leaſt a century, that no new contagion might ariſe from the graves of the deceaſed. On the contrary, and in defiance of danger, we find that Michael de Northburgh, biſhop of London, purchaſed this cemetery of 50,000 half decayed bodies from ſir Walter de Manny, and founded on it a convent of Carthuſians; which ſir Walter afterwards, 1371, augmented, and confirmed by a Charter, ſtill extant, preſerved in the Evidence-houſe of the preſent hoſpital, and from which I preſent an engraving of his ſeal.

This order was governed by rules of infinite mortification and auſterity, and was inſtituted in the 11th century by a perſon of the name of Bruno, who was canon of Cologne and Rheims, and chancellor of the latter church, from whence the oppreſſions of its archbiſhop drove him into ſolitary retirement in the deſart of Chartreuſe, where he founded this ſevere order with no other rule than that of St. Benedict. Caligula A. 2. Cotton Lib. contains the ſtatutes and decrees of the general chapters of the order, from 1411 to 1504. The rules by Bruno were once in the ſame library, but were amongſt the books conſumed; as was "a Liſt of the Maſters of the Chartreuſe," à primo Brunone Teutonico ad Guigonem de Caſtrâ.

Sir Walter appointed John Luſtote the firſt prior, and, according to the cuſtom of the times, ordered maſſes for the welfare of the King, of himſelf, his wife, the

biſhop of London, the ſoul of Alice de Hainault, that of Michael de Northburgh, thoſe of all his benefactors, for thoſe who had fallen by his ſword, and finally for the ſouls of thoſe buried under and about the monaſtery.

Edward the Third licenſed this convent; and pope Urban VI. confirmed it by a bull.

It is a tribute due to ſir Walter de Manny to mention that he was a native and lord of the town of Manny, in Hainault, and accompanied his royal miſtreſs Philippa of Hainault to England, on her marriage with Edward the Third. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf moſt valiantly in the ſucceſsful wars of that King againſt France, and received many deſerved honours from his hands.

His death happened very ſoon after the date of his charter, and he was buried within the choir of the chapel of the convent. Every reſpect was paid to his remains by the King and his family, who attended them to the grave, accompanied by the whole court.

The convent thus founded received endowments from various perſons.

Richard the Firſt beſtowed on the prior and convent fifty marks of ſilver *per annum*.

The regiſter of St. John of Jeruſalem contains the following:

De anniverſario annuo fiendo.

Reverendo religioſo viro in Xpo viſceriꝫ ſpalius amplectendo fratri Willo Hulles, priori hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeriſm in Angl' veſtri ĥmles et devoti Johes prior licet indignus domus Salutacoĩs Matris Dei ordinis Cartuſien' ꝑpe London' et ejuſdem loci conventus reṽenciam debitam et condignam ac ꝑ eor' ſuffragia celeſtm conſequi premia gaudiorum. Vro eximie caritati nob' dudum affectuoſe monſtrate in rebus et negociis domûs ñre valde neceſſariis vices ſpualit' ꝑput D'ns donavit rependere cupientes, unãi aſſenſu conceđm' vob' off'm anniṽſarii ꝑpetui ꝑ aĩe vre remedio poſtq'm ab hac luce ſubſtracta fũit ꝑ nos et ſucceſſores ñros ſingulis annis inꝑpetuum ꝑſolvendum; et ne ꝑceſſu temporis oblivione deleatur a memoria ipm anniṽſarm in ñro martilogio conſcribemus. Inſup affeccione ſpali conceđm' vob' qd cum obitus veſter, quem Deus felicem faciat et ſibi gratum, nob' fũit denunciatus, unũ tricennarium miſſar' continuandum ꝑ triginta dies prima miſſa in conventu ñro cum nota ſolempnit' decantanda, ꝑmiſſis exequiis mortuorum, videlicet Placebo et Dirige, more ordinis ñri, ꝑ aĩa ṽra ꝑpiciante Deo cicius deducendam in ſinum Abrahe grata celeritate fideliter ꝑſolvemus. In cujus rei teſtimoniũ ſigillum nrm cõe preſentib' eſt appenſum. Data in domo ñra ꝑđca in feſto Aſſumpcionis beate Marie Virginis Dñe ñre, anno D'ni millmo ccccmo xxxmo.

This

This is followed by "De fraternitate prioris et frm dom' Cartuſ' conceſſa frbus Hoſpitalis."

The great epoch in the hiſtory of this convent happened immediately before its fall. The denial of the Pope's ſupremacy by Henry VIII. was one of the few rational acts of that violent monarch, and nothing could be more impolitic than the reſiſtance of the religious orders. However, the King's puniſhments were ready for the rebellious, as we ſhall ſoon perceive; the prior Howghton and proctor Middelmore viſited the Tower in conſequence of their refuſing to ſwear to the renunciation. After enduring confinement a ſhort time, they ſubmitted.

Many of the Monks ſeem to have made the queſtion a matter of conſcience; and really appear to have earneſtly debated it, without reflecting on whom they had to depend for mercy. Several communications by letters paſſed between the monks of the Chartreuſe and thoſe of Sion upon the ſubject, ſome of which are ſtill preſerved in the Muſeum. Father Fewterer, confeſſor general to the latter, had conformed, and moſt zealouſly endeavoured to perſwade the monks of the former to follow his example: he gives the benediction of "the grace and peace of Jeſus Chriſt;" and adds, that his brethren and himſelf ſympathiſe with them in their troubles, and "praying you of charitie to charitably receyve th'aim, and applye yo^{r}ſelfs with charitie to charitably folowe that is charitably meant." The temporiſing confeſſor "founde by the worde and wylle of God, both in the Old and Newe Teſtament, great trewethes for o^{r} Prince; and for the biſhop of Rome nothing at all." He mentions ſeveral authors who had written for the ſupremacy; and concludes, "ſo ye ſhall wel lerne that it graveth not of lawe and ſcripture, nor yete of no antique counſaill received as a counſaill. Therfor dye not for the cauſe, ſalve y^{r}ſelfs, and y^{r} houſe, lyve longe, and lyve well to the hono^{r} of God, welthe by yo^{r} prayers, and edyfying by yo^{r} life to the people. Subjecte yo^{r}ſelfs to yo^{r} noble prince, gette his gracious fav^{r} by your dutie doing to his grace."

His very ſalutary advice (though I doubt its ſincerity) was aided by others with whom the viſitors had appointed a conference, to which the monks Fox and Chauncey were deputed at Sion. Two others, Broke and Burgoyne, wrote to the father confeſſor in March 1537, ſaying, that his precepts had prevailed with them, and that they ſincerely hoped the reſt of the convent would follow their example; "gladde wolde we be to heare y^{t} thei wolde ſurrender their witts and conſciences to you, y^{t} they myght come home, and, as bright lanterns, ſhew the

the light of religious conſtiction among us." Andrew Bord thought it neceſſary to juſtify himſelf to his brethren in a letter; from which we find, that he had *juſt then* diſcovered that his age was at variance with the rules of the order, and that the confined air of his cell was injurious to his health. Conſcience then, "that doth make cowards of us all," prompted him to leave them, and adviſe them to ſubmit to the King.

Having ſhewn their proceedings amongſt themſelves, as far as my evidence permits, I ſhall endeavour to lay before my readers the ſtate of the convent during this momentous period.

As a prelude, three moſt wiſe, learned, and diſcreet men, were placed within the convent, under the name of *Governors*; whoſe office, I am afraid, very nearly approached that odious term—*Spies*. On taking poſſeſſion, they aſſembled the officers, monks, and ſervants, before them; and were graciouſly pleaſed to ſay that their moſt excellent prince had in his mercy and compaſſion pardoned all their hereſies and treaſons committed previous to that day, and that they were at liberty to *purchaſe* this emanation of pity under the great ſeal. At the ſame time they added, that death would follow new offences.

The keys of the convent were demanded from the Proctor and other officers, and they were informed that all receipts and payments muſt in future paſs through the hands of the Governors, for which they were accountable to the King only. Thoſe men had beſides an inquiſitorial power, enabling them to examine into the opinions of the monks ſeparately. At thoſe private conferences they were offered diſpenſations for breaking their vows and leaving their order, and inconſiderable ſtipends for a year or two, till they could find employment, when they would be expected to preach the word of God *(no doubt according to the King's faſhion)*, and ſtrictly conform to his ordinances.

The unhappy, wretched bigots were condemned to the cloiſters for ſome time, during which no perſon dared ſpeak to them without a licence from the Governors. Their books were taken from them, and their ſermons critically examined. It is true, they had no reaſon to complain on the former head, for they were preſented with the New Teſtament in return.

I ſuppoſe that the following letter was addreſſed to Cromwell, but I am uncertain, the direction being hid by another letter paſted againſt it. Much curious information may be collected from it.

" My dutye to yo^r goode maiſterſhipe humbly p̃myſide,

" Pleaſeth hit the ſame to underſtande, that with this my rude letter I have ſent to you a paper of ſuche proportyon of vyttell, and other, as the lay brothers hyre tellyth me of neceſſite muſte be ꝓvyde for them; which will not be borne w^th the revenue of the howſe; for the yerly revenue of the howſe is DC.XLII l. IIII s. and the provyſion in that ꝓportyon amoutythe to DC.LVIII l. VI s. IIII d.; and yet ſythens the makyng of that ꝓportyon, whete is reſen IV s. III d. eꝝy q'rter, and malte XX d. in eꝝy q'rter, and comunely all oth^r vittell ryſithe ther^th.

" I lerne her among thes laye broders, that hertofore when all vittell was at a convenyent price, and alſo when they wear fewer ꝑſons in number than thei now be, the proctour hath accomptyde for MLĪ a yere, theyr rent of aſyſe beyng but as above DC.XLII l. IIII s. Of which coſten fare, buyldyngs, and other, was than borne of the *benevolence* and charyte off the cite of London. Nowe, they not regarding this derthe, nether the encreaſe of ther ſupfluous nomber, nether yet the decay of the ſaid benevolence and charyte, wold have and hathe that ſame fare c̄otynuall that then was uſid, and wold have like plentye of brede, and ale, and fyſhe, gevyn to ſtrangers, in the butterye, and at the butterye dore, and as large diſtributions of bread and ale to all ther s̄vants, and to vagabunds at the gate as was than uſide; which canot be *. Wherfor under the favor of yo^r w'ſhipe hit ſemythe to be moche neceſſary to mynyche eyther the nomber, or deyntye fare, and alſo, the ſupfluus gift of brede and ale.

" Theſe Charter-howſe monks wold be callyd ſolytary, but to the cloyſter dō ther be XXIIII keys, in the hands of XXIIII ꝑſons, and hit is lyk many letters unꝑſytable, tales and tydings and sũtyme ꝑuſe to cell comythe and goyth by reaſon therof. Alſo to the buttrey dore ther be XII ſundrye keys, in XII mens hands, wherin ſymythe to be ſmall huſbandrye. Now is the tyme of the yere when pvyſion was wont to be made of lynge, haberdens, and of other ſalt ſtore, and alſo of ther wynter veſturys to ther bodyes, and to ther beddis, and for fuell to ther cellys; wherin I tarye tyll I may knowe yo^r m̄ſhippis pleaſure therein. I thinke under correctyon of yo^r m̄ſhipe, that hit were very neceſſary to remove the II lay broders from the buttery, and ſett II tempall perſons ther in that rome, and lykwyſe yn the kychine, ffor in thoſe II offyces lye waſte of the howſe.

* This was certainly an amiable trait in the character of the monks, who would thus have ſuffered their houſe to go to ruin, rather than withhold their aſſiſtance to the wretched; for the term *vagabonds* muſt not be taken in the preſent meaning of the word, but applied to *travellers* who frequently found accommodation at religious houſes.

" In

"In the beginnynge of Auguſt laſt paſte, my lorde of Caunterburye ſent for 11 monks her, Rocheſter and Rawlyns; his lordſhipe ſent Rocheſter home agayn, but he kepethe Rawlyns ſtyll w^h^ him, and I underſtand he hathe changed his habytt to ſeculer prieſts clothing, and eateth fleſhe. I knowe that ſume of them, and I think that dyv̄ſt moo of them wold be glad to be lycencyde to the ſame. Oon lay brother Apoſtata (late of the iſle of Axholm̄, as he ſaid), being ſycke in the grete ſicknes, was ſecretlye, without my knowledge, receyved her into the cloyſter, wher he died with^in^ 1111 dayes; oon of the lay brothers kept him in his ſikneſs, and is now ſick in the ſame great ſicknes. Goddis wyll be p̄formyde.

"Wher the lorde Rede, late chef jnſtyce of the co͞mon place, hath her found a chantrye of v1111 l. yerly, for terme of xxx yeris; his chaplen dyed the firſt day of September, and ther is yet x111 yeres to cum.

"Maiſter John Maidwell, comenly callyd the Scottyſhe frere, hath bin her, with D^r^ John Rocheſter, Will. Marſhall, and other, then being p̄ſent, and hath exhortyd him to the beſt; but they could fynde no good towardnes in him, but after an howrs c̄ocacyon they lefte him as they founde him. Than I entretyd Rocheſter and 1111 or v of the monks, to be cōtentyd to hyr hym p̄che oon s̄mon among them oon day that weeke, where^wth^ they were than contentyd; but on the next day, when they had ſpokyn w^th^ ther other broders, they ſent me worde that I ſhuld not bryng him among them; therfor if I ſo did, they wold not hire him; bycauſe they harde tell of hym that he p̄chide agaynſt the honoryng of images and of ſaynts, and that he was a blaſphemer of ſayn̄tis; and I ſaid that I m̄vayled moche of them, for ther can be no gretter hereſie in any man, (ſpecially in a religius man), than to ſay, that he cannot p̄che the worde of God, nether will not hire hit p̄ched; and they ſay that they will reade ther doctors, and go no farder; and I tellyd them, that ſuche doctoures hathe made ſume of ther companye to be ſtrong traytours, and traytoruſely to ſuffer death. 5th Sept. 1535."

The writer of this letter, Jaſper Ffyloll, adds in a poſtſcript, that he has ſent a liſt of the names of the Monks, before each of which he placed the letters G and B, to diſtinguiſh the liege men from the traitors.

On the 2d of October, he propoſed to turn out all the obſtinate, and to compel the lay brothers (who were even worſe hereticks than the monks, and employed to carry meſſages from the convent to the cloiſter, to which they each had keys,) and the ſtewards to dine on fleſh in the Refectory, and to admit ſuch

of

of the monks as wiſhed it to partake; for Cromwell had not then permitted the rules to be violated.

"Maſter Bedyll and Mr. Dr. Crome, in this vacacõn tyme called Rocheſter and Fox before them, and gave them mvellous good exhortacõns by the ſpace of an howre and more, but hit p̃vaylyde nothing."

William Marſhall diſtributed twenty-four books to as many monks, entitled "the Defenſe of Peace;" they received them only on condition of being permitted or commanded to read them by the prior. Three days afterward twenty-three were returned unread; John Rocheſter was prevailed upon to keep his four or five days, but he then buried it. This circumſtance afforded Ffyloll an opportunity to obſerve, "*whiche ys goode mater to lay to them, at the tyme whan you ſhall be to viſytte them.*"

My reader muſt by this time have perceived the cataſtrophe of this drama. Thoſe madmen who perſevered in their reſiſtance were without excuſe; becauſe they were not oppoſing a mild reformer, acting from the pure and wholeſome conviction of ever-prevailing truth, but an abandoned lawleſs tyrant; one who ſacrificed his wives with the ſame relentleſs ſavage brutality, that a barbarous driver would his animals.

The prior Howghton, though terrified into ſubmiſſion at firſt, committed ſome new offence, for which he ſuffered death; and one of his quarters was placed over the gate of the convent *in terrorem*.

"In 1535 *, were eighteen of the Charter-houſe profeſſes for the defendynge of the liberty of the church here in England, through every houſe of London, all condemned for their right; of the which ſeven were bound to hurdells, and ſo drawn through the city of London unto the place of execution; of the which theſe are the names; John Longſton, Robert Lawrence, Auſten Webſter, Humfry Middlemore, William Epman, Sebaſtian Newdigate, and William Horne †; and three of them, Humfry, William, and Sebaſtian," were chained in an upright poſition thirteen days previous to their execution. After thoſe ſeven had ſuffered, they had their limbs cut off, their bowels burnt, and their bodies quartered, ſcalded, and then placed on different buildings in the city, and one on the gate

* Harl. MS. 604.

† There is a miſtake in this name; for Horne is ſaid to have been executed in 1541; indeed he is in Bedyll's Liſt of the Sick in 1537.

of the monaſtery. John Rocheſter and Thomas Walworthe were hung on a gibbet.

The remaining far more miſerable men, nine in number, finiſhed their days in priſon, a prey to the moſt horrible tyranny, neglect, filth, and deſpair, as Mr. Bedyll will teſtify for me, in a letter dated 14th June, 1537; he encloſes a liſt of the monks whoſe deteſtable bigotry had provoked their fiend-like opponents to ſuch a pitch of inhumanity. He boaſts (with the moſt blaſphemous falſehood) that the traitors were almoſt all diſpatched by *the hand of God*; "wherof cõſidering thair behavor, and the whole mater I am not ſory, but wold that all ſuch as love not the King's highneſs and his worldly honor wer in like ceas." This advocate for a ſlow death then begins to ſpeak of charity, and recommends the prior Trafford as one of the beſt of men, who had done every thing to convince the monks, and with ſucceſs, that they ought to ſurrender the houſe, and rely upon the King's mercy and experienced grace. And yet even Bedyll was afraid for him; as he further ſays, "I beſeech you, my good lord, that the ſaid prior may be ſo intreated, by your help, that he be not ſorry and repent that he hathe *fered* and followed your *ſore words*, and my *gentle* exhortations *."

This ſcene of torture now cloſes for ever; and we muſt purſue our way through proſtrate buildings reduced to rubbiſh, a maſs of chaos indeſcribable, of which but two objects can be traced that ſurvived the mighty ruin; one is part of an antient tower, in all probability erected ſoon after the foundation of the monaſtery; this is now the baſement of the chapel turret: without, it has been altered for convenience, but is ſtill ſupported on the North Weſt by an original ſtrong buttreſs. Within, it is arched in the Gothic ſtile, about fifteen feet from the pavement; the interſections are carved to repreſent an angel, and inſtruments now happily unknown amongſt us, but appendages to the hair ſhirts for penance, or more properly ſpeaking torture, to which theſe fooliſh monks had ſubmitted ſince the mad Bruno flouriſhed †.

On the North ſide of the building without, is a door leading to a well ſtair-caſe, that by giddy turns introduces us to the room now uſed to keep the archives of the hoſpital; the cieling is beautifully ribbed; and the centre ſtone repreſents a large roſe incloſing I. H. S. or *Jeſus hominum Salvator*. Since we are in this room,

* Trafford had a penſion of 20 *l.* only.

† Q. Are they not the *inſtruments* of *Chriſt's paſſion*?

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it is no more than juſtice to ſay, it is guarded from every accident by depredation, fire, or damps, and the records are placed in the greateſt regularity and order. Acceſs cannot be had to this place without the preſence of the maſter, the regiſtrar, and the receiver, neither of which can enter it without the others. And here alſo let me pay my debt of thanks to the Rev. Dr. Ramſden, the worthy and venerable maſter of the houſe, whoſe unremitting attentions to me during my reſearches can never be forgotten; aſſiſted as they were by Meſſrs. Ryder and Hargrave, to whom my acknowledgments are no leſs due.

The other traces of the convent that may be aſcertained with certainty, are the entrances to ſeveral cells on the South ſide of the play-ground; facing the preſent cloiſter a ſteep bank has been made againſt the wall, which hides all but the very tops of two rather depreſſed arched doors under flat mouldings, with ſhields in the angles. I am told there were inſcriptions to theſe cells, but they are totally obliterated. Houſes have been erected againſt the outſide of the wall; and conſequently we are deprived of all knowledge of their depth and width.

There may be pieces of walls incorporated into the preſent buildings, and I ſuſpect that ſome parts near the kitchen are original; the baſement of the Weſt end of the ſchool is evidently ſo. Sir Edward North, the duke of Norfolk, and probably others of its poſſeſſors ſoon after the diſſolution, have uſed the ancient ſtone in every direction, and in ſuch a manner as to deceive, did we not judge from the ſtyle of the windows, which are generally of Henry's, Edward's, and Elizabeth's time.

In 1542 the ſite of the monaſtery was granted to John Brydges, yeoman of the King's "hales and tents;" and Thomas Hale, groom of the "hales and tents;" and three years afterwards to ſir Edward North, whoſe origin was far from leading to the honours he attained under a monarch whoſe favour was more uncertain than the winds. Indeed the poſſeſſion of this unfortunate convent had nearly led to his deſtruction; ſome kind friend had whiſpered the King that ſir Edward had impoſed upon him in obtaining the premiſes; he was ſent for by the furious Henry, whoſe "wrath reſembled not the roaring of a Lion," which is a noble beaſt, but that of the vengeful rapacious Tiger, and ſternly interrogated. Sir Edward, whoſe ſervices had certainly gained the monarch, ſoon contrived to pacify him; no doubt by ſhewing how uſeful he might be made on ſome future occaſion. I need only ſay, the crafty lord was a ſerjeant at law; to which profeſſion he had been bred; ſubtle acts of parliament were very neceſſary appen-

dages to ſome of Henry's proceedings. After ſeveral political ſtorms, he retired from court, and died the 31ſt December, 1564.

On the 26th May, 37 Hen. VIII. ſir Edward granted to Brydges and Hales an annuity of 10 l. *per ann.* with benefit of ſurvivorſhip, chargeable upon his lands in London, as a conſideration for the ſurrender of all their claims on the Chartreuſe. On the 29th June, 1566, Hales, the ſurvivor, cancelled this agreement by accepting 55 l. from the duke of Norfolk, and ſir William Cordell, and ſir James Dyer; the two latter were executors to ſir Edward North, lord North; their portion was 25 l. and the duke's 30 l.

On a copy of the letters patent to ſir Edward North, is the following memorandum *: "There is enrolled a grant from the Queene unto ſir Edward Northe, of the ſcite of the houſe, or priory, of the Carthuſe, within mencõned, to be granted by theſe lres patients of 36 Hen. VIII. and of the gardens, gates, conduyts, and other things within mencõned: and in the ſaid lres patents of 1 Mariæ ſpecifyed to come to the crowne by the attaynder of John duke of Northumberland.

"Soe it ſeemeth that ſir Edward North, after the grant thereof to him, 36 Hen. VIII. did ſell or convey the ſame to the duke of Northumberland; who afterwards being attaynted of treaſon for rebellion †, the p̃miſſes thereby came to the crowne agayne at the beginning of Queene Maryes raigne, who granted the ſame agayn to ſir Edward Northe, with the ſame libertyes as are mencõned in this of 36 Hen. VIII."

It is highly probable many eſſential alterations were made by lord North in the ruins, to render them ſuitable for a nobleman's reſidence. Queen Elizabeth was accuſtomed to pay viſits to her courtiers when convenience offered; who, I doubt not, would generally have gladly diſpenſed with them, as ſhe was extravagantly fond of ſplendor. It is more than probable lord North did not feel himſelf much obliged, when ſhe did him the honour to paſs ſome days at the Chartreuſe; for he had then been diſmiſſed from the Privy Council by her majeſty. In the 6th of Queen Elizabeth he conveyed the Chartreuſe to ſir William Peter, knt. and others, upon "truſte and confydence." The deed is in the Evidence houſe, but the cauſe is unknown to me. From this writing we find that there were two gates in

* Evidence-houſe, Charter-houſe.

† See Archæologia, vol. XIII. p. 69, where is a plate of the very curious device carved on the wall of his apartment in the Tower, during the ſhort confinement he underwent previous to his execution.

the wall of encloſure to the Chartreuſe cloſe, under the names of the Eaſt and Weſt gates, the former in the pariſh of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, and the latter in St. Sepulchre's.

On the 31ſt of May, 1565, the Chartreuſe was purchaſed of Roger lord North, and his father's executors, by the duke of Norfolk, for 2500 l.; and in the ſame year he iſſued his letters of attorney to John Blenhayſet, eſq. and William Dunham, goldſmith, to take poſſeſſion. To this nobleman is to be attributed the preſent ſtate of the buildings, with ſome exceptions. The wall in Charter-houſe ſquare bears many marks of antiquity, and was probably part of the monaſtery though now ſo totally mutilated, and incorporated into the maſter's and other apartments, that their original form is quite loſt. Upon paſſing the gate into the firſt court, the ragged ſtones of the ruins are found to have been uſed in building a long gallery, whoſe windows are of the faſhion uſed in the Duke's days; in the midſt is an arch (over which are Mr. Sutton's arms) leading to another court formed on the Eaſt ſide by the hall. A ſmall portico before the door has the royal arms on it; to the right a buttreſs and two large windows with lancet-ſhaped mullions; over them two ſmall arched windows; and above the door one with nine diviſions. At the South end a very large projecting window divided into fifteen parts, and over it a ſmall one. The roof is ſlated, and ſupports a ſmall cupola. The North and South ſides of the area are of brick, erected about the middle of the laſt century. Two ſmall paſſages lead to courts on either ſide; that on the South contains the entrance to the chapel, and much of the walls are of antient ſtone. The North court ſeems to have been erected, or altered, about the ſame time. Near it are the kitchen and bake-houſe; the former contains two enormous chimney-places; and the doors and windows have all pointed arches. Facing the chapel is a paſſage to the cloiſter, which is of brick, with projecting, unglaſed, mullioned windows, and flat tops. A few ſmall pointed doors are in the back-wall, but they are now cloſed. From a terrace on this cloiſter the patched antient walls and buttreſſes of the original court-room may be ſeen. I have now mentioned all the external marks which ſeem to fix the above buildings to the times previous to Mr. Sutton's purchaſe. It is impoſſible to trace from them the ſites of the various monaſtic buildings. It will be found from my deſcription of the interior, that the duke of Norfolk had expended large ſums in adorning his houſe, which his inordinate ambition prevented him from enjoying. Whether he had any view towards his alliance with Mary

Queen

Queen of Scots, in thus decorating it, I know not; but be that as it may, "when Mary once perceived the artifices of Elizabeth to detain her in prison, she thought herself warranted to make attempts of every kind to procure herself liberty. A multitude of conspiracies were formed for her, to some of which she consented, and particularly to that for marrying the duke of Norfolk against the will of queen Elizabeth, though Bothwell was still alive: it cost that duke his life for pursuing the chimerical project with too much zeal *." He was committed to the Tower in 1569, and in the following year was permitted to reside at the Chartreuse, guarded by sir Henry Nevil; but, recurring to this unhappy pursuit, he was again taken into custody, and brought to trial, in consequence of which he lost his head on the scaffold.

The estates of this nobleman having thus fallen to the crown, Queen Elizabeth shewed much magnanimity in restoring them to the family, who were careſſed by James the First for the sufferings they had endured for his mother Queen Mary. The first four days of his residence in London was with the Howards at the Chartreuse. Lord Thomas Howard, the duke's second son, was created earl of Suffolk by the King, lord chamberlain of his household, lord treasurer of England, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

Having brought the history of this convent to the period when Mr. Sutton purchased it, I shall proceed to give such particulars of him as I have been able to collect.

Philip Bearcroft, D. D. preacher at the Charter-house from 1724 to 1754, has favoured the world with "An Historical Account of Thomas Sutton, esq." &c. to which I am compelled to have recourse for the heads of his earlier history; for, unfortunately, the vast number of papers once belonging to Mr. Sutton, that I have lately examined, contain scarcely an item of materials.

Dr. Bearcroft says, "that Thomas Sutton, esq. was one of the antient family of the Suttons in Lincolnshire. His father resided in the parish of St. Swithin, in the city of Lincoln, and was steward to the courts there. His mother descended from the honourable family of the Stapletons, in Yorkshire, which was her maiden name. As parish registers were not kept at the time of the birth of Mr. Sutton, it is supposed that he first drew his breath in 1532. Tradition informs us that he had his education at Eton; whence he removed to St. John's college,

* Acta Regia, fol. 1733, p. 457.

Cambridge,

Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. Mr. Sutton then entered as a ſtudent at Lincoln's-inn, but ſoon after viſited France, Spain, Italy, and Holland. His father died in 1558; but he did not return till about 1562, when he found himſelf joint heir with his mother to conſiderable property.

Mr. Sutton was afterwards retained by the Duke of Norfolk, which, I imagine, was the foundation of much friendſhip between him and the duke's ſon the earl of Suffolk; and to this is to be attributed Mr. Sutton's legacy of 400 l. and the offer of the manors of Littlebury and Hadſtock, in Eſſex, for 10,000 l. in his will. He was at one time ſecretary to the earl of Warwick; and was rewarded in the 11th of Queen Elizabeth by an annuity of 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. charged upon the manor of Walkington, in the county of York, "in conſideracon of trewe and faitheful ſervyce to us done by our well beloved ſervant." Mr. Sutton received the poſt of maſter of the ordnance at Berwick from the ſame nobleman; and, afterwards, through his patronage, that of maſter-general of the ordnance in the North, for life; this patent is dated 28th Feb. 1569. Mr. Sutton now appears in a new character, that of the ſoldier; in which he is ſaid to have behaved with much gallantry and courage at the ſiege of Edinburgh Caſtle. Thoſe two virtues aſſociated never failed to recommend the man of war to the favour of the ladies. One, we have ſtrong proof, honoured him with her affections in Scotland. The product of this amour was treated by his father with the utmoſt kindneſs; and, it appears, he fought for his country at a ſubſequent period. There is every proof that Roger Sutton muſt have behaved during the latter part of his father's life with impropriety, or his name would have been found in his will, and judging from his having kept him with him *as his ſon* in his youth *. The foundation of this worthy man's great riches aroſe from his working ſome valuable coal mines in the manors of Gateſhead and Wickham, which he had on a long leaſe from the biſhop of Durham and the Crown: thoſe were ſo profitable that Dr. Bearcroft ſays, he was worth, in 1580, 50,000 l.; and brought two horſes loaded with money to London. Two years afterwards he married "Elizabeth, daughter of John Gardiner, of Grove place, in the pariſh of Chalfont St. Giles, in Buckinghamſhire, and widow of John Dudley, of Stoke Newington, eſq." With this lady he received an addition to his fortune, and a moiety of the manor at the latter place. About this time he commenced merchant; and, poſſeſſing ſuch a capital, it is by no means wonderful that it encreaſed every year, and recommended

* Papers in the Evidence Houſe.

him

him to various public employments in that purſuit. His town reſidence was then in the pariſh of St. Mary, Somerſet, and his country houſe at Newington. His papers, to which I have had recourſe, generally relate to the period when he had retired from an active life, and commenced a purſuit ſomething between a money-lender and a farmer. Mrs. Sutton died in 1602; and has left the character of an amiable, charitable woman; one who promoted the goodneſs of Mr. Sutton, and forwarded his benevolent deeds; ſhe will ſpeak beſt for herſelf in one of her letters dated 16th May, 1602. "There is in all of the wheate dreſſed xv qũters 3 buſhells ſince you went, and now they are about yo^{r} beſt wheate: good Mr. Sutton, I beſeeche you remember the firſte for the poore foolkes, and God will reward you."

It will be neceſſary now to ſhew how Mr. Sutton realized the immenſe wealth flowing to him.

Balſham. 21 Eliz. Mr. Secretary Wilſon aſſigned the leaſe of the manor, *inter alia*, to Mr. Sutton; and 25 Eliz. the Queen aſſigned the ſame leaſe to Mr. Sutton; and in the 43d of her reign ſhe granted the fee farm of this manor, and the advowſon of the church of Balſham, *una cum maneriis de* Littlebury *et* Hadſtocke, to Mr. Sutton. The fine for the fee of the three manors on reſignation of the leaſe was 7000 l.

19 James I. Lady Hatton and others ſold to ſir Richard Sutton a fee farm rent of 64 l. 18 s. out of the manor of Balſham, part of the rent reſerved by the Queen's letters patent of the ſame manors, 1038 l. 8 s.

Hallingbury. 31 Eliz. Robert earl of Eſſex and others conveyed the manor and the advowſon of the church to Wm. Bawtree and others; which was by them 35 Eliz. conveyed to Mr. Sutton, 2533 l. 6 s. 8 d.

33 Eliz. Thomas Drap and John Morgan conveyed lands in Hatfield Brodeoke, 100 l.

Dunſby. 35 Eliz. Sir F. Willughby, knt. and Percival Willughby, eſq. mortgaged this manor, *inter alia*, to Mr. Sutton and his heirs, upon condition of redemption: and 38 Eliz. Sir F. Willughby releaſed the manor and all his eſtate, condition, &c. to Mr. Sutton, the fine uncertain: but 39 Eliz. Mr. Sutton conveyed that manor to Mr. John Lawe and Thomas Browne for 2000 l.: and they afterward, 40 Eliz. reconveyed the ſame to Mr. Sutton for the ſame ſum.

38 Eliz. Thomas Lynne and Michael Obyns ſold lands to Mr. Sutton for 133 l. 6 s. 8 d.

James

11 James I. Robert Smyth releaſed to Mr. Sutton an annuity of five marks from the manor of Dunſby; and 41 Eliz. Alexander King and Thomas Eſtchurch granted the advowſon of the rectory and church of Dunſby to Mr. Sutton, *pro quadem pecunie ſummâ*.

Buſlingthorp. 40 Eliz. Robert Terwhit, eſq. and wife conveyed this manor and the advowſon for 3500 l. to Mr. Sutton.

Norton. 41 Eliz. Sir Robert Radcliffe, earl of Suſſex, conveyed the manor and advowſon to Mr. Sutton, for 4000 l.

Southminſter. Thomas lord D'Arcye and Mary his wife conveyed the manor to Mr. Sutton; and the advowſons of the vicarage and parſonage were conveyed by William Wiſeman, eſq. 41 Eliz. in all 5500 l.

Much Stambridge. 45 Eliz. and 24th Feb. 2 James I. Robert Lawrence, alias Edmonds, conveyed the manor and advowſon to Mr. Sutton, 1966 l. 13 s. 4 d.

2 James I. William lord Compton and others ſold, conveyed, and mortgaged, the manors of Saltrop, Chilton, Blackgrove, &c. &c.; and, 3d of James, they releaſed the premiſes abſolutely to Mr. Sutton, 13,500 l.

Caſtle Camps *. 5 James I. Sir John Skynner, knt. and others conveyed the manor and advowſon to Mr. Sutton, 10,800 l.

Lands

* This manor cauſed Mr. Sutton more uneaſineſs than any other occurrence that I know of during his long life. Were the allegations of ſir John Skynner only to be relied on, his conduct would have been juſtly arraigned; but I am happy to have it in my power to clear Mr. Sutton of every imputation. Sir John Harington, who was a principal in this buſineſs, and in others for Mr. Sutton, had then the education of Elizabeth, daughter to James the Firſt, entruſted to his care, and had been created a baron by the title of Lord Harington of Exton, in the firſt year of that prince. He died at Worms, in Germany, after attending his pupil to the court of her huſband, Frederick, Count Palatine of the Rhine, about two years ſubſequent to the death of Mr. Sutton, Aug. 1613.

Sir John wrote ſeveral letters to Mr. Sutton, endeavouring to perſwade him to purchaſe Camps: the reaſon will ſhortly appear. "Mr. Sutton, I ame more aſhamed than afrayd to come to you, being in yo^r det 200 l. for myſelfe, and 50 l. for ſir Jo. Skinner, and able to pay neyther till Camps be ſold. With moche ſuyt and no lytle charge I procurd the act of parliament to paſſe, and that in ſo good faſhyon (as Mr. Moore and Mr. Hyde, and other of counſell w^th y^t and of the comittee for y^t, wear of opynion) that all encombrances wear wypte of, ſaving Wines, w^h ys excepted. My hope was then that you ſhold buy yt, who I was ſewr wold deal juſtly and pay trewly, and not wyſh to buy yt underſolde." This is dated June, 1607.

Theſe perſwaſions ſucceeded, and Mr. Sutton agreed for Caſtle Camps with ſir John Skinner, who was impriſoned for debt immediately after. He petitioned the Lord Chancellor Elleſmere, from the Fleet, ſetting forth, that he had ſold Mr. Sutton lands to the amount of 10,800 l. of *which*

Lands purchaſed by Mr. Sutton out of his perſonal eſtate. Little Wigborow, Higney, Fulſtowe, Hartland, Blacktofte, Elemeſtead, and Thickwood. Theſe lands coſt him 17,183l. 8s. 10d.

The

he owed ſir John Harington 3000l. and William Smith 3100l. The reſidue he was to have received. The deeds upon the agreement were ſealed, containing an acquittance for the whole ſum, of which Mr. Sutton paid but a ſmall part, and left London. He therefore prayed for ſatisfaction.

This application occaſioned a ſevere letter from the Chancellor to Mr. Sutton, of which the following is the ſubſtance, and an extract. He firſt informs him that the King had had the caſe laid before him; and that he had referred it to him, Lord Bruce, and others, commanding them to ſatisfy the creditors, to have Skinner freed from impriſonment, and his wife and children provided for. "I muſt therefore let you know, yf yo^{u} p'ſiſt in this dealing towarde him, I muſt (in regard of the ſpecall care and charge layed upon us by his Ma^{te} in the ſaid reference) acquaint his high^{es} wth the mat^{er}, who, I am p'ſuaded, will not take it well; and therefore wiſhing yo^{u} forthth to give ye gent^{l} that reaſonable ſatisfacc'on y^{t} he may have no juſt cauſe further to p'ſecute his complaint, (which, no doubt, will moove ſome ſtraighter courſe to be taken againſt you then I would wiſh, or yo^{r}ſelf will well like of,) I bid you hartily farewell. At York, 17th Aug. 1607.

Your loving friend J. Ellesmer, Canc'.

Mr. Sutton ſpeaks ſo much to the purpoſe in his anſwer to the above, that I inſert it with pleaſure.

"To the right hon. the lorde Elleſmere, lord chancellor of England.

"Right hono^{ble},

"Underſtandinge that yo^{r} lo^{p} had referedd the matter in queſtion touchinge the extent uppon the manno^{r} of Camps, extended by Wilbraham's recognizance to the uſe of Mr. Wynne, and expectinge daylye ſome goode order therin, for the freinge of the ſaid extent; I have forborne as yett to deliver all the money out of my hands to ſir John Skinner; and hopinge that ſome good courſe may yet be verie ſhortly taken herin by thoſe D^{rs} whom yo^{r} lo^{p} hath aſſigned to examine that buſines, that beinge the greateſt p'ſent matter of trouble and incumbrance to me and to the land. And that beinge diſcharged as I wiſh, and ſome reaſonable and indifferent courſe taken wth ſir John, for the quallifying of the reſt of the momentarye buſineſs and wherewth his land is chargable, I will moſt willingly pay unto him all the money yet behinde. And lookinge daylye for ſome ſpeedye end herin to be p'cured by ſir John Skinner, I am p'fectly at yo^{r} lo^{p} co'mandment. I have ſtayed at London untill I was in great danger of the plague, and hazarded my health, w^{h} I knowe not when I ſhall recover, for the want wherof is the lett that I cannot attend yo^{r} lo^{p} at this p'ſent as my dutye is. I moſt humbly beſeech yo^{r} good lo^{p} on my knees that yo^{u} would vouchſafe to ſpare my farther anſwere at this tyme, and not to p'cure the King's Ma^{tie} to be my heavy lord upon this occaſion. And ſoe I wiſh unto yo^{u} all honno^{r} and happyneſs. This third of September, 1607.

Yo^{r} lo^{p} pore humble ſycke ſervant,

Thomas Sutton.

From this time Mr. Sutton was indefatigable in finding proof to convince the referees that he ſhould not have been ſafe in paying the money to ſir John Skinner till the incumbrances on the manor

of

The very great riches of Mr. Sutton procured many friends, ſome of whom made him pay dear for their regard, if we may judge from the piles of bonds

of Caſtle Camps were finally removed. In the interval the following letters were written by ſir John Harington.

"Mr. Sutton. There is an old verſe, "*ter pulſare licet, ſi non aperitur abito.*" I have formerly written two long l'res unto you, (yet I wyſh you ſhold not think them too long): in them I reco'mended two moſt co'mendable matters unto you, devotion and honor, w^h^ have been ſometyme lawfully maryed together, though now ſome mayntayn an opinion that they are devorced. I have yet receaved no dyrect awnſwer of them, but only a ſummons to come ſpeedyly up, which I obayd before I receavd y^t^. I know both in y^r^ kyndnes and good maners you will thinke fit to awnſwer ſo many lynes ſo frendly written to you under my hand, w^th^ a few under yours. I need not amplyfy unto you or repeat the worthynes of the thinges I perſwade; only I proteſt to you on my ſalvation, the wyſeſt men I have ſpoken w^th^, the godlieſt and learnedeſt dyvynes I do meet with, approve my motion in bothe, and will eyther by conference or wryting confyrm as moche to you *. I only wyſh you not to undervallew y^r^ſelfe, pluck up y^r^ ſperyts, linger not in good purpoſes, reiecte not friendly advyſes, *hilarem datorem diligit Deus*; God loveth a cheerfull giver; and God's deputyes on earth participat of that among other dyvyne qualytyes, namely in bountefull geving favors, and in gratefull accepting good actions, and ſomtyme good intentions; and ſo wyſhing you (as to myſelfe) good ſucceſs in y^r^ good deſyres, I co'mit you to God.

Your aſſured trewe frend.

JOHN HARYNGTON.

From my lodging this foul Fryday morning, 6th November, 1607."

"Mr. Sutton, I long to heer how you doe, and long more to ſee you heer, whear I keep my lodging for you according to my promiſe, and wyll whyll thear ys any hope of y^r^ cominge. I ſent you word I had not forgotten the charge you gave mee; now I ſay to you the mocyon ys made to the King allredy (I mean for y^r^ mortmayn) and hee hath promiſt yt; and furder, being told that p'haps my Lo' Treſorer wold bee agaynſt yt, his Ma^tie^ made awnſwer, that yf yt concerned the crown land, or land in his poſſeſſyon, or of his ffee, yt might bee he wold ſhew reaſon agaynſt yt; but in this to ſo godly an entent he ſholde not croſſe yt. Let me heer of you, and think not that I love you as thoſe that wold gayn by you, but I wold gayn you and myſelfe to God. I have, for all my loſſes, more left then I am worthy of, and thowſands more worthy want yt, and as the *yeer fraues* † are lyke to want. You rich men ſhould open yo^r^ barnes; geve, lend, diſtribute to the poore, and lay up threfore in Heaven; ffayth ys good, hope is good, but charity ys the cheefer, "*major horum caritas.*" Heer are lawyers at Bathe; juſtice Willimes, an honeſt and ſtout judge; heer ys ſir Henry Montacu, recorder; Mr. Francis Moore. Heer be devynes, heer bee phyſicians, and heer is ſaynt Billet (this gentleman was ſecretary to Lord Treaſurer Burleigh), the benefactor of this church, and

* Probably this alludes to the ſubject of the next letter but one.

† Sir John alludes to the portion intended for the Princeſs Elizabeth about to marry a German prince. It is to our reproach that we apply *Paddy* to an Iriſhman, *Don* to the Spaniard, *Mynheer* to the Dutch; and in old times ſir John has *yeer fraues*, &c.

bonds *now* amongſt his papers; and the extraordinary and moſt unjuſtifiable letters he has preſerved, to the ſhame of their authors, who appear generally to have conſidered

founder of the new hoſpitall for lame pilgrims. Heer ys the young lord Norrys, whome ſyckneſs hath allmoſt made olde. And heer bee lame old men whome the Bath hath almoſte made younge. Believe me, I think yt wold do you much good, and becauſe I wiſh you much good, I wyſh you heer. I can let you have honeſt roome, and coſt mee never a peny. So fareyewell.

Your trew ffrend,

JOHN HARYNTON.

From Bath, this 5th of September, 1608."

"Mr. Sutton, I was booted and ſpurd to have gon out of London on Satirday; but underſtanding yo^r interrogatoryes wear not then in, I tooke occaſyon to put off my going down till this day; w^h being the lateſt I could poſſibly ſtay, I hope you will have mee excuſed, *and the rather becauſe indeed I can ſay juſt nothing of the matter,* w^h I think ys the cawſe my lady Skinner forbeareth to ſerve proceſs on me, thowgh ſhe ſaid ſhe wold. I heer now that my lady Arbella ys fallen ſicke of the ſmall pox, and that my lady Skinner attendeth her, and taketh great payns about her. Yf you think yt import you ſo moche as yt bee worth my coming up, I will ſtay till the parlament begin, w^h I heer will hold the 18th of Ffebruary, or thereabout; agaynſt w^h tyme make redy yo^r bill for ye mortmayn, *and I can aſſewr you yt ſhall paſſe, yf you will bee as good as your wor, and ſo I ame bidden to tell you.* In the mean tyme I will provyde yo^r lodging at Bath, warm and clenly, good dry wood for yo^r fyre; the town hath ever good beefe and good bredde; and when you ſee the place and fynde (as I wyſh) that God geve you helth, that then let God work w^th you for the good of the church and poore thear; by whoſe prayr yo^r lyfe and helth may bee continewd yet ſeavn yeer at leaſt, ſo you wold bee cheerfull and not vex yo^rſelfe w^th the paltry dealing of ſuch as ſir John Skinner: and ſo I will end w^th this diſtich that my father taught mee above 40 yeer ſince,

In doing good uſe no delay,
For tyme ys ſwift, and ſlydes away.

Yo^r trew loving frend,

JOHN HARYNTON.

21 December, 1608."

The diſagreeable imputation thrown on Mr. Sutton's character by ſir John Skinner, was not removed for more than two years after his petition to the Lord Chancellor; but in July, 1609, Mrs. Anne Markham, niece to Alderman Harvie, wrote to Mr. Sutton that ſhe had heard he had been with the alderman to enquire whether a bond from ſir John Skinner to her uncle for 10,000 l. for her huſband was cancelled. She adds, that ſir John Harington is better able than herſelf to ſhew him that in all likelihood it was diſcharged; and to call on her by ſeven in the morning when ſhe would convince him he had no cauſe to fear it. "So may it pleaſe you to conceal my name, for I am loath to be ſeen to contradict the opinion of ſo great a perſonage as ſueth for it, as I hear." It will now be ſeen that ſir John Harington had been playing a double part from his own confeſſion, which removes the ſhade from Mr. Sutton's character, and clouds his own by not having cleared the matter ſooner.

"The

conſidered him a mere dotard, ready to throw his gold to avert the threats of Heaven's vengeance they laviſh on him in caſe of denial. In the liſt of borrowers, Queen Elizabeth ſtands firſt for 100l. for one year, 39th of her Majeſty's reign.

"The trewe report concerning a ſtatute of 10,000l. acknowledged to Mr. Sebaſtian Harvie, now ſhereif of London, by ſir John Skynner.

"Uppon the 29th of April 1601, being the 43d of queen Eliz. Thomas Markham tooke up, upon his bond and myne, of ſir Edward Brabſon 1000l. which money he lent to ſir John Skinner, to buy the chamberlainſhippe of Barwicke of ſir John Cary, now lord Hunſdon. Upon the loan herof ſir John Skinner promiſt to enter into a ſtatute to Mr. Markham himſelfe of 10,000l. for conveying over Camps to him for his ſecurite. Mr. Markham, being then in danger of outlawries, was perſwaded by ſir Griffin Martin to take the ſtatute from ſir John Harvie in the name of Mr. Sebaſtian Harvie, which was done without maiſter Harvie's privitie (but the truſt whollie entended for Mr. Thomas Markham, as myſelfe and Mr. Anthonie Nevile can teſtifie, and ready to depoſe); neither was there ever any act done to transfer the right therof to ſir Griffin. When ſir John Skinner was arreſted upon this ſtatute, he fought to abate the writt by anſwer, becauſe he was called therein Skinner, eſquyer, not Skinner, knight; and ſoone after he pleaded performance of the entended defeaſance, but alwayes denyed it to be for payment of money, or in truſt for ſir Griphin Markham. The act of parliament provided againſt all the incombrances of Skinner and Markham, of which this was one of the chiefe, the act penned and drawn by Mr. Moore of the Temple ſpecially to that purpoſe. My lord Cooke being to buy the land, and examining everie thing verie ſtrictlie, hearing this ſtatute was cancelld and vacated, and ſeeing the act of parliament, was verie well ſatisfied therof, and never made further queſtion. Upon which, Mr. Sutton, by my perſwaſion, bought the mannor *bonâ fide* moſt juſtlie and honeſtlie, and gave in preſent monie more by 500l. than my lord Cooke ſhould have given, to the great reliefe of ſir John Skinner and all his, who is much to blame to ſhew himſelf ſo unthankfull for yt. 23d November 1609. By me JOHN HARYNGTON."

"Sir, Yt is not one of the leaſt ſignes of God's favour unto you, that hee hath taken out of this world the man that above all others, without cauſe or deſert, did ſeke your diſturbance and defamation. But that hee ſhould dye in ſuch miſerie as ys reported, under arreſt of the ſheriffs baylies; and that in his life tyme hee ſhould bee playd uppon the ſtage ſoe extreme ſcornfully; which, I ſuppoſe, of all the reſt did moſt breake his heart; this ys to my thoughts a fearfull example of God's judgments, that even in this world ſomtimes puniſheth men in the ſame kynd and meaſure they offend; one particular of which concerninge yourſelfe I will reſerve till I meete you. And ſoe of him now no more, but wiſh you to forgive him as I doe, and be good to his wife, who had no fault but beinge too good for him, and though I knowe how litle ſhee loves mee, and how much ſhee hath wronged both you and mee heretofore, yet, I ſuppoſe, the man beinge gone, the mynd will alter, and ſhee will proove herſelfe and her owne nature. 1609, 5 Feb. JOHN HARRINGTON."

There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe that Mr. Sutton did afford relief in money to lady Skinner, as there are ſeveral letters extant from her, ſoliciting for that neceſſary article. In a poſtſcript, 1610, ſhe writes, "Sir, If I have it not to-morrow by one of the clok, in faith both I and mine are utterly undon; and if it wear but I alone I ſhold not care; but my children goeth to my hart that I ſhould hurt them."

I ſhall illuſtrate ſome of theſe applications for money by giving the words of the ſolicitor. There is a warrant directed to the keeper of "Houham park, in Eſſex, ſigned by Robert, Earl of Suſſex, commanding him to furniſh Mr. Sutton during life with a buck in Summer and a doe in Winter;" dated the 13th Feb. 1598. This earl was in the habit of borrowing freely, even entreating for 50 l. at a time. Soon after the Counteſs of Cumberland thus addreſſed him:

"Sir, my credytt and eſtimacon in the world is no leſſe nowe than ever heretofore it hath bene; howſoever you conceave therof: and for the money I have made ſhifte therfore, becawſe I would not breake my day, and have accordingly payd it, as Mr. Lawe his man well knoweth; ffor w^ch I wholy relyed upon you, p̄ſumyng partly upon your owne promyſe, as comyng from your owne kynde proffer therof, and partly upon that former and accuſtomed kyndnes, and good parts of ffrendſhip w^h for hir ſake that is nowe gone you ſeemed to have borne to me; which late kyndnes of yours, though it be not as (I hope) quite extinguiſhed, yet in apparency is not ſo great as it hathe bene, in that you fayled me when I leaſt feared it; but knowing no juſt cauſe of this your ſo hard and unkynde dealing, I doe eftſoones deſyre you, that if nowe you will not ſend me the mony preſently, yet that I may be ſure therof at any tyme betweene this and Bartholomewe tyde. And becawſe you ſhall not thinke that I will be any way more beholden unto you, if need be, then you ſhall lyke of, I have here ſent you a gage, deſiryng you to accept therof as being of ſufficient value to lend ſo much mony, and that a greater ſome upon. And howſoever you plead poverty, I pray God you may never have more need or cawſe to complayne in any other caſe then, I am ſure, you have in this. And ffurther that you may knowe I urge you to no more than owt of your owne kyndnes you proffered of yourſelf, I have cawſed my late ſervant Mr. Auditor Ffuller, by wrighting, to ſignify what he remembreth of your former proffered kyndnes to me. Thus truſting to receve your abſolute anſwere by this ſo truſty a meſſenger, (whom if it were a thowſand tymes ſo muche, I would credytt withall,) with my very kynde comendacons I betake you to the ſafe tuition of the Almighty. London, this 27th of July, 1602.

Your friend ready to pleaſe you in a farre greater matter than this,

M. CUMBERLANDE.

One prays for aſſiſtance on his marriage; a ſecond to pay her dead brother's debts or his body would be arreſted; a third offers to ſhed all his blood for a re-

turn

turn to his kindneſs; and the ſhipwrecked ſufferer ſolicits relief between two ſcraps of Latin.

As the following pays a juſt tribute to Mr. Sutton's worth, I inſert it with pleaſure.

"Right w^ll, I am a muſitian, who formerly have brought upp noblemens daughters, as well knights as gentlemens daughters, in the arte of muſicke; who through a long continuance of ſycknes (my ſchollers w^ch were my onlye ſtaye and ſole mayntenance beinge long ſithence departed into the countrye and not yet returnd,) am for wante of ſchollers brought into ſuch pinchinge penurye, as that I am not able to protect myſelf, much leſſe my wyfe and children. And, hearinge of the generouſe reporte of yo^r w^rps worthineſſe, and worthye diſpoſition towardes diſtreſſed gentlemen, to ſchollers and men of arte, choſe rather to ſet my ſorrowes to ſale to ſo w^ll a gent as yo^rſelf, beinge endued w^th wiſdome, mercye, and charitable commiſeration, then to break foorth my miſeries to any inferior pſon. Thus cravinge yo^r w^ips patience for this my bold attempt, not w^thout bluſhinge cheekes, I ceaſe. By nowe the unworthy chief gent now lyving of the name, John Hardinge, 1611."

The ſucceeding extracts from a letter of Anne Lawrence's will not be read without pitying the receiver, and execrating the writer.

"Before I knew you, reporte gave me mutch aſſurance of your Criſtian diſpoſition; which imbouldened me to be a ſuter unto you for the lendinge me two hundred poundes, quaentinge you with my occationes to uſe the ſame, whearein at my fireſt and ſeconde conferences I founde you ſo favorable, as I truſted greatly one your frendſhip thearin; yet afterwardes, when I hoped moſt theareoff, you weare fardeſt from doinge me that good I deſired; wich if you had done, though I coulde not give ſitch ſecurity wich worldly wiſe men ſo muche ſtande upon, yet, by God's healpe, I woulde with all poſſible ſpeade," &c. "And becauſe I now conceavſe you ar to worldly affected, or elſe to mutch draune or carried by the perſwationes of ſom from doinge that good whileſt you are livinge, wich in the ende will be beſt for yourſelfe, I have, chiefelye for your goode, and partly for my one, wrote this, wich I pray you reade and conſider well of, for it is truthe withoute diſimulation, and ſitch as if the eyes of your ſoull be not ſtarke blinde, the eares of your hearte quite deafe, and your conſcience ſealed up to ſinne, you ſhall finde to be better treaſure, by me a poore gentelwoman and a maide willingly gathered to beſtowe on you, then ſitch as I deſired to borrow of you, or all the like this worlde affourdes." She then proceeds with a collection of the moſt impudent

pudent applications from Scripture, verifying the adage that the devil himſelf may quote it; and obliges him with the following tales. "Theare was a man had three frindes; too of them he loved entirely, the other he made little account of. This man was ſent for before the Kinge, and deſired his firſt frinde to goo with him, but he wolde not, yet he brought him parte of his waye; then he deſired his ſeconde frinde to goo with him, and he could not, yet gave him ſomething for a remembrance; laſt of all he went to his thirde frend, of whom he made leaſt recognizance, and he went with him to the Kinge, and aunfwared for him in all matteres whatſoever. So man in this worlde, beinge ſent for by death, comes to his wife, children, or friends, to goo with him, but they will not; yet they will bring him to his grave; then he deſires his goodes and ſubſtaunce to go with him, and they cannot, yet they will give him a ſheate; but his conſcience will go with him, and before the throne of God awnſware for him. Therefore have greate care to be of a good conſcience; and whileſt you ar here, provide as a King did of whome I ſhall tell you. "There was a country wheare the Commones did chooſe theare King; and at ther pleaſure woulde baniſhe him into a far country, almoſt naked; but one Kinge, more wiſe than the reſt, ſo ſoone as he was choſen, ſent continuall proviſion into that country where he ſhoulde go; that, when his one peopell did baniſhe him, he mought be royally receaved, and live moſt princely theare." Even ſo you may nowe provide in this worlde, that when deathe comes for you, God, his angelles, and ſaintes, may joyfully receave you into heaven; wherfore withoute furder delay tender your one ſoulls good; live godly, and remember that deathe will ſteale upon you as a thiefe; alſo that the late lord treaſorer, who no doute hoped to live as longe as you, was ſodenly ſent for. I neide not tell you that ſir John Spenſer is ded; who, if before he died had geven but the twentye part of his worldly wealthe to the poore and nedy members of Criſt, had don a heavenly deed upon earth, for which his ſoulle now undoubtedly would have had a Heaven reward," &c.

He was beſet with profe run mad; witneſs for me Richard Williams, who ſays, "the verſes were written in twoo ſeverall ſortes on the lettres of his worſhipful name."

A prayer

A prayer for your worſhipp in the termes of a Gardiner.

" Plante, Lorde, in hym the tree of Godlie life,
Hedge him aboute wth thie ſtronge fence of Faithe,
And if it thee pleaſe uſe eke thie proyninge knife,
Leaſte, that O Lorde, as a good Gardyner ſaythe,
If ſuckers drawe the ſappe from bowes on hie,
The toppe of tree in time perhaps may die."

My readers will no doubt be ſatisfied with this one effuſion.

" Good ſir, I pray lett it not trouble you to conſyder of theſe fewe lynes, ſomwhat concerninge you and ſomwhat myſelf. I dwelled ſomtyme neere to a man of good credditt, wealth, and experience in the worlde, whoe was thought ſomwhat hard and penuriouſe in denyinge to hymſelf the pleaſure of his own aboundance and ſuperfluityes; but otherwayes very charitable to his poore neighboures and frends, in lending them at theyre neede, in doinge other good workes of mercy in his lyef tyme, and juſte in all his pactes and promiſes. The country wheare he lyved remembreth thus of hym. At on tyme a diſtreſſed neighbour of his came to hym to borrowe a ſmall ſome of money towards payment of his rente (butt at ſom unſeaſonable hower as it ſeemes), to whom his anſweare was that he would lend hym none. " Sir (quoth the poore fellowe), that is the woorſt you can doe me." " Nay, neighbour," ſayd he, " I could doe much woorſs by thee; for I could bear thee in hande to lend thee money, and never mean it." Nowe, in good fayth, methinks this was a playn anſweare, and ſuerly he was held to be a good honeſt playn dealinge man; but yet, alas, in the end he proved mortall (which was lamented of many), and ſo dyed. Sir, I crave no more; but whereas havinge lately done you ſom ſmalle curteſye *(whiche I was not bounde to)*, and thearuppon I deſyred you to lend me a very ſmall ſome of money, which hitherto in a month's ſpace you have not refuſed, but often promyſed to ſend to me, which I have as often expected, even as the Jewes doe for theyr Meſſias. I ſaye I crave no more but that I may certaynly knowe your pleaſure when and what you will ſend to me, leaſt you proove mortall as other men, and ſo dye before you ſende; for it beinge true that younge dye ſoone, it is allſo ympoſſible for ould men to live longe. 29 Octobre, 1611. William Wynne."

The preceding letters and extracts ſerve to ſhew that Mr. Sutton's latter days were far from happy. What could be more unpleaſant to a charitable mind than

thoſe repeated inſults to drive and goad him to perform what his free-will was conſtantly employed in accompliſhing? Several of thoſe tormentors letters are dated within a month of his deceaſe, and ſurely they muſt have contributed to hurry his diſſolution! Sir John Harrington was continually, as we have ſeen, urging him to charity; and at the ſame time baſely endeavoured to turn the whole of Mr. Sutton's fortune to the uſe of the Duke of York, in order to make his own court to James the Firſt, by holding out the bait of a peerage for ſuch a legacy. But our pious old man boldly avowed his intention to give his money as he pleaſed, in a ſpirited letter to the lord treaſurer Saliſbury, which is printed by Bearcroft, p. 20; and Harrington's deſpicable letter after it, in juſtification of himſelf.

Many inſtances of his general inclination to benefit mankind might be cited from Mr. Sutton's papers; but they are all ſo totally eclipſed by the ſubject of this article, that I ſhall paſs them.

When he had finally determined on the ſituation for his charity, he began in earneſt to ſecure it by thoſe legal barriers which have proved its ſafeguard even to the preſent moment. That he had ſome expence as well as trouble in this part of his intentions, Harrington's broad hints and the following letter will prove.

"To my loving good frend Mr. Thomas Sutton, at his lodging.

"Good Mr. Sutton, I praye you let Fryer have a thowſand and fyvety pounds; and upon Monday I wyll ſee you myſelfe, and we wyll take order for the reſt of the mony, and for diſpatching of your charter from the kyng. And ſo I committ you to God as your loving frend *.

1611, May 25. T. Suffolke."

Thomas earl of Suffolk, Theophilus lord Howard, Thomas earl of Arundel, and William lord Howard, conveyed Charter houſe to T. Sutton, eſq. on the 9th of May, in the 9th year of King James the Firſt, for 13,000 l. including Pardon church-yard, and Whitewell-beach, with two meſſuages and two cloſes of land adjoining.

He had ſcarcely taken poſſeſſion, when the lady Berckley ſolicited permiſſion to reſide in the Charter houſe, during the ſummer of 1611, and to bring with her ten ſervants, as ſhe found her houſe in Barbican too cloſe and unhealthy for

* Fryer's receipt for the money is given on the letter.

the

the ſeaſon. I cannot ſay whether this modeſt requeſt was complied with; but it is certain ſhe aſked it as a loan.

Mr. Sutton, amongſt other acts of kindneſs, maintained a relation named Henry Sutton, at Exeter college, Oxford. This young gentleman had given ſome offence to Mr. Sutton, about 1610; as there are ſeveral letters from his father and him, deprecating his anger, and promiſing gratitude and amendment.

This charitable man at laſt obtained the Letters Patent with licence of mortmain from King James, dated the 22d June, 1611, authoriſing Mr. Sutton at his ſole charge to found an hoſpital and free-ſchool within the Charter houſe. In July following he received a very pleaſing letter from William Craſhawe, preacher at the Temple, who appears to have acted from the impulſe of genuine admiration to his near neighbour, for Mr. Sutton had, beſides his reſidence at Hackney, lodgings in Fleet-ſtreet, "at a draper's the nether end of St. Dunſtan's church *," which are moſt floridly deſcribed in a letter from the landlord, recommending them as having gardens behind, and the windows opening to them.

"Sir, perceivinge y^t you intende a great parte of yo^r wealth to good and godly uſes, I holde it my dutye, and all men's, to praiſe God; and y^e more becauſe ſo fewe of our riche men of this worlde do ſo beſtowe their riches. Now as God (I doubt not) put into yo^r harte to do theſe worthy works, ſo I am ſure it is yo^r deſire y^t they maye be ſo ordered as may be moſt for God's glorye, and the advancement of true religion. Beinge therefore yo^r neighbour, ſo neare as y^e Temple, and by my callinge preacher of God's word, I could not but let you knowe how much I honour this good minde in you: and w^thall to offer you my ſervice if you have neede of me, or may make any uſe of me, either for y^e furtherance of yo^r owne ſalvation by my company or conferences, or any books I have, or for y^e furtherance of your godly works. This is all y^e ſute I have to you at this time, and thus I ceaſe to trouble you; but will pray y^t God maye accompliſhe his good worke in you, and by you; and will reſt your ſervant in Chriſt Jeſus."

Mr. Sutton's active mind, ever employed on ſchemes to benefit mankind, did not forget the pitiable ſtate of criminals under the merited laſh of juſtice, as his own words will prove in an inedited paper and without ſignature, which I found in the archives of his hoſpital. I am unable to ſay why his intentions were not carried into effect; perhaps through his infirmities.

* Qu. Whether the antient houſes, near where the conflagration of 1666 *ceaſed*, may not have been once his reſidence? They almoſt join St. Dunſtan's church.

" Such is the ancient and ever contynewinge malice of Sathan, the ancient enemie of mankinde, whoſe undeſcribable temptacõns to cauſe men to ſin, as well in ſurfait of exceſſe, as by deſpaire in woe, want, and miſerie; and that by this ſubtel deceipt the riche are comforted in their ſtrength of wealth, and friends, and proſperitie; but the needie, pore, and diſtreſſed priſonrs by their deſerts are not onlie bereſte of all thoſe worldlie benefitts and libtie, but alſo remaine an open pray unto the jaws of death and hell, whoſe potent power dailie pvailes upon vexed ſpirits and helples pſons (as yt is too apparent) before or eys, in the gaole of Newgate, where manie beinge hainous offendrs, of the ſame by lawe convicted unto deathe, therby to reſtraine them, and by ther deaths to reforme others: which malefactors (duringe their impriſonmt and at their deaths) doe not onlie remaine deſparing in themſelves wth hardnes of harte, but alſo by their ſettled obſtinacie and counſell they become the devills agents, pverting and confounding others, by diſcoraginge them to pfite in all lewdnes and diſſolutnes of life, makinge them of leſſer offences to become more vicious, vile, and inſolent.

" Upon hope of reformacõn whereof, and to draw thoſe publicke offendrs unto a ſenſible feelinge of ther ſinnes, and to dye penitent for the ſame, there was of oulde tyme a fee of xl. a yeare to be given to a preſt, by the foundacõn of the piſhe of Chriſte Church, wthin wch piſhe ye ſaide gaole of Newgate ſtandeth. And the ſaide prieſt by the foundacõn is called the viſitter of Newgate; by vertue whereof he was to viſit, comforte, and helpe the weake harted, and to breake the hardnes of the harde harted, and to wake the proude and obſtinate to become humble and penitent. But ſuch is the heavie miſerie in this latter age, that offences wth offendrs daylie encreaſe more and more, and the meanes to ſuppreſſe the ſame is hourely leſſe and leſſe; by reaſon yt there be ſoe ſmall a pencõn, noe man of gravitie will undertake that holie ſervice, as alſo for that, in truth, that ſerious buſineſs is more then one man can well pforme.

" In zealous conſideracõn whereof, and for a ſpeedie and everlaſting reformacõn in the pmiſſes, I doe give unto the piſhe of Chriſt church wthin London, one thouſande pounde of readie money; wth the wh the ſaide piſhe ſhall forthwth purchaſe fiftie and fower pounds a yeare for ever, to be added unto the oulde forenamed pencõn of ten pounds a yeare, wch makes up juſte threeſcore and foure pounds; and the ſame to be paid for evr to two godlie, grave, and learned preachrs, in the ſorte and for theis purpoſes following; that is to ſaie, foraſmuche as Chriſt church is the moſt eminent churche of London, and moſt frequented,

(Paule's

(Paule's excepted,) the ſaid piſhe ſhall forthwth, by conſent of the buſhoppe of London, or the archbuſhoppe (for the time beinge) make choice of two godlie, grave, and learned preachrs; wh ſaide preachrs and their ſucceſſors for ever, for the tyme beinge, after they have taken their oath before the buſhoppe (for pformance of their duties), ſhall, by equall courſe of tyme everie Sondaie morning preach in the lower parte of Chriſt churche, and to begin their ſermones to that great aſſemblye at ſeaven of the clocke, and end by eight. And that whoſe monthlie or quarterlie turne is to preach in that church, ſhall for that tyme not be bounden to make his weeklie viſitacon of Newgate: and that he whoes turne is not to preache in that churche ſhall viſite the diſtreſſed priſonrs twice everie weeke at the leaſt. And that every ſeſſions and execucon they, both together, ſhall not faile in anie wyſe to viſite the miſerable priſonrs, and to doe their beſt for their converſion and repentance. And the ſaide piſhe for ever to give unto the ſd two preachrs and their ſucceſſors for ever the ſaide ſomme of 64l. betweene them twaine, thirtie and two pounds by equall porcons, at the foure uſuall feaſts of the yeare. And that the ſaid preachrs everie quarter daie when they come to receive their wages, they ſhall come in the afforenoone into the quier of the ſaid churche at the tyme of devyne prayer in their prieſtlie habit and veſtures, viz. in their gownes and ſurplies, thereby to ſignifie that they owe a dutie unto that churche. And to be put out of their places and ſtipends if they ſhall growe contemptuous, factious, or negligent; and others of better life and demeanor to be choſen in their ſteade."

It appears that Mr. Sutton had intended to preſide as maſter of the hoſpital; but, his health being ſeriouſly injured by a ſlow fever, he nominated the Rev. John Hutton, A.M. vicar of Littlebury, firſt maſter, on the 30th Oct. 1611. On the 1ſt of November, he ſigned a deed of gift of the eſtates mentioned in the letters patent to the governors, in truſt for the hoſpital; and on the following day made his will, which was ſigned and ſealed on the 28th of November. He died at Hackney, on the 12th day of December, 1611, aged 79 years. Edmond Phillips, apothecary, had 40l. 4s. 8d. for embalming the body, which was incloſed in lead, and removed in the moſt reſpectful manner, accompanied by the governors, from Hackney to Chriſt church on the 28th May, 1612. Many men of rank and reſpectability attended his remains to this place of temporary interment till the chapel of his hoſpital was finiſhed.

The

The charges due to the office of Armes for the funerall of Thomas Sutton, eſquire, ſolemniſed 28 Maii, 1612, at Chriſt church, in London:

For the Heralde's fees, blackes allowance for the hearſe, pall, certificate, and regard to Carliſle, - - -	30 l.	13 s.	4 d.
For the painter's work (as by his bill appeareth) -	15	13	6
Summa totalis	46	6	10

The receipt is ſigned by William Camden Clarenceux, &c.

The following decorations were uſed; a coat and penon of arms, a carved creſt, a wreath, a mantle of black velvet, and a helmet ſilvered, ſix dozen of eſcocheons for the body, and ſix dozen for other places. The cloth for mourning, from the governors down to the ſervants, and for covering of places, coſt 890 l. 14 s. 4 d. The ſilks and grograms for the ladies mourning coſt 371 l. 18 s. The church wes ſtrewed with three dozen bundles of ruſhes; and 10 s. was paid for ſtrewing of flowers.

Mr. Simon Baxter, who was Mr. Sutton's nephew, attended as chief mourner; and the ſolemnity commenced and concluded with much good cheer. 6 gallons of "Ipocriſt," 12 lb. of diet bread, 6 boxes of wafers, cakes 1 l. bread 2 l. 9 s. 6 barrels of beer, a hogſhead of claret, 16 gallons of canary wine, 12 gallons of white wine, and 10 gallons of rheniſh, &c. Arthur Hollingworth, cook, of London, furniſhed the funeral feaſt, which coſt 159 l. 9 s. 10 d. This dinner was at Stationers hall, which was ſtrewed with nine dozen bundles of ruſhes, and the gates hung with black cloth. That it was moſt ſumptuous the articles ſhall teſtify for me. 32 neats tongues, 40 ſtone of beef, 24 marrow-bones, and a lamb, 48 capons, 32 geeſe, 4 pheaſants, 12 pheaſants pullets, 12 godowits, 24 rabbits, 6 hearnſhaws, 48 turkey chickens, 48 roaſt chickens, 18 houſe pigeons, 72 field pigeons, 36 quails, 48 ducklings, 160 eggs, 3 ſalmons, 4 congars, 10 turbots, 2 dories, 24 lobſters, 4 mullets, a firkin and keg of ſturgeon, and 3 barrels of pickled oyſters, 16 gammons of bacon, and 4 of Weſtphalia, 16 dried tongues, 16 chicken pies, 16 paſties, 16 made diſhes of rice, 16 neats tongue pies, 16 cuſtards, 16 diſhes of leach, 16 quince pies, 16 orange pies, 16 "forſt back meats," 16 gooſeberry tarts, 8 redeare pies, 6 diſhes of white leach, 6 grand ſalads, &c.

On this day the following pariſhes received gifts for the poor. St. Bride's, and St. Botolph's, Biſhopſgate, 5 l. each. St. Faith, Chriſt church, St. Giles's Cripplegate,

plegate, St. Botolph, Alderſgate, and St. Sepulchre's, 3 l. each. Allhallows the Great, St. Andrew's Wardrobe, and St. Botolph, Aldgate, 40 s. each.

On the 25th March, 1616-7, the bill was paid for removing Mr. Sutton to the new chapel, in the hoſpital, where a vault * and magnificent tomb were prepared for him. He was carried by the penſioners, and the cavalcade had the light of 48 burning torches; from which it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the ceremony was performed at night. 41. 6s. 8d. was expended for bread, biſcuit, comfitts, marmalade, ſuckett, jelly, figs, raiſins, and wines, on this occaſion.

There is an indenture, with the blanks unfilled, dated 1613, in the Evidence-houſe, by which it appears that Johnſon and Kineſman were to have made the tomb 22 feet high, 10 wide, and 5 deep, for 350 l. But, as this was never executed, the following "note of the pticulars of the worke concerninge Mr. Sutton's tomb," may be an acceptable article to the curious, as well as a complete deſcription of it.

	£.	s.	d.
For the enrichinge with[in] the arch	6	0	0
For the two Captaines, ſittinge,	10	0	0
For the four capitalls	10	0	0
For his picture and creſt, att his feete	10	0	0
For the two boys, Labour and Reſt	6	0	0
For the two pellaſters, carved three ſides apiece,	6	0	0
For the three pictures, Faith, Hope, and Charitie	15	0	0
For the armes	6	0	0
For the two capitalls	3	0	0
For the ſtorye over the corniſhe	10	0	0
For enrichinge under the corniſhe	3	0	0
For the two Death's heads, and one Cherubim's head	5	0	0
For roſes and other flowers, and inrichinge	6	0	0
For paynting and guildinge	20	0	0
For carryinge the work, and ſettinge w[th] cramps of iron, lyne, and bricks	10	0	0
For working of the maſonry in alablaſter	50	0	0
For workinge the ſix collumnes	15	0	0
For ſawinge the hard ſtone	10	0	0
For working and polliſhinge five rance pellaſters	10	0	0

* The vault coſt 91. 19s. 10d.

For

	£.	s.	d.
For working and polliſhinge the lover of rance, –	8	0	0
For workinge, rubbinge, and polliſhinge, all the tables, both of rance and touch – – – – –	10	0	0
For ſixty foote of rance at 10 s. a foote – – –	30	0	0
For eighty foote of touch – – –	40	0	0
For nine loade of alablaſter, at 6 l. a loade, wth the carryage	54	0	0
For workinge and polliſhinge the ledger – –	10	0	0
For thirty foot of pace, at 2 s. 6 d. a foote – –	3	15	0
	366	15	0

"Be it known unto all men by theſe p̃ſents that wee Nicholas Johnſon, Edmund Kineſman, and Nicholas Stone, citizens, and free-maſons of London, have received and had this 24th daye of November, 1615, anno XIII R. Jacobi, of Richard Sutton, eſq. execut^{r} of the laſt will and teſtam^{t} of Thomas Sutton, eſq. deceaſed, in full payment of fower hundreth pounds for the making, fyniſhing, guilding, and putting-up, of a monument or tombe, on the Northe ſide of the chapell within the hoſpital of King James, founded in Charter houſe, for the ſaid Thomas Sutton, founder of the ſame hoſpitall, which toombe is in height XXV foote, and in bredthe XIII foote, and is ſett oute and garniſhed with d̃v̄ſe cullomes, pediſtalls, capitalls, pictures, tables, and arms, of alablaſter, touche, rance, and other hard ſtone; we fynding all manner of ſtuffe and workmanſhip, according to an agreem^{t} in that behalf made, the ſome of one hundreth poundes of lawfull money of England; over and beſides three hundreth pounds of like lawfull money by us formerly received of the ſaid Richard Sutton. In witneſs wherof wee have hereunto ſett our hands and ſeals the day and yeare aforeſaid.

Nicholas Johnson.
Edmond Kinesman.
Nicholas Stone."

Mr. Walpole ſays, in his Anecdotes *, that the tomb or tablet for Mr. Law, executor to Mr. Sutton's will, was included in the charge for the founder's. If ſo, I think it improbable that it ſhould have been omitted in the above very ſcrupulous receipt.

* Vol. II. p. 274.

Vertue's

Vertue's very beautiful drawing of Mr. Sutton's tomb, from which he made the engraving for Dr. Bearcroft's book, is ſtill in the apartment in the gallery, where it was placed by that gentleman.

Mr. Sutton left 12,110 l. 17 s. 8 d. in legacies; and near 4000 l. were found in his cheſt. This, including his plate and jewels, with every other deſcription of goods, amounted, by appraiſement, to 4377 l. 16 s. 2 d. His chain of gold weighed 54 oz. and was valued at 162 l.; his damaſk gown faced with wrought velvet and ſet with buttons was appriſed at 10 l; his jewels at 59 l.; and plate at 218 l. 6 s. 4 d. The executors received, from the day of his death to 1620, 45,163 l. 9 s. 9 d. And the total expences of the funeral amounted to 2228 l. 10 s. 3 d.

I ſhall now proceed to deſcribe the outlines of his moſt excellent charity from the patent, which muſt ever be the ground-work of the Governors rules and regulations. That circumſtances ſhould ariſe frequently to call for new ones, is certainly true. That they are always judicious, the exalted characters who frame them will evince. It is a melancholy reflection, that of 80 perſons, which is the number of penſioners, not one is generally found alive at the cloſe of the tenth year. In ſhort, the inhabitants undergo a total change in that period. Whence doth this ariſe? Surely not from their mode of living! Plenty, the beſt of plain proviſions, and cleanlineſs, forbid ſuch a ſuppoſition. It is a grand and affecting ſight to ſee the majeſtic hall, decorated even for Royalty, with tables arranged with ſhining metal, ſupported by a large loaf to each plate, and covered by diſhes ſmoaking with excellent viands, excellently cooked, and 80 antient, reſpectable, venerable men, ſeated, partaking of the bounties of the immortal Sutton, a bounty of nearly 200 years ſtanding. If we follow thoſe men to their apartments, we find them furniſhed with every neceſſary to make them comfortable. Their age is ſuch as to preclude a wiſh for exceſſes; nor are ſuch permitted. Their minds are kept as quiet as poſſible, by every diſcouragement of diſſention; and they are lead to prayer twice in each day. Surely all this ſhould tend to preſerve health and life, even to patriarchal years.

This is a proof of the miſerable ſtate of man, who is obliged to owe his exiſtence to many cauſes which are not to be controuled. Here we find him ſolitary in the midſt of numbers. The penſioner muſt be old, unmarried, and deſolate, before he can be admitted. He retires to his bed, and riſes in the morning, without a friend to converſe with. He has had relations, but they are not with him; his affections wander towards them; regret amidſt plenty invades his

thoughts; his ſpirits ſink, and his body waſtes, till Death relieves him. Such is man without the ſociety of his relatives. Yet think not, reader, I condemn thoſe regulations expelling friends, the weary penſioner, deprived of them by calamity, is here ſheltered and protected. What would be his fate, had he not ſuch an aſylum!

The Governors are enabled, by the patent, to receive charitable donations from any perſon inclined to beſtow them on the hoſpital and free-ſchool; the latter to have as many ſcholars as the governors chuſe to admit, to be under the tuition of a maſter and uſher. Their morals and religious conduct are placed together with that of the penſioners, &c. under the guidance of a preacher.

The whole inſtitution is governed under certain reſtrictions by a maſter, who is always a governor. The governors are 16 in number. Thoſe who met for the firſt time were appointed by the king; and *fac ſimiles* of their ſignatures may be ſeen on a plate annexed: others are well known. Their place, in caſe of death or removal, is to be ſupplied by the nomination of the remainder. They are abſolute in their decrees; and appoint every officer of the inſtitution, penſioners, and ſcholars. Their ſeal is Mr. Sutton's arms. The revenues of the hoſpital ariſe from the eſtates mentioned in a preceding page, with ſome exceptions.

This glorious fabric of piety once tottered to its baſe, undermined and beſieged by Mr. Sutton's nephew Baxter, and ſir Francis Bacon. But the ſtrong and excellent foundation proved too firm for its opponents; and ſtill bids defiance to every aſſault, except that which Britons will never bring againſt it, the want of public charity. This prevailed even through Civil War and Revolution.

Sets of unintereſting regulations, copied from authors by authors, become at laſt intolerable: for which reaſon I ſhall leave them in Herne's "*Domus Carthuſianus*," Strype, Stowe, Seymour, Maitland, and other hiſtorians of London; and endeavour to give a progreſſive ſtatement of the *memorabilia* of this hoſpital, from the Governors books.

The governors held their firſt meeting on the 30th of June, 1613. They proceeded to aſſign departments within the Charter-houſe for the various officers; and ordered Meſſrs. Sutton and Law, the executor to Mr. Sutton's will, to collect materials for the buildings and alterations neceſſary to be made.

The inhabitants were ſelected, according to the true ſpirit of the benevolent founder's intentions, by the following order. "No rogues, nor common beggars, but ſuch poor perſons as can bring good teſtimony of their good behaviour, and ſoundneſs in religion; and ſuch as have been ſervants to the King's majeſty; either

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Rh: Sackville

An antient

Wm Leuthall

funeral Hearse

page 303

page 262

J Selden

1643

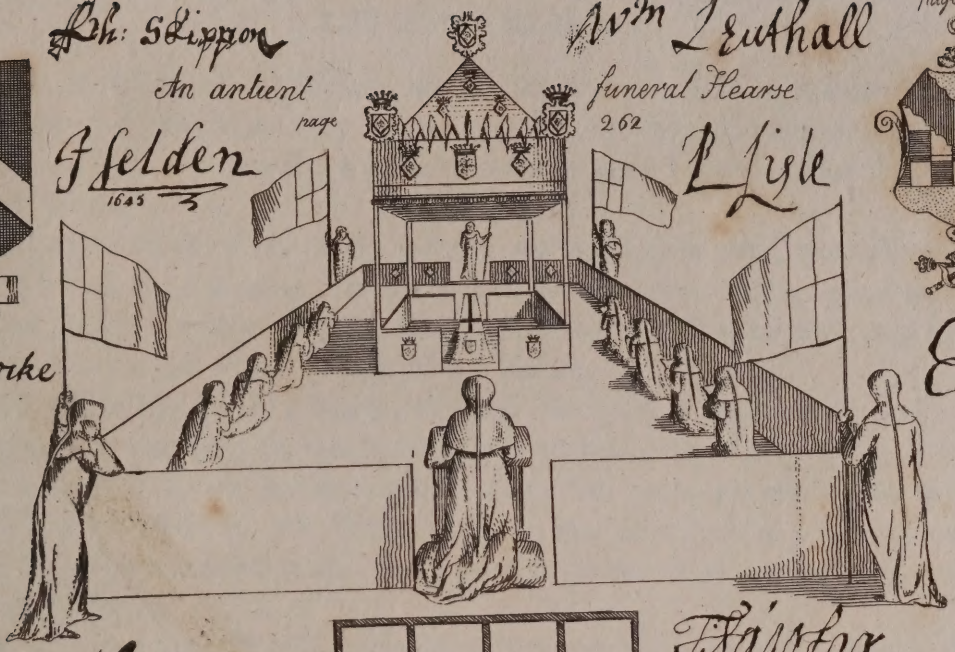
J Lisle

1619

B Whitelocke

1645

Essex



The royal Vault in H. VII Chapel p. 128

G. Thurloe,

Fairfax

Johns

Published 1 April 1802 by J. P. Malcolm Somers Town

first Governors of the Charter-house 1613

G: Cant: T Ellesmere - Canc.

Jo: London

H Northampton

L: Elic

Ja: Altham

Edw: Ske

Henry Hobart

John Overall

George Montaigne

Hen: Worcester

Geffery Mountagu

Jno: Lincoln

R: Sutton

1617

Pembroke

Ruth Hienns

Pl: St John

1650

John Eyre.

Charles Fleetwood

1645

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either decrepid or old captains, either at ſea or land; ſoldiers maimed or impotent; decayed merchant-men, fallen under decay through ſhipwreck, caſualty of fire, or ſuch evil accident; thoſe that have been captives under the Turks; and ſuch like."

The captains, of which there were ſeveral, and poor men, were allowed 5 l. p quarter, till the buildings were ready for their reception. When admitted, they were expreſſly forbiden to wear their hair long; to carry or have any kind of weapon; and to be perfectly clear of any diſeaſe.

The maſter, preacher, receiver, ſteward, ſurveyor, ſchool-maſter, and uſher, were to dine together, by an order of the 10th of December, 1613. The expences of their diet and fire was limited to 6 s. 8 d. each, *per* week. At the ſame meeting Richard Birde, Mr. Sutton's porter, was permitted to retain that ſituation, although a married man. His gardener, in the ſame predicament, had the ſame indulgence.

1614. 19th July. The Governors reſolved, that the tomb of Mr. Sutton ſhould be erected "one the North ſyde of the chapell, and the poore ſchollers ſeates to be nexte the ſayde tombe."

The chapel was then nearly finiſhed, for they ordered it to be conſecrated previous to the next meeting. The burial ground was ordered to be prepared about the ſame time.

1615. 6th July. Several officers, penſioners, were permitted to go for one or two years upon foreign ſervice, to be re-admitted upon their return.

Two ſilver chalices in the hoſpital are inſcribed "John Poſtan;" probably his gift. This notice of him occurs: "Mr. John Poſtan ſhall remayne in the ſame place (chapel clerk), he is now in, upon ſpecyall grace; and notice taken that the ffounder did much reſpect him, demeaning himſelfe orderly and honeſtly."

1617. 13th Oct. —— Crofts was the firſt ſcholar ſent to Cambridge; his exhibition was 20 l. *per annum*, during pleaſure.

1618. The Governors preſcribed the "Sonday dynner to ſeaven perſons att the M^rs table, and theire attendants; viz. a joynte of mutton, veale, or porke xx d.; roaſte beefe 11 s. VI d.; and a capon, or ſome other diſhe of 11 s.; in all VI s. VIII d. The ſcholars gowns were made at that time of broad-cloth, at 9 s. 6 d. *per* yard; lined with bays at 2 s. 4 d. *per* yard; for making 2 s. 4 d. Total expence of a gown 36 s. 2 d.

1619. Sir Henry Mountague, lord chief juſtice, repreſented to the governors that the ways next to Iſlington were very bad; a cauſeway 44 poles in length, with a ditch 3 feet broad, were ordered at Wilderneſs row.

1627. 25th Feb. An order was iſſued, that no perſon, who was not an officer, governor, brother, or member, of the hoſpital, ſhould be interred either in the chapel or burial-ground; "and, that hereafter no womankind, deceaſed, ſhall be by any meanes buryed in the ſayd chapel or burying place."

	Scholars diſcharged at the Univerſity.	Scholars to be ſent thither.	The Number there at the Univerſity.	The yearly charge.		
				£.	s.	d
1629 – – –	5	3	24	384	0	0
1630 – – –	none	3	27	432	0	0
1631 – – –	7	3	23	368	0	0
1632 – – –	3	3	23	368	0	0
1633 – – –	none	3	26	416	0	0
1634 – – –	4	3	25	400	0	0
1635 – – –	7	3	21	336	0	0
1636 – – –	none	3	24	384	0	0
1637 – – –	3	3	24	384	0	0*

1632, Feb. 20. "In token of thankfullneſs to God, that hath ſtirred up ſoe bountifull a benefactor to this houſe as the founder hath ben, wee the governours have thought fitt, and doe order, that there be given out of the hoſpitall ſtock remayning in the receiver's hands upon his laſt accompte, towards the reparacions of the cathedrall church of St. Paul's, London, the ſume of two hundred pounds, to be forthwith paide into the receipte appoynted for that purpoſe by the receiver of the hoſpitall; and wee doe order that the receiver bee allowed the ſame upon his next accompt; wee confidently believing that the founder, yf he were lyving, would have given a large contribution towards the repaire of the ſaid church, being ſoe needfull and pious a worke."

Same year, ſir John North had the gatehouſe at 20l. per annum from the phyſician Dr. Wright, whoſe reſidence it had been in virtue of his office.

1636. An order was made during the plague to diſmiſs the ſcholars and others not upon the eſtabliſhment, and to bar the gates againſt all but thoſe who

* 1802. Many ſcholars are received who are not upon the foundation, and are boarded by the School-maſter. 29 have exhibitions. But two went laſt year to the Univerſity.

were

were compelled to enter with neceſſaries, with a proviſo, that, if the contagion increaſed, the whole was to be diſſolved, and all the inhabitants removed.

1641. The governors ſubſcribed 100l. for the diſtreſſed proteſtants in Ireland.

1643. So little money was received from the tenants of the hoſpital lands, and the exciſe upon beer, fleſh, victuals, ſalt, &c. had ſo encreaſed their prices, that the governors were under the neceſſity of ordering every Wedneſday evening to be kept as a faſt.

After this prelude I find repeated proofs of the diſtraction which reigned in the kingdom. From the exceſſive price of every article of neceſſity, the expences of the hoſpital had reached the ſum of 3308l. 3s. 5d. for three quarters of a year, while the receipts for the ſame period were but 1940l. 16s. 9d. Thus this excellent charity had nearly fallen a victim to the rapacity of the then government, and its tenants pleaded the exactions as excuſes for non-payment of their rents.

From the good management of the governors and officers, a fund remained in their cheſt, which produced the relief ſo neceſſary to preſerve the inſtitution from ruin. Here is a glorious proſpect of civil war! Let ſuch as wiſh to promote it look on the aged and deſolate of this and other charities ſuffering deprivations and wretchedneſs, for an antidote.

"1645, 27 June. Wee the govern^{rs} beinge nowe crediblye informed that the yeerelye expence and charge for the maintenance of the hoſpital amounteth nowe unto the ſome of 1500l. yeerelye more than the revenewe belonginge to the ſaid hoſpitall hath lately bin or can be receaved, in regard that a greate parte of the hoſpitall landes lye in ſuch parts of the kingdome where the kinges forces nowe are, and longe have bin, ſoe that the hoſpitall hath receaved but little benefitt for the ſpace of *three yeares* paſt, and the reſidue therof lyinge in other places is verye much diminiſhed by deduc$\overline{\text{c}}$ons which the hoſpitall tennants dailye make for taxes and aſſeſſments rated and aſſeſſed upon the lands by ordinance of parliament, amountinge to 600l. yeerelye. And that, by reaſon therof, the ſaid govern^{rs} have bin latelye enforced to expend the whole houſe ſtocke, beinge 1500l. remaininge in an iron cheſt in the ſaid hoſpitall for the neceſſarye maintenance of the officers, poore men, and ſchollars, &c."

A committee, conſiſting of William earl of Saliſbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Mancheſter, ſir Ranulph Crewe, ſir Rowland Wandesford, and the maſter, was appointed, who reported, and the governors ordered, that abatements ſhould be made of 15s. per week from the maſter's table, from each pen-

ſioner's weekly allowance 13d. the ſame from thoſe at the manciples table, and from all others, ſervants and members, a quarter of their diet; that all feſtivals, except the founder's on the 12th of December, be aboliſhed, and the ſalaries taxed; and, finally, the penſioners were ordered to petition parliament for an exemption from their aſſeſſments on the lands of the hoſpital.

The parliament at length interfered in the government of the inſtitution, by the following order:

"*Die Mercurii*, 17° *Aprilis*, 1650. Reſolved by the Parliament, that ſuch of the preſent governrs of Sutton's hoſpitall, who have ſubſcribed the engagement, or the major part of them, doe proceed on in all the buſineſs of the hoſpitall, untill the Parliament take further order.

HEN. SCOBELL, Cl. Parliament'*."

Many reſignations were given in by different governors, and ſome were expelled, during this turbulent period. At laſt the prevailing party in politicks became the governing party within the Charter houſe; and we find the names of *Eſſex*, *Saliſbury*, *Liſle*, *Oliver St. John*, *Sir William Armine*, *Sir Henry Vane*, *Lenthal*, *Selden*, *Thurloe*, *Whitlock*, *Fairfax*, and his Excellency *Oliver Cromwell*, eſq. captain general of ye forces raiſed by ye parliament, in the liſts of the governors.

They did not think the inſtitution perfectly ſafe, it ſhould ſeem, by their petitioning parliament to confirm the foundation under the great ſeal, in 1652.

Cromwell attended their meetings on the following days: 20th October, 1651; 12th January, 1651-2; the 20th March; 19th January, 1652; 22d January, and for the laſt time on the 1ſt July, 1653: but never ſigned the orders. His final exit from the office of governor was, "by his writing under his hand and ſeal," 6th March, 1653-4. He, ſoon after, recommended John Sharwell as a poor ſcholar, when the governors take the opportunity of complimenting him for his care and humanity as governor; expreſs themſelves perfectly ſatisfied with the young man's pretenſions, and admit him; but proteſt againſt the admiſſion as a precedent. Major-general Skippon was elected in the place "of his highneſſe the lord protector."

Lord Richard Cromwell was choſen a governor 20th May, 1658.

I here beg leave to add, that ſince the Reſtoration, ſcarcely an incident has ariſen which could be detailed with any proſpect of information or amuſement.

* Journal of the Houſe of Commons, vol. VI. p. 400.

MASTERS

Masters of the Charter House.

1611. Oct. 30. John Hutton, clerk, A.M. appointed by the founder; reſigned in 1614, to reſide on his vicarage of Dunſby, Lincolnſhire, to which he was preſented by the governors.

1614. Dec. 3. Andrew Pern, clerk, A.M. This gentleman reſigned, on being choſen proctor in the univerſity of Cambridge.

1615. Dec. 22. Peter Hooker, B.D. clerk. An order was made at his election, that no perſon be admitted as maſter, who was not a learned and grave divine, a licenſed preacher, unbeneficed, unmarried, and a conſtant reſident." It appears by a MS liſt kept by Mr. Ruben Seddon, a penſioner, that the maſter, Peter Hooker, B.D. was buried in the Founder's vault, Sept. 14, 1617. (Qu. why no election took place of a maſter at this aſſembly of the governors 13th Oct. 1617*?)

1617. ——— Francis Beaumont, eſq. This gentleman's introduction to the maſterſhip is accompanied by the following notes: "Francis Beaumont, eſq. was appointed by the king." Qu. By lapſe under the power of the letters patent? and the date of the patent of appointment."

1624. July 9th. Sir Robert Dallington, M.A. was only in deacon's orders when appointed; which was through the recommendation "of the moſt excellent prince of Wales." He is deſcribed as a man "of good merit and deſerte." The governors reſolved at the ſame time that no future maſter ſhould be elected under 40 years of age; or who was not in holy orders of prieſthood two years before his election; and having not more than one living, and that within thirty miles of London. Sir Robert had grown ſo very infirm in 1636, that the governors ordered three perſons as his aſſiſtants.

1637. March 15th. George Garrard, clerk, M.A. He reſigned through age, on a penſion of 80l. *per annum*.

1650. Dec. 9th. Edward Creſſet, *eſq.* By this election all the preceding reſolves of the governors were ſet aſide.

1660. July 17. Sir Ralph Sidenham.

1671. Nov. 17. Martyn Clifford, eſq.

1677. Dec. 29. William Erſkine, eſq.

* Memorandum in Governors books.

1685.

1685. May 29. Thomas Burnet, clerk, M. A.
1715. Nov. 21. John King, D. D.
1737. Aug. 19. Nicholas Mann, eſq.
1753. Dec. 18. Philip Bearcroft, D. D.
1761. Nov. 4. Samuel Salter, D. D.
1778. May 26. William Ramſden, D. D. This venerable and worthy gentleman ſtill holds the office, to the ſatisfaction of every party concerned; and is the ſixteenth in ſucceſſion from the year 1611.

Preachers.

1613. Nov. 13. Mr. Hartneys.
1616. Feb. 18. Anthony Parker; expelled.
1618. Jan. 21. William Ford, B. D. removed, being a married man.
1619. March 14. Percival Burrell, M. A. preſented to Dunſby vicarage.
1628. Dec. 8. William Middleton, M. A. preſented to the living of Cold Norton.
1630. Feb. 26. Daniel Toutville, M. A. This gentleman was ſequeſtered by the parliament; and Thomas Foxely choſen *pro tempore*. The governors confirmed Toutville's diſmiſſion; and uſed the ſame ceremony with Foxeley, who was a married man: adding, "wee, houlding yt moſt juſte to keepe and mainteine the ordinances of this houſe, made with ſoe greate judgment: and the executors of the founder being pties therunto, whoo knewe his intent and direccon. They appointed on the 7th March, 1643, Peter Clarke, M. A. who was to be preacher during their pleaſure, "without the lett or interruption of any other perſons." This ſpirited meeting conſiſted of the earls of Eſſex, Northumberland, Holland, Warwick, Pembroke and Montgomery, the biſhop of London, ſir Ranulph Crewe, Rowland Wandesford, and George Garrard the maſter. Clarke reſigned.
1645. June 27. William Adderly, M. A. during pleaſure.
1648. June 6th. George Griffith, M. A. had a patent during life, 1650. The firſt lady who had the honour of reſiding within the hoſpital was Mrs. Griffith, wife to the above gentleman. But this indulgence was to be no precedent, and was granted in 1651.
1661. Nov. 2. Dr. Timothy Shirſcroſs.

1671.

1671. Dec. 9. John Patrick, M.A. afterwards D.D.
1695. Jan. 28. John King, afterwards D.D. and maſter.
1715. Jan. 31. Emanuel Langford, D.D. of Chriſt Church, Oxford.
1724. Nov. 18. Philip Bearcroft, D.D. and maſter.
1754. Jan. 22. Samuel Salter, D.D *. afterwards maſter.
1761. Nov. 4. John Nicols, D.D.
1774. Jan. 15. Thomas Sainſbury, M.A. afterwards D.D.
1787. Oct. 5. William Lloyd, M.A.

School Masters.

1614. Nicholas Grey, was born in London; elected from Weſtminſter ſchool to Chriſt church college, Oxford, in 1606. He vacated his ſituation as maſter of the Charter-houſe ſchool, on being preſented to the rectory of Caſtle Camps. 1624 he was choſen maſter of Merchant Taylors ſchool. 1631 maſter of Eton, from which he was expelled during the civil wars; was reſtored; and died at Eton, 1660, and was buried in the chapel there. He made ſome additions to Rider's Dictionary, which was the firſt that had the Engliſh before the Latin, in 1589†.

1624. Robert Grey, brother to the above.

1626. William Middleton, M.A.

1628. Robert Brooke. He was ejected for not taking the ſolemn league and covenant. There is a large, handſome apartment in the piazza facing the chapel, uſed for the meetings of the truſtees of Charter houſe ſquare, which bears the name of Brooke-hall. Tradition ſays, that Brooke applied for re-admiſſion, to the governors after the Reſtoration; but not ſucceeding, he was allowed this apartment, and his commons. A portrait of him hangs over the chimney, repreſenting a grave, good-looking man.

1643. Samuel Wilſon.

1651. John Bonchee; *Boncle*, or *Bunkley*.

1654. Norris Wood.

1662. Thomas Watſon.

1679. Thomas Walker, LL.D‡.

* He was a *Lambeth* Doctor, having married Archbiſhop Secker's niece.

† Ainſworth's Preface to his Dictionary.

‡ See his epitaph, p. 425.

1728. Andrew Tooke, A. M*.

1731. James Hotchkis, reſigned 1748 †.

1748. Lewis Cruſius, D. D. A ſmall oval portrait of this gentleman hangs in the gallery. From a whimſical thought, in alluſion to the original deſtination of this foundation, he is repreſented in the habit of a Carthuſian monk; and makes a very reſpectable appearance. But we ſee nothing in his countenance that ſhould lead us to ſuppoſe his back had been lacerated with an hair ſhirt, or laſhes from leathern thongs; or that his body had been ſupported by fiſh and roots. The roſy Engliſh Divine predominates over the melancholy mortified Carthuſian. A wag has written on the back of the painting, 1765,

"His face and dreſs ſo aptly fit,
He ſurely was a Jeſuit."

Dr. Cruſius reſigned the maſterſhip in 1769; and died in 1775.

1769. Samuel Berdmore, D.D. reſigned 1791; and died 1802.

1791. Mathew Raine, D. D.

Charter House Chapel.

The altar table is elevated on one ſtep; over it are plain gilt pannels, containing the "Commandments," "Creed," and "Lord's Prayer," with a Triangle in a Glory, and a circular pediment inſcribed from the 22d chapter of St. Matthew.

* He was the ſecond ſon of Benjamin Tooke, citizen and ſtationer of London. Born 1673; educated here and at Clare-hall, Cambridge. A. B. 1693. Choſen uſher here 1695. A. M. 1697. Profeſſor of geometry at Greſham college, 1709, in the room of Dr. Hooke, fellow of the Royal Society, who met in his apartment till they left the college 1710. His elder brother Benjamin, bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, left him an eſtate worth ſome thouſand pounds, 1723; and he was choſen maſter 1728. In 1729 he married the widow of Dr. Levett, phyſician to the houſe; and in that year reſigned his profeſſorſhip, attending ſolely to his ſchool, till he was carried off by a dropſy, January 20, 1731, aged 58. He had taken deacons orders, and ſometimes preached. He publiſhed "Synopſis Græcæ Linguæ, 1711." A correct tranſlation of Pomey's "Pantheon," the 10th edition, 1726, and many ſucceeding ones. A tranſlation of Puffendorf's "Whole Duty of Man according to the Law of Nature, 1716." A Latin Verſion of Biſhop Gaſtrell's "Chriſtian Inſtitutes, 1718." Ovid's "Faſti," from the Delphin 4to edit. "An exact Copy of the Laſt Will and Teſtament of Sir Thomas Greſham, knight, 1724." His valuable library was ſold by auction in 1732. See Ward's Lives of the Greſham Profeſſors, pp. 193—197. See his epitaph, p. 426.

† Rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, and of Balſham, Cambrigeſhire; the latter in the gift of the governors of this hoſpital.

A window, with a flat arch, and five lancet-ſhaped diviſions, nearly fills the ſpace between the altar and cieling. A plain pulpit and reading deſk ſtand againſt the South wall, in which are two windows, with three bays each.

Four Tuſcan pillars divide the chapel into two ailes. The key ſtones are Mr. Sutton's arms. The brackets and decorations of the arches are clumſy and inelegant. The North wall has two windows, in which are the arms of Mr. Sutton in painted glaſs.

At the Weſt end is a ſmall, plain organ, on a very rich gallery, if a crowd of unmeaning ornaments can make it ſo—helmets, armour, flags, drums, guns, maſks, cherubim, coats of arms, heads, harps, guitars, and compoſite capitals without ſhafts, on a kind of termini. Such were the heterogeneous aſſemblages admired in the days of James the Firſt.

There is a ſtrong plain gallery at the Weſt end of the North aile, and the cieling is quite flat *.

Monuments.

That of the Founder is as injudiciouſly placed as it poſſibly can be; cloſe in the North-eaſt corner, between a window and the dark Eaſt wall. Not a ray of light falls on it; and when the ſpectator wiſhes to view it, he muſt riſk his ſhins againſt the benches for the poor ſcholars immediately before it; while his eyes are dazzled by the window, to the utter confuſion of his viſion. It is a ſubject of regret, that ſo noble a tomb ſhould be thus loſt in darkneſs and obſcurity. The effigies is in a black gown and ruff, with grey hair and beard, under a moſt ſuperb Compoſite canopy. The bas relief above the cornice has great merit in the eaſy diſpoſition of upwards of fifty whole-length figures, ſeated and ſtanding around a preacher. The tomb is thus inſcribed:

"Here lieth buried the body of Thomas Sutton, late of Caſtle Camps, in the county of Cambridge, eſq. at whoſe only coſts and charges this hoſpital was founded, and endowed with large poſſeſſions for the relief of poor men and children: he was a gentleman, born at Knaith, in the county of Lincoln; of worthy and honeſt parentage. He lived to the age of 79 years, and deceaſed the 12th of December, 1611."

* Since the preceding ſheets were printed, I have diſcovered in a dark part of the roof the date, 1512, which removes my ſuppoſition of the age of the ſpace under the organ being quite ſo remote as the time of the foundation.

On the South ſide of the altar is the monument of "John Law, eſq. one of y^e^ executors to y^e^ founder; deceaſed y^e^ 17th of October, 1614, aged 61." He is repreſented by a buſt in black robes, ruff, and pointed beard; a canopy over the head; and angels on the ſides; and with the conceit of an infant ſeated on a ſkull, intimating that all ages are ſubject to mortality.

Mr. Law was one of the Procurators of the Arches, and an intimate friend of Mr. Sutton's, for whom he tranſacted a variety of buſineſs during his abſence from London, as a vaſt number of letters in the Evidence houſe will fully prove. He was appointed one of the firſt governors by the letters patent.

At the Eaſt end of the North aile is the kneeling figure of Francis Beaumont *, eſq. in a gown and ruff, before a deſk, with this inſcription in capital letters:

"In the vault under the fownders tombe lieth
buryed the bodye of Francis Beaumont, maſter of artes,
eſquier, late maſter of this y^e^ Kinge's hoſpitall.
He was ſeconde
ſonne of Nicholas Beaumount, of Coloverton, in y^e^
county of Leces^r^, eſq. He died y^e^ 18th of June, A° 1624.
This monument was erected by Elizabeth lady Richardſon,
baroneſs of Cramond in Scotland, his nece and executris,
daughter to ſir Thomas Beaumount, of Stavton, in y^e^ c̄o affor-
ſaid, and brother to y^e^ ſaid Francis."

On the South wall a tablet inſcribed: "H. S. E. Apud ſuos Carthuſianos, quos ita ſemper unicè dilexit et coluit, ut quorum intra parietes enutritus eſt, in ijſdem vivere voluerit et mori, Henricus Levett, M. D. qui, Oxoniæ è collegio S. Magdalenæ in ſocium cooptatus Exonienſem; Londini noſocomio S. Bartholomæi præpoſitus, et in regali medicorum ſocietate, non unâ vice, et cenſor et theſaurarius; ad hujuſce inſuper hoſpitii curam acerſitus, ædes ſibi pro ſuo munere deſtinatas ſumptu haud modico inſtauravit; eaſque egregium ſucceſſoribus ſuis donum, et ſibi ipſi monumentum reliquit: Diverſis hiſce vitæ officiis, quocunque ea in loco obtigerant feliciter functus, omnium c̄ommodis inſerviit, ab omnibus gratiam et ſine invidiâ laudem conſecutus eſt. Erat enim ingenio ſimplici, aperto, perhumano; antiquis moribus et fide; neque illo quiſquam aut amici aut viri probi, aut medici denique ſcientis et aſſidui, partes cumulatiùs explevit. Ob. Julii 11, A. C. 1725, æt. 58."

* Of whom, and for an engraving of the buſt on his monument, ſee Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, under the account of Cole Orton, vol. III, p. 734.

On

On the North wall a tablet, with this inſcription, in capitals, drawn up by the learned Dr. John Davis, maſter of Queen's college, Cambridge:

"M. S.
Thomæ Walkeri, LL.D.
Scholæ Carthuſianæ
primum alumni,
tum ſubpræceptoris,
et demum per annos 49
archididaſcali;
qui
Hebraicam, Græcam, Latinamque linguam
peraccuratè tenuit;
nec muneri ſuo fungendo magis fuit idoneus,
quam in cunctis ejus partibus implendis
diligens & aſſiduus.
Gravitatem cum urbanitate feliciter temperavit;
nec hilarem ſe præſtitit cum ſeveritatem,
nec ſeverum cum hilaritatem
tempus poſtulabat. Animi magnitudine præcelluit;
hinc mirus in eo ſemper eluxit
cum pecuniæ tum gloriæ contemptus;
et laude digna facere, non laudari geſtivit.
Denique vera pietas, incorrupta morum probitas,
et tota vitæ ratio bene ſubducta,
ſuis eum, quod certè ſcimus, charum,
Deo, per Jeſu Chriſti merita,
quod fidentes ſperamus,
acceptum reddidere.
Uxorem, filium, filiamque, moriens reliquit;
illa conjugem, hi patrem
amantiſſimum pariter redamarunt,
et ereptum mœrentes deflent.
Reliquiæ ejus hoc propè marmor poſitæ
felicem expectant reſurrectionem.

Natus

Natus eſt Aſſingtoniæ, in agro Suffolcienſi,
VIII die Martii, 1647.
Denatus in ædibus Carthuſianis,
XII die Junii, 1728,
anno ætatis ſuæ 81."

On the ſame wall, in capitals:

"Juxta ſitus eſt
Andreas Tooke, A.M.
ſcholæ Carthuſianæ archididaſculus, necnon in coll. Greſhamenſi Geometriæ profeſſor. Scire autem ſi velis, lector, qualis fuerit, ante oculos pone virum corporis et animi dotibus egregium; in omni literarum genere præcellentem, in Platonis Συμποσιῳ vel Ciceronis Tuſculano inter primarios recumbentem; Grammaticum accuratiſſimum; Criticum oculatiſſimum: in reconditiſſimis rei antiquariæ atque hiſtoriæ penetralibus verſatiſſimum: quem Muſæ porro omnes pluſquam quinta deliciarum ſuarum parte et totum perfuderunt et penitus imbuerunt; qui mathematica ſtudia philologicis, in utroque ſummus, mirificè conciliavit: in pueris inſtruendis, tum in ſacris tum in claſſicis literis, ut ſapiens architectus et fundamenta fideliter jecit, et ad coronidem feliciter perduxit. Erat ei ingenium facile, uber, aptum; ſermo gravis et feſtivus, acer aliquando ſed urbanus; leporibus ac facetiis, tanquam ſale, conſperſus; Atticus omnino et Atticis auribus planè dignus; In pectore ejus pura fides nudaque veritas, humanæ pariter ac divinæ habitarunt et vigebant. Cum bonorum omnium amore ſummo et exiſtimatione ducebat vitam: manſuetus quippe fuerat, comis, et benevolus; moribus ſuaviſſimis candidiſſimiſque; tam religioſus amicitiæ cultor, ut amici commodum ſuo poſthabito unicè anteferret. In his tandem ad famam ſæcularem, et felicitatem æternam apprimè ſpectantibus, et maximè gloriabatur, et ſummo exultabat gaudio.

Natus

Natus } A.C. { 1673,
Denatus } { 1731.
ætatis 58."

On the South wall:

"Near this place lye the remains of John Chriſtopher Pepuſch, doctor of Muſic in the univerſity of Oxford. He was born at Berlin, and reſided in London, highly eſteemed, above fifty years; diſtinguiſhed as a moſt learned maſter and patron of his profeſſion. In the year 1737 he retired to the private employment of organiſt to this houſe, where he departed this life July the 20th, 1752, aged 85. The academy of antient muſic eſtabliſhed in 1710, of which he was one of the original founders, and to which he bequeathed a valuable collection of muſic, in grateful reſpect cauſed this monument to be erected, 1767."

On the pavement are the grave ſtones of James Sidgrave, a native of Garſtang, in Lancaſhire, who was houſe-keeper 21 years; and left by will to the hoſpital 50 l. the ſame ſum to the poor of Clerkenwell, and 100 l. to twenty poor families. He died the 26th April, 1707, aged 57.

Of Thomas Walker, LL.D. ſchool-maſter 49 years. His wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Burke, eſq. of Chicheſter, who died October 12, 1736, aged 78. And their daughter Elizabeth who died Feb. 11, 1736, aged 40 years.

At the foot of the altar lies John Patrick, D.D. preacher to the houſe 24 years, and died 19th December, 1695; "his works praiſe him."

Near him lies Henry Levett, M.D. phyſician to the hoſpital 12 years; and died July 11, 1725, aged 58.

In the Piazza, over the chapel-door, is a tablet, inſcribed:

"Attende paululum, quiſquis es. Subtus jacet Nicolaus Mann, olim magiſter, nunc remiſtus pulvere. Quis ille, vel quid egerit bene aut ſecus in vitâ, omitte quæritare: ſcit Deus. Monere maluit hoc quod ad te pertinet: Benè univerſis tu fac et fieri velis, ſemper benigni Patris omnium memor. Sic ſi paratus huc intres, precibus tuis cœlum patebit; ipſe quum ſtabis reus die ſuprema ſub tremendo judice ratione vitæ reddita laudaberis."

On the Pavement of the Piazza.

Dorothy Anne Heathcote, wife of colonel Charles Heathcote, of Derby, died 9th Oct. 1796, aged 58.

Lewis Cruſius, D.D. May 23, 1775, aged 74.

Ann

Ann Cruſius, 1782, aged 66.

Nicholas Mann, eſq. 1755 . . .

Sir William Yorke, bart. late chief-juſtice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, Sept. 30, 1776, aged 76.

Dame Charity Yorke, May 8, 1779, aged 72.

John Jones, eſq. organiſt of this hoſpital, St. Paul's, and the Temple, 1796, aged 67.

Sarah Jones, his wife, 1792, aged 62.

Thomas Melmoth, eſq. auditor, 1783, aged 70.

Samuel Berdmore, D. D. 1802, aged 62.

On paſſing through a door at the North end of the Piazza we arrive at the feet of an enormous ſtair-caſe, adorned with a vaſt variety of minute ornaments carved on every part capable of receiving carving. Thoſe decorations, with pointed doors, and mullioned windows, ſhew it to be of the duke of Norfolk's time. Theſe ſtairs lead on the right to the governors' preſent room, the maſter's apartments, and to thoſe of Mr. Barbor, the receiver: and to the left, through a gallery, to the terrace over the cloiſter, which has a handſome pavilion in the centre, that affords a moſt pleaſing ſummer view on the trees and gardens on either ſide.

A door opens from the gallery to a library, preſented, in ſome meaſure, by Daniel Wray, eſq. deputy teller of the Exchequer. This gentleman died in 1783, at the advanced age of 82, and left his books to be diſpoſed of by his widow; who, knowing his attachment to the Charter-houſe, where he had received his education, made the governors an offer of them; which was thankfully accepted. This room was taken for their reception, from the antient apartment originally uſed for the governor's meetings. Though very large, three ſides are nearly filled by this very good collection of many antient editions of various learned works, enlivened by many of our valuable authors.

They are placed (I believe by Mrs. Wray's deſire), under the care of the maſter, preacher, head ſchool-maſter, and a librarian, whoſe ſalary is 20l. *per ann.* The original catalogue was written by T. Wing, who faithfully ſerved the donor 38 years as a ſervant, and was rewarded by him with a clerk's place in his Majeſty's Receipt of Exchequer.

An excellent portrait of Mr. Wray, (a Kit-cat copied by Powell, in 1785, from a picture by Mr. Dance,) hangs over the chimney. It is extremely well painted,

painted, and repreſents a mild and benevolent ſet of features. Below is a bronze medallion of the ſame gentleman; a profile buſt in a Roman mantle, inſcribed, "Daniel Wray, Anglus, æt. XXIV;" on the reverſe, "Nil actum reputans cum quid ſupereſſet agendum," by G. Pozzo.

The old court-room is one of the very few now remaining in London whoſe decorations are of the time of queen Elizabeth. It is magnificent, though mutilated; and venerable, *though the cieling has been white-waſhed.* That bane of antiquity and of all taſte has demoliſhed the emblazoned armorial diſtinctions painted and gilded under the direction of the duke of Norfolk, to whoſe family they belonged. The cieling is flat; and the creſts and ſupporters, within circular and ſquare pannels, are of ſtucco. The duke's motto, "Sola Virtus invicta," is inſcribed at the North end. The walls are hung with tapeſtry; the clue to the ſtory of which I have not been able to find. A ſiege is one ſubject: but, though it is otherwiſe perfect, the colours have in many places faded, even to obliteration of the figures.

The chimney-piece is moſt laviſhly adorned. The baſement is formed by four Tuſcan pillars; in the intercolumniations are gilded ſhields, containing paintings of Mars and Minerva. Over the fire-place are Faith, Hope, and Charity, on pannels of gold. The next diviſion is compoſed of four Ionic pillars; between them arched pannels, with fanciful gilded ornaments. The pedeſtals contain paintings of the Annunciation and Laſt Supper: the figures in thoſe are of gold upon a black ground, and extremely well done. The ſpace between the pedeſtals is filled by a gold ground, on which Mr. Sutton's arms and initials have been introduced. Scrolls and Cupids fill the intervals. The great centre pannel is of gold; with an oval containing the arms of James the Firſt, and a carved cherubim beneath. I need not add that thoſe were introduced by Mr. Sutton's executors.

Two pillars, half Gothic half Grecian, ſupport the cieling at the upper end of the room, placed there ſince 1611; near them is a large projecting window of 16 diviſions, and two others of eight further South. Mr. Sutton's arms in painted glaſs adorn them, the date 1614. The only uſe now made of this apartment is for the anniverſary dinner of the founder.

In what other houſe ſhall we find ſo intereſting an apartment! Let my reader trace theſe pages back, and he will ſee that almoſt every illuſtrious character which England has produced, from the time of Henry VIII. down to that of Charles the Firſt, has frequented this room, either as inhabitants, attendants on Queen Elizabeth and James the Firſt, as viſitors of the illuſtrious owners, or as gover-

nors of Mr. Sutton's charity. During the interregnum all the principals of the factious party have been within it; and ſince their overthrow, the governors have been men of the firſt eminence in the law, politicks, and divinity.

We will now return through the gallery to the anti-room of the governors near the ſtair-caſe. This is panneled; and the chimney-piece decorated with a very large bas-relief, of Faith, Hope, and Charity, but rudely performed. Two highly poliſhed antient oaken tables, with enormous urns, and Ionic capitals, ſtand within it.

The Governors' Room

has a very handſome Corinthian chimney-piece, ſurmounted by Mr. Sutton's creſt. Between the pillars over the fire-place is the original portrait of the founder, from which Vertue made his engraving. The countenance of Mr. Sutton is manly, open, and benevolent, with large piercing eyes; the face receives additional intereſt from his ſilver locks and beard; but the colours are rather faded. His dreſs is a black furred gown, held acroſs the breaſt by his left hand; near which is a piece of the chain mentioned in the preceding pages: ruffs round his neck and ſleeves. The frame of this picture is very finely carved, with figures of aged men, boys conſulting globes, mathematical inſtruments, ſcrolls, and his arms, richly gilt; inſcribed, "ætatis 79, anno 1611."

On the left ſide of the chimney is a whole length of Charles the Second, with all the inſignia of Royalty on and about him, in a dark wig, his right hand on his hip, and his hat in the left. The right leg extended. The face is correctly drawn, and well coloured; but the drapery is indifferent. No painter's name.

On the Eaſt wall, Gilbert Sheldon, D. D. archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his robes, ſeated, upon a purple chair thrice fringed with gold. He reſts an open book againſt his thigh, and holds a white handkerchief in his left hand, on the arm of the chair. The collegiate cap hurts the air of his face, which is ſhaded by cheſnut hair; on his chin and lips are tufts of beard. He has heavy eyebrows, and not a very prepoſſeſſing countenance. We do not find in it an index to his exalted goodneſs and unbounded charities. A table covered with purple velvet ſupports a book and letter before him, and the back ground is formed by a portico. No name.

Over

Over a handſome mahogany door is a half length of Thomas Burnet, LL.D. maſter of the Charter-houſe, 1685. An excellent painting by ſir Godfrey Kneller, who was Burnet's intimate friend, and prided himſelf upon the high finiſhing he beſtowed upon this portrait. He has repreſented him ſeated, in a gown and band, with his left arm on that of the chair, his glove on, and the right held in his hand; a book open near him. He appears to have been about 60 when this painting was done. The hair is ſlightly tinged with grey, and his features are regular and grave, but very pleaſing. He was author of the fanciful "Theory of the Earth," and "Archæologia Philoſophica."

On the left ſide of the door, a whole length figure of William Craven, earl of Craven *. He is in a complete coat of mail, with a truncheon in his right hand, and his left againſt the hip. His mantle and helmet lay by him on a bank, and in the back ground is a diſtant camp. He has dark flowing hair, whiſkers, a band and taſſels, and a commanding countenance, and appears about 40. No painter's name, but a very good picture.

Facing the earl, on the Weſt wall, is a whole length of George Villiers, the ſecond of that name, duke of Buckingham. His large and unpleaſant features are obſcured by buſhy eye-brows, and an enormous light-coloured wig. The veſt is of white ſatin puffed over the waiſt, his right arm reſts on the hip, and he holds his gloves in his left hand. The arms and knees are loaded with lace and ribbands. Thoſe ornaments, and the high-heeled ſhoes, give the figure a half maſculine, half feminine appearance, that is far from pleaſing.

Over the door is a half length, of lord chancellor Shafteſbury, ſeated, in a dark wig. His right hand reſts on a table, where lay the ſeals; his left hangs on the arm of the chair. His features are handſome, but pale and emaciated.

On the left ſide of the door a whole length of Charles Talbot duke of Shrewſbury, in his robes; a round freſh coloured and handſome face, in a cheſnut-coloured wig, with the lord treaſurer's rod of office in his right hand: his hat lays on a pedeſtal.

* He was the firſt and only *Earl* of that name, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of Guſtavus King of Sweden, and of the Elector Palatine, who married the daughter of James I. to which lady this earl is ſaid to have been afterwards privately married, and to have rebuilt for her his noble houſe at Hempſted Marſhall, in Berkſhire, which had been burnt down. He died 1697, aged 88, and was buried at Binley, near Coventry.

On Mr. Sutton's right ſide, James Scot duke of Monmouth; a whole length, in his robes, and a dark wig. His right arm reſts on a baluſtrade, the hand holds his hat: the left touches his ſword. His features large and pleaſing.

The frames of all thoſe pictures are of ſtucco and white; and between them are white ornaments on a blue ground: the cieling is ſtuccoed, the floor waxed and poliſhed, and there are three arched windows on the North ſide.

The maſter's apartments adjoining are very large and elegant; and the view from them into the ſquare is extremely pleaſant for London.

Facing them is a long antient gallery, in which are the following pictures, generally dirty and neglected.

Dr. Benjamin Laney, biſhop of Ely, a half-length good picture, with white curled hair, and black cap; his hand on a ſkull.

John Robinſon, D. D. dean of Windſor, biſhop of Briſtol, and Lord Privy Seal, in his robes and black wig; his face large and full, inclining to corpulency.

Dr. Humphry Henchman, biſhop of London, in his robes, grey hair and beard, with a good countenance.

John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham, an oval; handſome features, and dark wig.

There are, beſides, portraits of John Lord Somers; Morley biſhop of Wincheſter; and a prelate whoſe name is unknown.

The Hall.

On the Eaſt ſide is a large fire-place; and the antient galleries are large, but now, I believe, nearly uſeleſs. One or two brackets at the upper end appear too antient for Queen Elizabeth's days, and lead me to ſuppoſe part of this building was once monaſtic.

In the great window is an emblematic deſign in painted glaſs, repreſenting a conflict on a bridge, a ſhip, &c.

The Wilderneſs has many flouriſhing trees within it, and is an exceeding pleaſant place for an evening's walk; adjoining to it is a large kitchen garden, from which a great portion of the vegetables for the houſe is produced.

Not far from the Wilderneſs is a curious repreſentation of Mr. Sutton's arms and creſt, on a large ſcale, made by a penſioner ſome years paſt, with different coloured pebbles; it forms an excellent pavement, and is done in a very maſterly manner.

The

The ſchool ſtands at the Eaſt end of the cloiſter, and is a very large room; over it is the dormitory, and on the ground floor facing the ſchool the ſcholars hall.

The oppoſite buildings are the works of various periods, chiefly ſince Charter-houſe came into Mr. Sutton's poſſeſſion. The apartments within are comfortable.

The gateway of the burial ground is ſo much decayed, that it has the appearance of greater antiquity than it deſerves; if we may judge from its Grecian ſtyle.

Charter-house Square

is formed on three ſides by very good houſes, the fourth is in part filled by the old walls of the monaſtery. It is not a thoroughfare for carriages. At the North-eaſt corner is Rutland-court, ſo named from the houſe of that noble family, afterwards uſed as a theatre by ſir William Davenant. The area of the ſquare is handſomely railed, and ſhaded by two interſecting avenues of old trees.

Sir William Munſon reſided in a houſe, "having two little gardens," adjoining the Weſt gate of Charter-houſe, "that openeth into the olde churchyarde," in 1614. Lady Finch, and her ſon Heneage, lived here in 1616; a pipe of water was granted to them for 5s. per annum.

1617. William lord Cavendiſh reſided in the church-yard. He had water for 10s. per annum.

1637. Lord Dunſmore and lady De la Warre were inhabitants of the church-yard.

1643. Lord Grey of Warke reſided here.

1645. Lady Wharton lived in the lodgings late the receiver's, &c.

It is well known that the monaſtery of the Chartreuſe was ſupplied with water from the ſprings near the place now called White-conduit houſe at Pentonville, near Iſlington. It appears from an old paper plan of the courſe of the pipes, copied from one more antient on parchment, that the ſquare piece of ground uſed as a place for the Carthuſian ſcholars to exerciſe their limbs in between the hours for ſtudy was, when the convent flouriſhed, nearly a perfect ſquare, with a gate and porter's lodge on the South ſide leading to the church-yard; or, poſſibly, this ſquare may repreſent that which forms the preſent entrance to the Charter-houſe. It had another gate on the Eaſt. The Weſt repreſents a blank wall;

wall; and in the North-weſt corner is a ſmall paſſage. Againſt the North ſide is a conduit, one-fourth as large as the area, in the ſhape of an equal-ſided croſs. From this the pipe proceeds under a building into a narrow paſſage, on the Eaſt ſide of which are buildings with very high chimnies. This avenue leads to a ſquare formed by houſes on the Eaſt, Weſt, and South ſides, whoſe baſements have only doors, and above them one range of windows. Their fronts are pediments or gables. The pipe paſſes acroſs the quadrangle, under a gate in the Eaſt wall, into the garden or wilderneſs. The North ſide has a gate, with ſmall buildings on either ſide.

The garden repreſents a perfect parallelogram, divided by what may probably be a bank from Eaſt to Weſt. The North diviſion has a gateway, near which is a row of trees from North to South, and an avenue Eaſt and Weſt. The pipe paſſes, inclining to the North-eaſt, under the gate, to a reſervoir againſt the North wall. Near it, to the Weſt, is a gate leading to a building. In the North-eaſt corner is a ſmall cell. The pipe goes North through Marcum's gardens, and thence to the garden wall, in "the waye to Oulde-ſtreet." Near it is a ciſtern; it then croſſes "Wood's Cloſe," rather approaching the road to Iſlington; thence through St. John's meadow, called Whitwell-beach meadow; thence to the Nuns field, in which there had been a mill hill, then levelled; at the foot of it is a "ſeſpall." It now reaches the receipts of Clerkenwell from the North-eaſt, and croſſes the Clerkenwell pipe. Here the pipe was of oak, but caſed in hard ſtone where it paſſed under the road. It then goes North on the Eaſt ſide of a mill hill in the commander's-mantel of St. John of Jeruſalem. The pipes of the Chartreuſe and St. John's croſs a ſtone gutter, not far from the conduit head of the nuns of St. Benedict, which was under a hedge, where further Weſt the Chartreuſe had a large receptacle, whence a ſtone and brick channel conveyed the waſte water to the commander's-mantel. Cloſe to this reſervoir, and to the Eaſt, was a wind-vent, and head of the conduit to the priory of St. John. In this place the Chartreuſe pipes were three in number to the third fons; after which they were reduced to one, and paſſed fons 2 to fons 1. This received a ſpring from ſome little diſtance Eaſt, brought in by Jeremy Lawes, plumber*. The White-conduit houſe, as it is termed, ſtands 43 perches South

* The waſte water from the ciſtern was given to this man, who erected another in Charter-houſe lane, and ſold the water. This water was preſented by the governors to the inhabitants, on condition of paving and keeping the lane clean, 1617.

of

of the firſt ſpring, between which and it were ſix wells. Within the houſe was a leaden ciſtern, and in the bottom of it an aperture to carry off the waſte water through a pipe of the ſame metal. Thoſe pipes were all renewed from the Chartreuſe 32 perches beyond the receptacle at the hedge, in 1511 and 1512; at which time it is probable the monaſtery underwent a thorough repair, and had ſome additions made, as the date in the chapel is 1512; and ſir Robert Dallington, maſter of the Charter-houſe, had them thoroughly cleanſed in 1624.

In 1637, the earl of Exeter requeſted that water might be conveyed to his houſe at St. John's, for the uſe of himſelf and his lady only. From what follows, we find that the ſprings often failed. They refuſed to let him have it from the fountain head, but granted him during pleaſure a pipe from the water houſe of the hoſpital, carrying at the rate of two gallons in an hour.

The pipes were cleaned again in 1654; but the water was ſo reduced, that the governors ordered New River water to be brought for the hoſpital; ſince which time they became annually worſe, till the rage for building has entirely overwhelmed the pipes, and their ſituation is ſcarcely known.

The Society of Antiquaries have a drawing by G. Vertue, of an antient parchment roll in the hands of Nicholas Mann, eſq. maſter, ſhewn them by Mr. Birch, 1747, being a ſurvey of the wells and waters of St. John, Clerkenwell, and thoſe of the Charter-houſe with a view or plan of the houſe, with the cells and chapter-houſe, the only ſhadow remaining of this antient building. This roll was the plan of Sydney Godolphin, eſq. and made 1511 *.

* Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 641.

PRESENT

Present Governors, 1802.

The King.
The Queen.
The Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
The Lord Chancellor Eldon, *vice* Kenyon, *deceaſed.*
The Duke of Grafton.
The Duke of Marlborough.
The Duke of Portland.
The Marquis of Stafford.
Earl Spencer.
Earl of Chatham.
Earl of Roſlyn.
Biſhop of London.
Lord Thurlow.
Lord Grenville.
The Right Hon. William Pitt.
The Right Hon. Henry Dundas.
William Ramſden, D. D.

Officers of the House.

Maſter, William Ramſden, D. D.
Preacher, William Lloyd, A. M.
Regiſtrar, Thomas Ryder, eſq.
Receiver, Robert Barbor, eſq. Auditor, Rev. J. S. Hargrave, A. M.
School-maſter, Matthew Raine, D. D. Uſher, R. E. Wollaſton, A. M.
Aſſiſtants, Rev. J. Steward, A. M. and Rev. Charles Heathcote, A. M.
Reader and librarian, Rev. Wilfred Clarke, A. M.
Phyſician, Nathaniel Hulme, M. D. Surgeon, William Norris, eſq.
Organiſt, Mr. Stevens.
Steward of the courts, T. Ryder, eſq.
Surveyor, Mr. Pilkington.

ADDITIONS

ADDITIONS.

Page 10. At the latter end of May, 1802, a very large tuſk was found 23 feet below the level of the marſh, in a ſtratum conſiſting principally of ſand and ſea ſhells. This ſingular curioſity has been preſented to Sir Joſeph Banks.

Add to the liſt of benefactions, page 22, "Mr. Thomas Hitchins gave 200l. 3 per cent Conſols, to be diſtributed in ſea coals, on Chriſtmas eve, to poor houſe-keepers, anno 1798."

Mr. Ellis has favoured me lately with the following from the Harl. MS. 6995, Excerpts from the Biſhop of London's Regiſters.

Elſing Spittle Magiſtri.

John Dalby (I ſuppoſe the ſame with Fr. John who was cited to Convocation, 28th Dec. 1407); upon whoſe death,

Henry Hoddeſdon was elected Dec. 12, 1427: he reſigned Dec. 1, 1438: and twelve days after,

John Bell was elected. He was cited to convocation 1439.

John Wannel cited to convocation 1509 and 1529. He reſigned in Dec. 1532.

Richard Pottyn was elected and confirmed Jan. 18 following.

Page 32. The enſuing inſcription has recently been placed on the front of Sion College.

"Hæc Bibliotheca, fronte cum tecto vetuſtate penè collapſis, ſumptibus Collegii inſtaurata eſt, A. D. 1800; Joh. Moore, LL. B. Præſide."

Page 64. Since this page was printed, a figure of St. Andrew, in very bright orange coloured garments, well executed, has been inſerted in the upper compartment of the Eaſt window, at the expence of the pariſhioners.

Page 140. Add to Lady Elizabeth Fane, 1618. This monument was reſtored by Francis baron Le Deſpencer, anno Chriſti 1764.

Page 153. An arch within the rails of the duke of Argyll's monument *now* contains a buſt on a curtain with mathematical inſtruments, the work of Nollekens, and the following lines. "This monument is erected to the memory of the right honourable James Stewart Mackenzie, lord privy ſeal of Scotland. A man whoſe virtues did honour to humanity. He cultivated and encouraged ſciences, and

during a long life he was generous without oſtentation, and ſecretly charitable; friendly, hoſpitable, and ever ready to oblige. He was loved and revered by all; he had many friends, and not one enemy. He died the 6th of April, 1800, in the 82d year of his age. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John duke of Argyll and Greenwich, his uncle. This ſimple monument is meant as an expreſſion of the gratitude of one who had the greateſt obligations to that excellent man; and who, during the ſpace of 42 years, had the happineſs to enjoy without any interruption his eſteem and friendſhip."

In the Calendar of the Patent Rolls, lately printed by the authority of Parliament, the following entries occur relative to the ſhrines of Weſtminſter Abbey:

Tranſlatio fer' abb' Weſtm' a cemeterio Weſtm' uſque le Tothall *.

Rex vendidit & impignoravit aurum, lapides pretioſas, & alia jocalia feretri beati Edwardi Weſtm'; apud Stratford, 28° Maii †.

Particular' feretri Sancti Edwardi Confeſſoris, ac al' jocal Reg', per legatum Papæ impignorat' ‡.

Page 265. Among the prebendaries of Weſtminſter, for "Joſeph Hearne, D. D." read "Joſeph Hoare, B. D."—This gentleman (afterwards D. D. and in 1768 principal of Jeſus college, Oxford,) died May 26, 1802, after a lingering illneſs of nine years §.

Page 303. Add, in the old chancel window are the arms of Gilbert Morriſon, alderman, 1636; Sir Morrice Abbott, knt. and Sir Thomas Mowlſon, 1636.

Page 351. William Barnard, M. A. vicar of St. Bride's, held a prebend of Weſtminſter, which he reſigned in 1743.

Mr. Cranmer died May 17, 1802; and was buried in St. Bride's church.

P. 352. Priors of Bethlehem, communicated by Mr. Ellis, from the copies of Letters Patents, Harl. MS. 6962.

1399. Robert Lincoln. Pat. 1 Hen. IV.
1437. Robert Dale. Pat. 15 Hen. VI.
—— Edward Atherton. Pat. 15 Hen. VI.
1457. John Arundell. Pat. 36 Hen. VI.
1459. Thomas Hervey, D. D. 6th May. Pat. 37 Hen. VI.
—— John Brown, 14th June. Pat. 37 Hen. VI.
1471. John Smeathe. Pat. 49 Hen. VI.

* Pat. 34 Hen. III. m. 1. † Pat. 51 Hen. III. m. 18. ‡ Ibid. *à tergo*, m. 5.
§ See Gent. Mag. for June 1802.

Page

Page 368. In 1360, "Rex in auxilium pauperum priſon' in le Fleet conceſſ' eis denarios vocat' *Gods pence* collectur' de certis cuſtumis *.

Page 379. "Yeſterday a peal of ten bells, caſt at Glouceſter, by Mr. Abraham Rudhall, for the pariſh of St. Bridget, *alias* St. Bride's, were brought to town, in order to be hanged in that ſteeple as ſoon as poſſible. They promiſe to be extraordinary good †."

Page 379. Thomas Sackville earl of Dorſet died at Eaſt Grinſted, April 19, 1608. He poſſeſſed, *inter alia*, the manor of Holbourn, in the pariſh of St. Andrew, and the manor of Shoe Lane, in the pariſh of St. Bridget, held in free burgage, of the yearly value of 10 l.; the capital manſion called Dorſet houſe, *alias* Saliſbury court, and a meſſuage called Hanging Sword; 6 meſſuages in Dorſet court and Dorſet alley; and the rectory of St. Dunſtan's in the Weſt, with the advowſon of that rectory ‡.

Page 419. Andrew Perne, on reſigning the office of Maſter of the Charter-houſe, was preſented to the vicarage of South Minſter in Eſſex.

* Pat. 31 Edw. III. m 19.

† Dawkes's News Letter, March 5, 1710-11.

‡ Inqu. at Eaſt Grinſted, 5 Sept. 7 Jac.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 35, in note, read *bequeathed*. Page 44, dele æt. 25, and inſert 1766, in the inſcription to William Taſh; and dele tablet to Richard Wallis. Page 46, line 6, read *this* trade. Page 67, in Dr. Berriman's epitaph, dele aged 50, and read 1749-50; for Rupe read *Reepe*. Page 68, inſert 10 c in John Jeffrey's inſcription; and in that to Henry Sykes, read 1710. Page 69, line 16 from the top, read 20 *s*. Page 78, read *lbs*. in the imports of tea. Page 90, line 5, for *is* read *are*. Page 96, line 11, read his hand in the *act* of bleſſing, &c. and ſhe inclines toward him in a *poſture*, &c. Page 97, laſt line, read decapitation. Page 124, line 8, read, he died about 1500; line 29, read Jane Crew, 1639, aged 32. Page 129, 4th line from the bottom, dele the comma after *croſſes*. Page 132, line 2 from the bottom, read the centre niche *in* the South, &c. Page 138, in the note, read 1612. Page 143, line 2, read Azure. Page 159, line 13, read July 18. Page 175, line 6, quære 78? but it is nearly obliterated. In line 17, read at the Weſt end, &c. Page 176, line 28, for 1730 read 1739. Page 192, line 4, read Sir Philip Carteret died 1715, aged 34; the lady 1717, aged 52. Page 193, line 7, dele round like a wheel. Page 194, line 7, read aged 69. Page 209, line 3, inſert *a*. Page 220, line 12, read lauds, not lands. Page 258, line 4, read *annulets*; in the laſt line, read *trappings*; and in line 8 from the bottom, inſert *a*. Page 296, in line 5 from the bottom, read *lecturer* of this pariſh. Page 303, line 3, read *angels*. Page 343, in the liſt of benefactions, read Arthur Batt; in the next, add, 1739, John Pott, eſq. 50 l. Page 374, inſert *has* in the title of the laſt column of the table. Page 381, in line 8, read 36 perches. Page 400, inſert G in Haryngton, and in line 19, read *word*. Page 413, line 8, read *appraiſed*.

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